**Weymouth Weekly Gazette**
**AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.**
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**C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.**

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# Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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**Rates of Advertising, etc.**

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Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

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FRANCIS AMBLER,
**DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,**
Commercial St., Weymouth.
Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply
Pic-nics and Parties
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,
*All Cooked and Ready for the Table,*
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

**WEYMOUTH MARKET**
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

**Dr. A. C. NYE**
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office in residence of Mr. Ashford Baker,
FRONT STREET.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St. Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.
Office Hours.—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

**DENTISTRY.**
Now is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH extracted without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE—WEYMOUTH LANDING.
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**Painter & Glazier,**
DEALER IN
DOORS, BLINDS SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
Paper Hangings, Etc.
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY.
I would respectfully announce to all lovers of
FINE
**Butter & Cheese,**
That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A No. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.
I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
TEA,
Strictly Pure Java Coffee and Spices
Which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.
Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage. I remain yours,
S. J. BULLOCK.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing,
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

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House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
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Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
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**Citizens Market.**
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.

### The Prayer.

A pair of dimpled knees bent on the floor,
Two little dove-like eyes half shut in sleep,
A little gold-ringed head—this through the door
I hear—asking the Lord "a crystal soul" to keep.
The crimson cheeks seem by dawn's fingers stained;
The dimpled hands, clasped by the angels, seem
As sunset's amber, o'er her head is rained,
Kindling her curls with many a tapering gleam.

Wreathed are her tiny feet with stories old,
Till rose-leaf atmospheres, methinks I see,
Enwrap them in their soft, ethereal fold,
With love's protection, to the dimpled knee;
For still the baby-songs and tales will please,
As when at first, like bits from silken skein,
She tried to knot them, sitting on my knees,
In baby accents, into threads again.

The little velvet lips just parted are,
Through which the white-winged thoughts troop forth to rise,
As, through an opening bud, perfumes afar
Invisibly are wafted to the skies.
Now to her downy couch my darling's crept,
Where her bright curls, like jonquils in the snow,
Gleam out, as if the sunbeams there had swept
A little rift for such sweet flowers to grow.

### DUPED.

A crochety and contrary old chap was Joel Shellenbarger, a rich old farmer. He had made his way in the world by the doggedest obstinacy—seizing hold of whatever came in his way, and retaining that hold as though life depended upon it.

Joel had one son—a handsome, clear-headed, sound man—straight as a young larch, tall, and as set in his way, when he chose to have one, as Joel himself. This son, as he grew up, had proved a great assistance to his father in working the farm, and his services had been made the most of.

Joel Shellenbarger and his son differed often, but there were two points in which the difference amounted to something serious. The first point concerned education, for which the old man had profound contempt, and the son had not. There was a college some twelve miles distant from the Shellenbarger farm, and thither Anson betook himself, in spite of continued opposition, and by one contrivance and another, kept himself there till he graduated. Joel Shellenbarger contested the ground inch by inch, but was afraid in his selfishness to do anything more than be obstinate, lest his son should leave him. That was the first point of difference, and that was how Anson settled it. The second was not likely to be so easy of arrangement. At college Anson had found something else besides graduating honors. He had chanced upon a very charming combination of curls and azure eyes, a red-lipped, dimpled-cheeked fairy, daughter of one of the professors, who, instead of curving her dainty lip at the homespun suit which his poverty and his father's niggardness compelled him to wear, never seemed to be conscious of anything or anybody when he was by. In short, Anson had found some one to love. Some one that he wanted to marry, as he gravely informed his father.

Bad enough to marry any one, seeing his father wasn't through with him yet; but a town girl! He should never consent, and every Shellenbarger acre should go to strangers before Anson should have one, if he persisted in an idea so ridiculous!

"And pray what harm is there in being a town girl?" questioned Barbie Halmstead, when Anson told her, half laughing, half vexed, and altogether rueful; for, without assistance from his father, he could not marry Barbie for a long time yet.

Anson laughed again, but with some embarrassment, saying: "My father is afraid that a daughter of Professor Halmstead would not make a very good farmer's wife."

"Does he think?"—Barbie hesitated, looking with smiling perplexity at her little white hands.

"These pretty hands don't know much about brewing, baking, etc. Exactly; I believe he thinks just that."

"Then he thinks wrong," says Barbie, reddening and looking up at her lover with a comical little pout. "Didn't I hear you say you needed a servant at home? I've a mind to go down and offer for the place."

Anson laughed enjoyingly.

"We need one bad enough, but my father will not suffer one inside the house."

"Why, how do you live then? Who cooks for you, now that your mother is ill?"

"We do our own cooking," Anson said, with a return of the half smiling, half embarrassed expression. "We cook for ourselves, or do without."

The very day succeeding the one which witnessed this conversation, Anson was at home busying himself over some culinary operations, when the outside door, which stood ajar, was noiselessly pushed wide open, and a singularly attired form presented itself on the threshold. It wore a red and green plaid dress, the checks very large, a yellow shawl and a very frowsy and tumbled white bonnet. A red feather nearly as long as Anson's arm streamed from one side, and within the brim flopped the immense frill of a cap which clung close around the face of the stranger. The face, what could be seen of it, was a very curious one to be inside of such a bonnet and cap. Just now as she surveyed the kitchen and Anson, herself unseen, the muscles of her mouth twitched nervously, and her eyes twinkled with roguish brightness.

Presently Anson looked that way. Instantly the face took lugubrious length, and coming into the room, the girl said hesitatingly, but without looking at him:

"An' would ye be afther hirin' a servant, to-day?" and stood fidgeting with the fringe of her shawl.

"I believe not," said Anson, coloring with some annoyance, perhaps at the nature of his employment.

"Sure, sir, an' the lady that sint me, God bless her swate eyes! said you'd be sure to take me on her recommendation, which I has in my pocket, an' here 'tis now."

She gave him a note which proved to be from Barbie Halmstead. Anson read it with very lover-like carefulness, but shook his head.

"I'm very sorry, my poor girl, but we do not wish to hire a servant."

"Belike your father mayn't object when he sees me," the girl persisted.

Anson looked at the spoiled white bonnet and the red feather, and repressed a smile, wondering what his father would say. But he was of too kindly a nature to be willing to expose even this servant to his father's rough manner. He repeated what he had said before, assuring her that it would be of no use to see his father.

The girl stood a moment.

"If you please, sir, I'll just see him a moment. Belike he may take a likin' to the looks o' me."

And before he could reply she had crossed the room and stood upon the threshold of the next. Anson followed presently, curious to see what kind of a reception she would get.

"Shure, an' I'll do more'n worth to yees," she was saying, with innocent emphasis, as Anson entered.

She talked rapidly, pouring out such a torrent of words that the old man could not, by any possibility, slip one in among them, and sat regarding her with an expression of astonishment.

This remarkable volubility completely baffled the old man's slowness. He could not say a word if he wished to, and she concluded, "I can cook flapjacks and corn bread that'd bring the very eyes out iv yer head and make ye swally yer tongue with the delicate someness."

He asked her, with a sudden smile, how much she expected to get for doing all these things.

"Seventy-five cents a week," was the prompt reply.

With a still more cunning laugh, Joel offered her half the money. Greatly to his amazement she agreed at once; and he found himself, to use his own expression, "in for it." To add to his chagrin, Anson stood by, laughing with intense enjoyment.

But the girl, without further ado, proceeded to disencumber herself of her bonnet and shawl, and vanish in the direction of the kitchen before anything could be said.

As she shut the door she stole a glance at Anson that made him start and bite his lips, and presently he stole kitchenward also. She was already at work handling a broom like an adept, and grumbling in her rich tongue at the dust that had accumulated in the corners.

She did not look up as Anson entered; but he sat down and deliberated, and furtively watched her. For some time she seemed unconscious of his scrutiny; but presently she turned and clasping both her little hands upon the top of the broom handle, said, with a mixture of bravado and archness too natural to be mistaken:

"Well, Anson, what do you think?"

The young man laughed and looked annoyed in the same breath.

"Then it is you, Barbie?" he said; "I was suspecting something of the sort."

"Not till I looked at you," said the girl, roguishly retreating as he approached.

"Do you think it is quite the thing, Barbie?"

"Shure an' why ain't it the thing for a poor girl to be gettin' her living dacently and honestly?"

"Does your father know of this, Barbie? What would he say?" persevered Anson.

"Shure, an it's not my own fadder would be interferin' wid me, would he?" said Biddy. In vain were all remonstrances with the roguish and willful girl. She persisted in being Biddy even to him, and maintained a distance between him and Barbie in her own proper self. Annoyed, provoked, chargrined, almost angry, the advent of his father forced him to retire from the kitchen, for fear of betraying Barbie's secret, which he would not have done for a good deal.

It was several hours before he could return to the house, his father upon one pretext or another having detained him.

When at last they entered together, kitchen and sitting-room, both of which had been left in a most untidy state when they left there, had undergone such a remarkable renovating process that old Joel drew back at first, thinking that he had set foot in somebody else's house instead of his own.

Supper was smoking on the table; such a supper as old Joel, at least, had not seen for months. To crown all, Mrs. Shellenbarger was sitting propped up with pillows, in a great easy chair, and looking wonderfully contented, and with reason—the poor lady had not had a woman's hand about her before, since her illness. Joel Shellenbarger sat down to the daintily-spread table, and made a most hearty and keenly relished meal, glancing askance at Biddy meanwhile. Anson, strange to say, ate very little, and he watched Biddy askance, too.

I haven't time to give particulars, but having made a good beginning, with a true Irish felicity, Biddy established herself, in a short time, completely in the good graces of the old man. He had a lurking likeness for neatness and good order, and Mrs. Shellenbarger, poor woman, wasn't a neat housekeeper. Under the new reign, order grew out of chaos; the house seemed in holiday garb all the time, and an atmosphere of social cheerfulness pervaded everywhere.

One morning the old man ended a grumbling complaint of Anson with: "I never see no good come of eddication yet. If it hadn't been for that college business you might have taken a liking to a sensible girl, and she to you."

He glanced at Biddy as she spoke. She turned scarlet, and came very near dropping the dish she was holding. It was not the first time Anson had heard such insinuations, and he rather enjoyed Biddy's trepidation.

"See here, father," he said, roguishly, "just pick me out a wife, and see what will come of it."

"The only girl I know of worth having wouldn't have you, I dare say—would you, Biddy?" Joel said, grumbling, but turning suddenly to the girl.

"Shure, sir, an' it isn't meself that'll be after havin' any man till I'm asked."

"Biddy, will you marry me?" said Anson, gravely extending his hand.

"I will that now," said Biddy, promptly putting her hand in his, while old Joel came near choking himself with amazement. It was too late to recede, however, whether he had really wished such a thing or not, as they soon made him understand. He went out of doors presently, privately pinching himself to ascertain if he were really in his senses or not. Seeing the two standing by the window in close conversation soon after, he crept with the same laudable intention toward them under cover of the bushes that grew by the house.

"Now, Barbie," Anson was saying, laughingly, "what is to be done next? I must say you have managed wonderfully, so far; but what do you suppose he'll say when he knows you're not Biddy at all?"

"Not Biddy at all!" screamed Joel, struck with a sudden suspicion of he knew not what, as he started out of his covert.

There stood Biddy, the white frill of her close cap as immense as ever; she laughed, though, when she saw him, and deliberately taking off her cap, shook her bright curls all about her face, and reaching towards him her little hand, said:

"Shure, sir, an' ye won't be after hating a poor girl because her name's Barbie Halmstead instead of Biddy O'Flynn?"

"You—you Prof. Halmstead's girl?"

"Professor Halmstead is my father," said Barbie, in her natural voice.

"What's that?"

Barbie repeated it.

"And you're not Irish?"

"Never a bit!"

The old man stood a moment, clouds gathering in his face.

"Well, Anson," he said, rather saucily, "you have outwitted me again; much good may it do you. You'd better get out the horses now, and take Halmstead's girl home. He must want to see her by this time."

"Yes, sir." And Anson colored with mingled anger and amazement.

Barbie did not change countenance, however. Extending that pretty hand of hers again, she said, sweetly: "You'll shake hands with me, sir?"

Joel Shellenbarger turned back and gave his hand awkwardly. The girl took it in both hers, bending her bright, arch face toward him, saying:

"I shall come back some time, sir. Will you be glad to see me?"

Joel hummed and hawed, and stammered out at last:

"Ye'yes; come back, Biddy—I mean Miss O'Flynn—I mean Miss"—

"Barbie," suggested the girl quietly.

"Yes, come back; and sooner the better. There, Anson, make the most on't!"

Barbie did come back, in a very few weeks, too, and nobody was gladder to see her than Joel, though he was a little shy at first of Professor Halmstead's girl. She soon made him forget everything save that she was Anson's wife; and the way he humored that sly puss to sundry grants of money, refurnishing and repairing, etc., I couldn't begin to tell.

### Drinking in England.

A British Parliamentary return illustrating the working of the Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing) Act, 1872, shows that the English people are not sparingly furnished with venders of strong drink. Over 253,000 licenses were granted to householders in England and Wales during twelve months ending with Michaelmas, 1873. The number is far in excess of persons stated in the last census to be following the occupation of licensed victuallers and of beer retailers. The one occupation was that of 77,049 persons, while the beer sellers were enumerated as 16,361; the two classes thus contained 98,700 individual traders this side the Tweed. The magistrates and the Inland Revenue, as regards the mere number of certificates granted, now appear to divide the duty of issue pretty equally—the magistrates granting 122,000, the Inland Revenue 131,000.

Beyond the source of difference between the census number of publicans and beer sellers, many persons, especially grocers, are licensed retailers of wines, spirits and beer; but these do not appear as purveyors of these articles in the enumeration of the occupation of the people.

The principal figures—the only important ones—relating to the offense of drunkenness are thrown into the following form in England and Wales during the year ending Sept. 29, 1873:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number taken into custody.. | 97,475 | 42,655 | 140,130 |
| Brought up on warrant..... | 55,414 | 5,529 | 60,944 |
| Total..... | 152,889 | 48,184 | 201,074 |
| Total number convicted..... | 138,729 | 55,644 | 193,783 |
| Number of second convictions..... | 8,730 | 3,523 | 12,253 |
| Number of third convictions | 2,644 | 1,260 | 3,904 |
| Number of fourth convictions or more..... | 2,123 | 1,295 | 3,418 |

The total number of drunkards taken before the magistrates in the course of the twelve months shows the large proportion of 1 in 116 of the population. The difference in the ratio of male and female offenders is curious. The females number 48,000 out of a total of 201,000—as 24 per cent.; under the head of "convicted," the respective numbers being 55,000 and 193,000, or 28 per cent. of females. The highest number of convictions, taking the figures absolutely, was in the metropolitan police district, namely, 82,419; the male offenders 19,221 and the female 13,198—these out of a population of about 4,000,000. In Liverpool there were 19,524 convictions, 11,598 males and 7,926 females, an unusually large proportion of the softer sex; Manchester 8,767 convictions, the male delinquents being 6,102, the female 2,665—here the female ratio diverges widely from that of Liverpool. In Birmingham the convictions were 1,966—males, 1,603; females, 363. These last results are in remarkable and discreditable contrast to those which the Manchester figures disclose, the population of the two municipalities differing but little in number, Birmingham having 8,000 inhabitants less than Manchester. The total number of convictions of persons for offenses against the Licensing Acts was 3,871; of these offenders 1,352 had their convictions recorded on their respective licenses. For selling or having in possession intoxicating liquors without a license, 439 persons were convicted in the year.

### Editors' Work.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a sensible and timely article on the editorial sanctum and its visitors, from which we make the following extracts: Not all who visit editorial rooms are intruders or bores, but a great many are, and these are so numerous that all visitors are looked upon with some degree of suspicion until their business becomes known. It is never pleasant to be interrupted in editorial work. It has a tendency to make men cross. There is a pressure upon editors. They work nearly all the time under a pressure. Often their ideas do not flow freely, and when they are not pleasing themselves they are not in a mood to spend much time upon those who interrupt them. We suppose it is safe to say that three-fourths of those who call to see the editor have no business properly with that individual. Often they do not know him personally, and in order to find him they interrupt half a dozen men, who have important work to do, and only a limited time to do it in. Then if they receive short answers they feel aggrieved, and talk about impolite treatment. The editorial rooms of a newspaper establishment are private, and are only to be visited, except as a matter of favor, by those who have business with the editor. The best way, if people have something to say to an editor, is to write that something down and send it to him. This would save time on both sides, and answer a better purpose, nine times out of ten, than personal interviews.

### BURIED IN MID-OCEAN.

**Fearful Mortality of Calcutta Coolies from Asiatic Cholera on the Ship Forfarshire.**

The English ship Forfarshire, from Calcutta to New York, met with a fearful cholera epidemic, followed by measles among the children, and fifty-two of her dead coolie passengers were buried in the deep. In addition to this her engineer died.

Captain Jones gives the story of the fearful mortality on board his vessel: I am the captain of the ship Forfarshire, and left Calcutta on the 18th of last August, bound for Demerara, with 510 coolies and cargo, consisting principally of linseed oil, for New York. The coolies were engaged for a term of five years in Demerara to work on sugar plantations, and are to receive about half a rupee a day (twenty-five cents), Indian money, for their labor. Their contract states where they were born, who their father was, and the name of the British government agent who had selected them. Before shipment they all had appeared before a magistrate, and declared that they came of their own free will and volition. Upon their arrival at Calcutta, from different parts of the country, they were shipped under the supervision of the Protector of Immigrants. The majority of them were Bengalese. Some of them were in good condition, but others, in my opinion, had suffered from the recent famine in India, which had, doubtless, somewhat impaired their normal condition of health.

Their quarters were between decks, where an elevated platform had been arranged for their sleeping accommodation, about two feet six inches from the deck. Some of them slept on this platform and others on the deck, with blankets and rugs. All these arrangements were made under government inspection at Calcutta. No berths were erected for them, as they are almost invariably accustomed to sleep on the ground. The rations prescribed for them by the charter party were all placed on board, and consisted of rice, flour, preserved mutton, salt beef, curry powder for condiments to their meat, tea, onions, etc. They had their own cooks, and we gave them the best facilities possible with the galley for their cooking. They did not drink tea to any extent, all coolies invariably preferring water. In a word, they are better "found" than passengers taken to Australia. I may mention in this connection, that I recently carried over five hundred immigrants to Australia in the Forfarshire, and only had one death. Well, to return to the coolies, their quarters were dry holystoned daily, as we are not allowed to use water in cleaning them. The sides of the vessel were whitewashed with carbolic powder and lime. The coolies were forced to wash themselves daily, and every effort was used to keep the place clean. I must do them this justice, viz: To state that they are cleanlier in their eating and lovers of more frequent "tubbing" than many European immigrants that I have carried. The ventilation was as good as possible.

The cholera broke out the second day after passing the Sand Heads, the germs of the disease, undoubtedly, having been brought on board ship, the first person attacked being a woman. Our doctor, who is an Englishman, holding a diploma from the Medical College at Calcutta, and his assistant, the apothecary, who was an experienced doctor also, had the woman placed in the hospital. These gentlemen worked hard, but were unable to stay the progress of the fearful disease. The next day other cases developed themselves, principally among the women, and as soon as we found that they were attacked we had them placed in our comfortable hospital on deck and quarantined from the other coolies, who were, apparently, in good health. On the third day a young man, then a boy and two children were attacked, and the disease triumphed over all our attempts to stay its fearful progress. When ten days out as many as forty of my coolies were suffering from the cholera. Previous to this the deaths averaged one a day. The third mate and the apothecary were attacked and narrowly escaped with their lives. While the disease was thus committing such fearful havoc in our midst the engineer employed on board to distill water died. The average time of sickness was from three to four hours, and the coolies resigned themselves apathetically to their fate when they found that they were attacked.

In five days thirty deaths took place, and it looked at one time as if every soul on board would be attacked. The sick were given condensed milk to drink, port wine, brandy, essence of beef, etc., and everything that could be thought of. I used to observe that when their eyes commenced turning upward in their socket it was an infallible sign that death was near. I went freely among the sick and did my best to cheer them up—speaking to them in their own language (Hindostanee), of which I have a fair knowledge. I was struck with the courage that many of them showed, who apparently looked upon the matter as a fatalist would, viz.: If they live, they live; if they die, they die.

The majority of deaths were those of children, many of very tender age, who had not the stamina of their parents. But as cholera left us measles came upon us, and among the first cases were those of my two children, who were attended to by my wife; but the disease was not nearly so fatal as cholera, and attacked merely the children, not the adults.

When the Coolies died we wrapped them up in their blankets and put some sand with the body to sink it. Of course, they were hurried, as we had to give all our attention to the living. The last death took place at about fourteen days from our arrival at Demarara, and was a child debilitated by measles. We arrived in October at Demarara. The cholera lasted from first to last about three weeks, after which we had no more cases.

Upon our arrival at Demarara an investigation was held by the British immigration agent, who took my sworn deposition, also that of the doctor (who left the vessel there and proceeded back to Calcutta) and some of the officers and coolies. The report and their finding will be sent to the Commissioners of Immigration at London. The doctor receives £1 a head on all coolies landed alive.

The following is our loss of coolies: 12 women, from cholera; 13 men, from cholera; 22 children, from cholera; five children, from measles. Total, 52 souls.

An Earnest Appeal.—The editor of a country journal in New York thus appeals to the better nature of his delinquent subscribers: To all those who are in arrears one year or more, who will come forward and pay up, we will give a first-class obituary notice gratis in case it kills them.

### MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

**Dress Worn by the Children of the Present Day—A Few Strange Contrasts.**

It is only necessary to look at the portraits and the book illustrations of the times of our grandfathers to see the great change which has taken place, not only in the outward fashion of children's clothes, but in their seeming purpose. In those days the little man and the little woman were dressed in garments of the same cut and the same material as those worn by their elders. Boys wore long woolen trousers, girls warm, loosely-hanging petticoats, and long drawers; and both wore in winter woolen or merino stockings, with warm thick shoes. This the elders of the present generation remember, and they say that they were not any too warm in those thick, clinging garments.

A Boston paper draws a picture in which the dress of a little girl and her father walking upon the bleak ascent of Bacon street were contrasted. The strong, mature man was clad in closely-fitting garments of woolen and fur; the little, weak, immature girl in light stuffs, short as to their dimensions, and as to their texture, stiffened most of them with starch. Nothing sat close to the poor little creature but a pair of cotton stockings. Now, the wind or the damp will go through a pair of tight cotton stockings as quickly as it will through a piece of paper; in fact, much more quickly, for paper has not the meshes of all stocking material—woven or knit—and which when strained become only so many open holes for the passage of air and moisture. But even this slight protection for the legs was, in this instance, as in most others of the poor little creatures of her condition in life, shamefully incomplete, and between the stocking and the drawer was a place bared to the chill east wind. We have all seen the counterpart of this unfortunate little daughter of wealth and fashion hundreds of times. She is to be found on almost any cool, breezy afternoon in Madison square, in the Fifth avenue, and in those neighborhoods. Every man of sense has pitied these poor little lasses, and yet how many men of sense have allowed their wives to trick out their darlings in this absurd, this almost inhuman fashion! The universal desire to be elegant—not in manners but in clothes—is one of the curses of the present generation, and it has extended itself, like most curses, from the parents to the children, and particularly to the girls; for, Heaven be thanked, it is not very easy to do much in the way of elegance with romping young hobbledehoys of from five years to fifteen. But notwithstanding all difficulties, rich and fanciful mammas do contrive to get their young hopefuls into rich and fanciful garments, the chief peculiarity of which is insufficient protection of the legs and feet. Every mother knows, or should know, that a small body is much more easily chilled, and therefore needs much more protection against cold, than a large one; and that a child, except when in active exercise, should be comparatively much more warmly clothed than a full-grown person, although of course not more so than one far advanced in years. As Bunsby said, "the bearin's of this remark lies in the application of it." To those who can apprehend its importance it needs no further enforcement.

But children suffer not only from the way in which they are clothed, but from that in which they are fed—say, rather, in which they are allowed to feed themselves. It is only within the last quarter of a century that children have been allowed to sit at the table with their elders on all occasions, and to eat just what they like of whatever is before them. To see some of these little creatures making a breakfast of beefsteak, omelette, coffee, and buckwheat cakes swimming in melted butter and syrup is a dreadful sight to any person who can look a few years ahead and foresee the consequences of such a diet—dyspepsia, a craving for strong, rich, highly-seasoned food, which yet cannot be digested—this and its sad concomitants, that need not be particularly mentioned, come of such injurious indulgence in early youth. Our children, most of them, are suffering from the manner in which they are allowed to indulge their appetites. They are devouring highly-seasoned meat when they should have nothing except bread, oatmeal, hominy, milk, a little meat plainly cooked once a day, and perhaps pudding of the simplest kind. In this way the healthly children of the healthiest and wealthiest people in the world are brought up, among whom going to the table with their parents and eating whatever is there is unknown until they are well on toward manhood and womanhood. We, or very few of us, can afford a nursery table; but we can restrain the appetites, or rather the fancies, of our children, as ours were restrained in our own childhood. And there is nothing of more consequence to them than these matters of food and clothing and the health thereon dependent. Health is better than wealth or knowledge; so much better that there is no comparison between them. This, above all things, every mother should consider in her heart, and particularly as to her daughter; and yet it is the young girls who most of all are made to suffer from their mothers' fanciful notions and permitted indulgence of their own fanciful appetites.—*New York Times.*

### A Confessed Murderer.

George Peters, the landlord of a hotel near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has voluntarily confessed the commission of an unsuspected murder by him sixteen years ago. At that time he had just been married, and between him and his wife's brother there was a bitter feeling. This brother-in-law came to his house on a visit, and against his wishes. Mrs. Peters insisted upon affording hospitable entertainment. She went to the barn to catch a fowl which she intended to cook for dinner. The husband angrily followed, and ordered her to go back to the house. She refused, and he struck her with a club, crushing her skull and killing her. She fell under a horse, and nobody but the guilty husband knew that the animal had not kicked her to death. He says that he was so stricken with remorse that he twice took ineffectual doses of poison. Eight years ago he resolved to confess, but lacked the courage. He has now surrendered himself to the sheriff, and as there is no indication of insanity, his story is believed.

A Sad State of Affairs.—In China it is a regular business to buy up girls for the San Francisco market, just as in this country agents go about and buy up cotton and hogs. So thoroughly is the business established that a regular price current is published in San Francisco, giving Chinese details of the State of the market, and the prices at which it will be safe to buy. The girls are sent to San Francisco brothels.

### The Charlie Ross Case.

The confession of one of the two burglars killed while in the act of robbing a house, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, that they were the abductors of little Charlie Ross, brings the affair fresh to mind again. During the 28th and 29th and 30th of June last, two men loitered around the residence of Mr. Christian K. Ross, a retired merchant in Germantown, Penn. Mr. Ross' residence is in the most aristocratic suburb of Philadelphia, and it was usual for his two little sons—Charlie Brewster, aged four years, and Walter, aged six—to play on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Ross' mansion. The two men mentioned on the days indicated, continually endeavored to gain the confidence of the little children by offering them cakes and candy. On the afternoon of the 1st of July last, at four o'clock, the two men came up to the children and asked them if they would like to have a ride in a nice wagon. The children gladly consented, and went with the men to the next street corner, where a four-wheeled covered wagon, painted a dark red, was standing. A little girl who lived in the neighborhood, and who was a playmate of the children, saw them placed in the wagon by the men, and driven off. The children did not return that night, but, on the following morning Walter was brought home, having been abandoned by the kidnappers about five miles from home, where he was left upon the street. On the following day it became apparent that Charlie Ross had been kidnapped, for a letter written by the thieves was received by Mr. Ross, demanding a ransom of $20,000 for the stolen child, and numerous similar missives have been received by various members of the Ross family, until about a month ago. In many of these epistles the dastardly threat was made that if the money was not at once paid Charlie would be killed. The loss of the child, the most dearly beloved of the family, almost drove the parents mad, and Mr. Ross for over two months was under the care of physicians noted for their treatment of nervous diseases of the mind. The police of Philadelphia issued an offer of a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the child. The little girl who saw the children placed in the wagon by the thieves, and some other persons who saw the men speaking to the children on the previous days, were together with little Walter, interrogated by Chief Jones and Capt. Heins, and a full description of Charlie Ross and of his abductors was obtained.

The case certainly has been conducted most mysteriously. Notwithstanding the large reward offered, and the efforts of the whole police and detective force of the United States, no trace of the missing boy could be obtained, until the confession of the thieves.

### New Bridal Dresses.

Creamy white and pearl white failles are both shown for wedding dresses, says a fashion journal, but the preference is for the former. The prices range from $4 to $10 a yard. The first quality is handsome enough for any lady, and the finest is of remarkable beauty—thick, heavily repped, yet pliable and soft; indeed, it is no longer a commendation that a silk is stiff enough to stand alone. White satins are shown in various qualities, costing from $3.50 to $10 a yard.

Trains of new wedding dresses measure from sixty to seventy inches in length, which is longer than those of ordinary evening dresses. The new and appropriate fashion is to adjust this train in a wide quadruple plait from the belt down, as this smooth flowing fold is far prettier under a veil than any bunched-up-overskirt or pouf train. Three breadths of silk form this train, and the plait is held in position by tapes underneath, until near the bottom, where it spreads out like a fan. There is no flounce, of course, on these back breadths. A deep side plaiting is across the foot of the front and side gores, and above this is a square tablier, formed by three bias bands of silk, piped on one side, and edged below by a tulle plaiting. These cross the front breadths and extend up the side gores to the belt, producing a very pretty effect. Clusters of orange flowers are down the middle of this tablier, and also down the tulle jabot that trims the box-plait behind. The basque is a long smooth cuirass with pointed neck and antique slevees, trimmed with abundant ruches of tulle around neck and elbows, with merely a piped band on the edge of the basque. Little shell bows of silk fasten the front, and one is placed on the back of the waist and on each elbow.

Another stately wedding dress is partly of white gros grain and partly satin. The front or petticoat is of white satin, trimmed with two five-inch plaitings, lapping, a puff, and a standing ruffle two and a half inches wide. Over this a train of white corded silk seventy inches long behind, with the sides cut three different lengths, forming a square front and deeper square corners on the sides. Two large bows are down the front. The basque has a postilion back with a smooth cuirass front. The bride-maids' dresses accompanying this are of checked Chambery gauze over white silk.

### An Old Style Member.

Crutchfield, of Tennessee, says a correspondent, writing of the notables of the United States House of Representatives, is one of the curiosites of the House. Imagine a shock-haired, unshorn, corduroy-clad fellow, with his trousers tucked into cowhide boots, and his hat on the back of his head, and you have Crutchfield as he presented himself at the House door the first day of the last session. The doorkeeper refused him admittance until a colleague vouched for his rights. He wears ordinary clothes now, and combs his hair, and has his boots blacked, and, instead of gaping around the room as he used to, sits at his desk and scribbles like an awkward schoolboy learning how to write.

A Scourge.—In 1793 Philadelphia was terribly scourged with the yellow fever. The city had been free from it for thirty-one years, but now it assumed the shape of a fearful epidemic, and swept over the town with the horrible celerity of a prairie fire, destroying everything it touched. It thus raged from July to November, averaging forty deaths daily, and aggregating some five thousand victims, a heavy proportion considering the population of Philadelphia at that time.

Cure for Fever and Ague.—Take boneset, wild cherry bark and poplar bark; make an infusion by adding a quart of warm water; let it cool and drink when thirsty. This is a certain cure for fever and ague. The writer received it from an Indian and found it to be the master of ague.

### Items of Interest.

Journeymen tailors in China receive two cents per day.

A minister says, "Don't peddle out this sermon to other people, but take it yourself."

A distracted father offers a reward for a patent that will make a baby consume its own cry.

In Pennsylvania the pardoning power is lodged with a Pardoning Board instead of with the Governor.

The shortest will in favor of a miner is recorded in Pennsylvania. It reads: "Emily R. Miner is my heir. (Signed) Sarah K. Miner."

Advice to husbands—Settle as much money upon your wife as you can, for her second husband, poor fellow, may not have a sixpence.

Somebody advertises a preparation for keeping ladies' hands free from chaps. A report that she has no money would do the same thing.

They have a new test for intoxication over in Canada. When a man can pronounce "reciprocity" without tripping, the police let him go.

Caudle says that his wife, at least, whatever may be the experience of census takers with others of her sex, is always ready to tell her rage.

A builder, when returning thanks to those who drank his health, modestly observed that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than public speaking."

Last year's fogs in London are said to have cost 500 lives a week while they lasted, and are attributed to the lack of means for the consumption of smoke.

The greatest man in Pennsylvania died in Berks county last week, at a weight of 450 pounds. The calf of his leg was twenty-nine inches in circumference.

"Practical instruction in beggary" is given in London by Professor Kosnov. He furnishes dogs taught to lead the blind—twin children of unhealthy appearance, and other accessories of the sort.

The Monroe (Ga.) *Advertiser* delicately forbears giving the particulars of a murder because the murderer "is a young man of respectability, and the affair will be properly investigated in the courts."

Milwaukee actually talks of having English taught, instead of German, in its public schools; which almost leads one to suppose that an American colony must have been settled somewhere in that neighborhood.

Helen M. Cooke, writing verses for a New York paper, says that kisses on her brow are the richest diadem her woman's soul aspires to wear. All right, says an exchange, bring on your brow and take your diadem.

Said a New Yorker to his wife—"Have you heard of that new decision of the Boston courts?" "No, what is it?" "Why, that if a woman lends money to her husband she cannot get it back." "Humph, sneered the wife, "that's nothing new."

A fortune teller in Fitchburgh, Mass., staked her reputation on the prophecy that the place would be burned on the 9th of this month; and hundreds of people were superstitious enough to prepare for a hasty departure with their movable property.

Says the Rome *Sentinel*: "A Christmas artist put one sweet-faced maiden with a half-picked turkey at work by a table at which another dear angel was rolling out dough. This may be artistic, but it is fatal to that neat division of bread from feathers, without which Christmas dinners are but a snare."

Mrs. Dean, wife of a Baptist missionary in Siam, prepared a petition praying for the abrogation of a law which allows a man to pawn his wife and children into slavery in payment of debts. It was signed by most of the European ladies at Bangkok, and has been favorably received by the young king.

"Stranger, will you try a hand with us at poker?" "Thank you, gentlemen, but there are seventeen reasons why I cannot accommodate you now." "Seventeen reasons for not playing cards? Pray, what are they?" "Why, the first is I haven't any money." "Stop, that's enough; never mind the other sixteen."

A Fitchburg (Mass.) conductor, with rare accommodation, stopped his train the other morning for a woman who was rushing wildly after it. She thanked him warmly, casually remarked that she had forgotten to kiss her husband, made good the omission and then strolled home again. And that conductor abused the happy husband all the way to Worcester

"I am come for my umbrella," said the lender of it on a rainy day to a friend. "Can't help that," said the borrower, "don't you see that I am going out with it?" "Well, yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence; "yes, but—but—what am I to do?" "Do!" said the other, as he opened the umbrella and walked off, "do as I did—borrow one."

An Early Shipment.—The Richmond *Whig* says that the following letter, written in London on August 21, 1762, to a colonist of Virginia, is still in existence there:

We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia. There has been especial care in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot be presently married we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives until they can be provided with husbands.

That Umbrella.—A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

Do not want it.—The New York State Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association, in session at Canandaigua, resolved that the Reciprocity Treaty is a measure which, if it should become operative, would be greatly injurious, if not utterly destructive, to the wool growers' interest. They ask the Senate to oppose it.

Cure for Boils.—A bunch of lint or cotton moistened with a strong solution of saleratus, and applied to a boil or a carbuncle in its forming stage, will, it is said, prevent suppuration.

Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1875.

[For the Gazette.]

## Strolls Round and About Washington.

NO. 4.

*ROYALTY AT THE CAPITAL.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1874.

*To the Editor Gazette.*

There seems an unusual hurrying of carriages to and fro, as we pass up the Avenue this afternoon. Barouches and broughams, landeaus and landeaulets, pony-phaetons and tandem dog-carts dash by us with drivers and footmen in livery and out of livery, footmen on the box, and footmen perched stiffly up behind; here, a party of dashing bloods who are managing the ribbons by turns; there a demure maiden in a close landeau, who peeps timidly from the window as her driver pulls up his demure steed to avoid imminent collision. The sidewalks are crowded with hurrying pedestrians, all-seemingly on pleasure bent, while a general air of fashion seems to pervade everything about us. We might inquire the meaning of all this madness, did we not know that it is Thursday and the Reception Day, *par excellence*, of the week, for upon this day the Senators and Representatives generally, are receiving according to the strict rules of etiquette.

As we turn the corner of Fifteenth street, there comes rumbling over the solid pavement a heavy landeaulet with an air of substantial comfort and wealth that seems somewhat out of place in this era of glitter and gaudy extravagance. A pair of well-fed, compact, and serious bays, in the traces; a pair of serious, compact, and well-fed coachmen in buff livery, on the box. Severe and dignified, within, with coat buttoned close to the chin; a long thin face, with prominent nose flanked on either side by a pair of snow white side-whiskers, the whole crowned by what might be literally designated "a shocking" stove-pipe hat, we notice the familiar form of Sir Edward Thornton, in striking contrast to the clear cut delicate features of Lady Thornton, who reclines languidly on the satin linings beside him, reminding one of almost anything other than our familiar idea of a British matron. As the carriage rumbles soberly by us we notice, following closely behind, a charming little basket phaeton drawn by a coal black mare with light silver mounted harness, and driven by a dashing brunette of the Di Vernon style, whose long black feather almost brushes the nose of a diminutive "tiger" in ebony who is perched saucily up behind. This charming specimen of an accomplished and independent American girl is Miss Anna, the daughter of Surgeon-Gen. Barnes of the army, and the former chum of our late "Princess Nellie."

As we glance over our shoulder to steal another glimpse—for, being human, how can we resist?"—we are almost run over by a dashing pair of bays in gold mounted trappings, attached to a richly lined landeau, the finest turn out in the District, and owned by our new Postmaster General Governor Jewell whose family have but lately returned from Europe, and whose daughters are creating such a furore in society. Although, were we to be overturned at all, and run over, we could desire no better medium, we decline the offer, and execute a flank movement to the right and rear. Here we find ourselves in the very midst of elegant fashion and stunning street toilets; for, crowded together in a single block are the elegant residences of Senators West, of Louisiana and Buckingham of Connecticut, speaker Blaine, Governor Swann of Maryland, Fernando Wood, Admiral Sands, and Secretary Fish, all of whom are receiving, with the exception of the latter; for, etiquette prescribes that the ladies of the Cabinet shall receive on Wednesday. Up and down the steps of these residences are trooping stately dowagers, and modest shrinking maidens who are making their *debut* in society this season, elegantly altered fashionables in the latest Parisian toilets, brides of the season, happy and confident, would be brides of many seasons, smiling and over confident, and, in short, fashion and wealth in all its phases. Some few of the callers are attended by the heads of their families, or, by gallant cavaliers in *mufti*, but usually, the gentlemen of society are calling in groups, and may be found at those houses where music and dancing are a feature of the Thursday receptions. Just opposite this corner of 15th and I street stands the late residence of Gen. Butler, which in former seasons has been the scene of the most elegant receptions of the capital. General B., however, has vacated the house to occupy one of the finest mansions on Capitol Hill, which he has lately erected, and of which I will speak in some future letter. His late residence has been turned into a fashionable *restaurant*, which has already an excellent reputation for its dinners and bachelor suppers, under the name of "Grays."

Mrs. Fish, the wife of the Secretary of State, is the acknowledged leader of official society in Washington, not so much from the position of the Secretary as the leader of the Cabinet, as by reason of the general air of aristocracy and fashion, elegance and taste, which pervades all the entertainments given at this most hospitable of houses. On Wednesdays the street in front of the mansion is thronged with constantly recurring lines of carriages taking up and setting down their fashionable inmates, while along the opposite curb-stones are drawn up in line scores of magnificent equipages and prancing steeds, patiently awaiting the summons of their fair owners. Another favorite and crowded house on Wednesdays is that of Mrs. Attorney-General Williams, whose beauty and accomplishments render her one of the most admired and favorite leaders of society. The leaders of the Postmaster General's family are receiving this winter at Highland Place, one of the most commodious and elegant houses in town. Secretary and Mrs. Bristow are spending the winter at the Arlington; this, together with the recent death of a near relative, preventing them from taking their otherwise high position in society. Mrs. Delano also, by reason of recent bereavement, is in retirement for the winter. During the incumbency of Judge Richardson at the Treasury, his house was one of the most hospitable and favorite in the District. The Secretary of War, General Belknap, and family, at present, so much occupied in attention to a recent addition to the household, that they can hardly be expected to give that attention to the claims of society which would, otherwise, open their doors to a large crowd of admirers. Mrs. Robeson has never received so generally as the other lady members of the Cabinet, while Vice-President Wilson, being a bachelor, confines his hospitality to the sterner sex and has the reputation of giving most excellent "stag parties" during the season.

But continuing our promenade across Scott Square to the corner of Vermont Avenue and K Street, we strike one of the most fashionable streets of the city which, to day is thronged with a constant string of equipages that are standing in line before some of the most fashionable houses. At the corner stands the residence of Judge Lowery, a retired millionaire from the Pacific, but lately completed at an enormous cost. The house is one of the most substantial in the District, fronted with heavy partecouchere, with concrete drives and walks laid out with taste, elegance, and clear shaven lawns entirely around the building. Here we notice quite a crowd of carriages and gaily decked callers as they throng in and out of the massive doors, and strains of music come faintly from the half open windows as we turn up K Street and stroll up the hill past the elegant light sanded block between 14th and 15th. Passing the Hamilton House, where are domiciled many of the ...umners, and in front of which we notice quite a collection of carriages; past the residence of Hallett Kilbourne, from which comes to us sounds of music and dancing, while the crowds of young people coming and going tell of a favorite and lively entertainment, we reach the corner of 13th, where we see the largest concourse of the day. The house is that of the Peruvian Minister, one of the largest and most elegantly furnished residences in Washington. It has been successively occupied by the Haytian Minister, the late President Juarez, then Minster from the Mexican Republic, and the Hon. Mr. Ford then Secretary of the British Legation, all of whom, from the splendor and extravagance of their entertainments, have rendered the mansion one of high reputation and wide fame. The present occupant is no whit behind his predecessors in any respect, and the crowd of carriages now standing before the doors is the best of proof.

But the subject is inexhaustible and we may as well stop here as any where, for I have already exceeded my limits, and I fear your patience as well.

CARLOS.

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CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Old Stoughton Musical Society were greeted with a full house at their concert in Stetson Hall, Randolph, Christmas night. An excellent programme was offered, and the soloists, in particular, were received with applause and honored with encores.

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THE Orthodox Society of Cohasset gave an Antiquarian Supper in connection with their Fair, the same evening. The vestry was well filled, and old and young enjoyed themselves hugely.

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BIG INVENTION.—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

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PENN. R. R.—Few people in this part of the country know but little about the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., of which the following record is furnished by Mr. L. O. Crocker, of East Braintree, manufacturer of the popular Conductors' punch. This Company has 16,000 eight wheel freight cars, valued at $512 each; 1800 four wheel freight cars, valued at $170 each; 521 passenger cars, of all grades, worth $3,550 each, and 879 locomotives, worth $11,000 each. Total valuation of the rolling stock, twenty millions of dollars. The length of the Co's track, or those controlled by the Company, is 5934 miles. This one road has more locomotives than all of the Railroads leading out of Boston.

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WEST QUINCY. In last week's *Patriot* the particulars of the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in West Quincy were given, with a promise of the history of the rise and progress of the same, which we now present, and which will, no doubt, be of interest to our readers.

This new enterprise in our town commenced and has been prosecuted under the pastoral labors of Rev. S. Kelley, Chaplain of "National Sailors' home." His first sermon was preached Sabbath A. M., April 28th, 1872. The class was formed Sept. 6th, 1872, consisting of twelve; it now numbers fifty. The Sabbath School, organized and managed mostly by members of the Congregational Church of this village, for about five years, was formally transferred to the pastoral care of the church, Jan. 1st, 1873. It now numbers one hundred and fifty; average attendence between ninety and one hundred.

A proposal of a building, by Mr. Nathaniel Beals, towards a church edifice, was made June, 1873, which building could be removed and fitted for church purposes, and half an acre of land was donated by Joseph W. Robertson, Esq., on which the building now stands. Also, Mr. Beals gave $500 in addition, towards removing his building donated. The subscription was opened in August following. The money has mostly been raised by the solicitation of the Pastor. The property, as it now stands, should be valued at $8,300. The trustees are owing about $1,500 over any available subscriptions.

The "Ladies Social Aid Society" has already given over $700 towards the building, and have assumed the responsibility of furnishing the stoves and upholstering the pews, and other articles which will cost about $500 or more.

The Sabbath School has paid to the trustee over $250, besides paying for the weather-vane on the top of the spire which cost $30.00.

Several others have made especial donations of needed articles: Mr. John Federhen, jeweller, of Boston, a flagon and goblets, and several friends Communion plates and a font; Mr. John O. Holden, a clock for the audience room; Mr. Brabrook, of Dock square, Boston, a Communion table; Mrs. M. A. Miller of this town, two chairs for altar; Dr. E. Poland, with Church Street Church, Boston, the pulpit; B. B. Russell, of 55 Cornhill, Boston, the pulpit Bible; Miss A. D. Robinson of Stratham, N. H., the hymn-book; Mrs. Martha Leavitt, the numbers for pews; Messrs. Adams Bros. of Broadway, South Boston, the carpet for altar and pulpit.

The Pastor gratefully acknowledges the kindness of many gentlemen from the different societies in town and elsewhere, who have generously aided him in subscriptions towards this enterprise, and hopes the reward of generous givers to God's cause will be their portion forever.

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### East Norfolk Court Report.

John Fraher and Michel Hanley, of East Weymouth, on complaint of Constable Garey, for an assault on Anthony Green. Plead not guilty, and the case was continued untill Dec. 28.

Orlando E. Bradford, of Randolph, on complaint of Conductor Tilden, for evading fare from Boston to Randolph. Found guilty and fined $20 and costs.

Thomas Hawley, of Weymouth, on complaint of State Constable Garey, for an assault on Edward Dee. Plead not guilty, but after the examination of several witnesses, it appearing both parties were at fault, the defendant was discharged on payment of costs.

J. Q. Poole, of Quincy, on complaint of Constable Hall, for evading the fare from Boston to Quincy, on the Old Colony Railroad by pretending to have a season ticket. Plead guilty and was fined $10 and costs.

Bridget Moran, of Quincy, on complaint of State Constable Furnald, being a common seller of intoxicating liquor; also for a sale to one John Barry and another sale to one Patrick Donahue. Plead guilty and was setenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs; from which sentence she appealed and furnished sureties in the sum of $300 for her appearance at the Superior Court on the first Monday of April next.

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE Editor of the Gazette being on the sick list this week, our readers and patrons will please attribute any oversight or defect in this number to his justifiable absence from the office, which, it is hoped will not be of continuance. Some of our correspondence having been received quite late, we have been compelled to curtail or omit it.

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SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Dec. 29, 1874.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered on the North side of the building between E. Rosenfeld's and L. Tuck's, but it was fortunately put out with a few pails of water. Had it got underway it would undoubtedly have been one of the wickedest fires we have ever had, water being very scarce at the present time. The shop was occupied by Freeman Littlefield and furnishes work for a great many men. Close examination evinces that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary.

An Odd Fellows' Lodge for this part of the town is being formed at Tuck's Hall, and the officers of the Grand Lodge visit the place to-day on that account. A grand collation is to be served for the occasion.

If ice should be 1 foot thick it will take 30 acres to fill the new ice houses at Weymouth pond.

There has been some trouble with the turbine wheel at East Weymouth and upon examination it was found that some eels had found their way into it, one which measured 12 inches in diameter. Talk about large *eggs*? How is this for *eels*?

PERO.

---

DEAR GAZETTE.—In the matter of celebrating Christmas we as a nation, are fast falling into the European style; but I belive the Christmas Tree is purely a Yankee institution.

This year East Weymouth has made itself famous by the number of its trees. The one to which I would now particularly allude was at the residence of Mr. J. Wesly Tirrell, and was in reality quite a curiosity. Its branches were loaded with presents suited to those whose heads were white with the frost of many winters, as well as to the infant in its mothers arms. The smiling faces indicated that all anticipated a good time, and I dont think any were disappointed. Before the distribution of presents commenced, Miss Sarah Mills read some poetry suited to the occasion, and Master Chas. Nash and Miss Cara Hayden favored the company with a duett, and Master Hawes recited an interesting article pertaining to Christmas. The hostess was recipient of several handsome presents consisting of Silver Pie Knife, Carving Knife and Fork, with many other articles. But the greatest feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Tirrell by a number of her friends, of a silver Cake Basket. It was handed to her by Mr. Robert Mills begging her acceptance of the same as a token of their regard and esteem and hoping that the friendship then existing between them might never be broken.

This article was not at all anticipated by Mrs. Tirrell, as it was not hung on the tree, but was presented to her after the gifts taken from the tree had been distributed.

At this stage of affairs the friends were all summoned in to the dining room where they found spread for them enough of the good things of this world to suit and appease all appetites; after which, the friends took leave of each other, and returned to their homes rejoicing, well satisfied with the entertainment of the evening.

Yours Truly,
YANKEE.

---

PLYMOUTH COUNTY RAILROAD.—The subscriptions toward building this road in Hingham, amount in money and land to eighty thousand dollars; the full amount required to build it is one hundred thousand dollars. A meeting of the citizens was called, to see if the town would take the remaining twenty thousand dollars. (two hundred shares.) The vote was Yes, or No. The whole number of votes cast, was 492, yes, 264, no, 228. The law of the state requiring a two-thirds vote for it, the measure was defeated, wanting 192 yeas, in order to meet the statute. It is to be hoped that the funds will be forthcoming, and that the work will be entered upon at once as the road once built, would oblige a large amount of travel now remote from railroad accommodations.

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DIVIDENDS.—The Old Colony Railroad Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on the first of January.

The Old Colony Steamboat Co. will pay a dividend of four per cent. payable on the same day.

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The referees agreed upon by the committees to value the new school house at Centre Abington are as follows:—Henry A. Ford, Brockton, Z. L. Bicknell, Weymouth, and Spencer Leonard, Bridgewater. They have attended to their duties and have set the valuation at $24,125. This is about $1000 under the valuation of the Committee of this town, and $2,708.50 over that of Abington. The decision is final.

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### Braintree.

The Coffee Party at Baptist Chapel, on Wednesday evening, was quite well attended considering the attraction that was offered at the Lyceum, being no less than one of Mr. Geo. Marble's interesting Readings. The Programme for Wednesday evening, at the Coffee Party, was 1st Recitation, Charge of the Light Brigade, by Fred Holbrook. 2d Recitation, "Hard Times," by Jennie McNair. 3d, Recitation, "New Church Organ" by Sadie Newcome. 4th Dialogue, "The Examination," by seven young ladies. 5th Dialogue, "The Neighbors," by Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Gage, (repeated by request.) 6th Reading, "The Lost Heir," Mrs. Holbrook. 7th Song and Tableau, Mrs. George French, and Mrs. Miles, tableau. This tableau was, "The last rose of summer." Mrs. French sung one verse of the well-known ballad, and the curtain rose upon the most forlorn looking female, whose dress and countenance told the story plainly that:—

"All her lovely companions
Were married and gone."

An unexpected addition to the programme was the presentation by Mr. Fernald in behalf of the church and friends, of a watch, to the pastor, Rev. W. I. Loomis. Supper was then commenced which all did justice to. The result of the affair will be about forty-five dollars.

Thursday evening there was a Christmas tree at Lyceum Hall for the benefit of the little folks and some of the larger folks of the Orthodox Sabbath School.

Rev. Thomas Emerson was the grateful recipient of a silver ice pitcher, salver and cup from the ladies of his society. Miss Lizzie Burnham made the presentation in a few well chosen remarks that were responded to by the pastor in his own happy manner.

Last Sunday at the close of the opening services of the Baptist Sunday School, Miss Rose Minchin, in behalf of warm friends of church and society, presented to Miss Helen A. Williams a complete set of Taine's English Literature and a paper knife, as a slight token of love and gratitude for her kind services as organist. Miss Williams was taken completely by surprise, but responded in a few appropriate words of thanks.

Saturday night, Mr. Geo. White's saw mill was burned and with it a considerable amount of lumber. The work of an incendiary, no doubt.

Mr. Geo. Dearing who has resided here only about a year, found on going into his jewelry store, in Boston, on Monday morning that he had been robbed of a large amount, some $20,000 worth of jewelry.

The Union Temperance Concert was held on Sunday evening, at So. Braintree. It was fully attended, and a very interesting meeting. After a voluntary by the choir and opening prayer by Rev. Louis Charpiot, the President, Rev. S. B. Andrews introduced the first speaker, Rev. W. I. Loomis of the Baptist church. His remarks were full of interest and were listened to with marked attention. Another voluntary by the choir and remarks from Rev. Mr. Pratt and Mr. W. F. Fernald, and the audience joined in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and the meeting closed with the benediction.

If space would permit, I would give you a more detailed account of this meeting, as many of the remarks were such as we trust, will make a lasting impression on the minds of the young in our community.

L. P. H.

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THE trial of Costley for the murder of Julia Hawkes commenced at Dedham on Monday. Most of the witnesses (for the State have been examined. Among those from this vicinity were Alexander White, Thos. South, John Bates, Samuel Curtis, undertaker, Geo. W. White, coroner, and Doctors Forsyth and Tinkham. The defence hope to put in their case in one day, and the trial may be finished this week.

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### East Weymouth.

The lecture delivered in the vestry of the Methodist Church, on Monday evening, Dec. 21st, by Rev. J. F. Thompson, of Cohasset, on the "Battle of Gettysburg," was a faithful and graphic description of that famous battle. The lecturer was on the field engaged in active fighting during the three days of the contest, and his record of personal experience and observation therein was extremely interesting. Especially vivid and soul-stirring was his portrayal of the desperate assault of the confederates, on Cemetery Hill, on the second day of the fight and their disastrous repulse. The close attention paid by the audience was significant of their interest in and high appreciation of this truly excellent lecture.

At the monthly concert of the Congregational Sunday School held on Sunday Evening Dec. 20th, an interesting exercise appropriate to Christmas was presented. It consisted of questions by the Assistant Super'dt, and responses by the School; also recitations by the children, interspersed with singing.

The vestry was appropriately and beautifully adorned for the occassion with numerous wreaths and graceful festoons of evergreen. The various portions of the evening's programme were well rendered, and altogether the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

The celebration of Christmas appeared to be very general among our citizens. The weather could not have been more auspicious. A finer Christmas morn never dawned upon earth. The air was crisp but not unpleasantly cold. The sun shone down most graciously upon the pleasure seekers, and all the forces of nature seemed to be combined with the efforts of man to render the anniversary unusually merry, all seemed determined to extract some pleasure from a day which, joyous as it is comes but once a year. Santa Claus displayed an unusual amount of business enterprise during the previous night, and large numbers of children at earliest dawn, and eagerly hastened on to investigate the results of his visits and test the gifts he had brought them.

The obsequies of Mr. Nathan S. Kingman which took place on Tuesday afternoon, were attended by the members of Mechanics Temple of Honor in a body, the deceased having long been an honored member of that organization. The funeral services were held at the residence of the deceased and consisted of addresses by Rev. E. P. McElroy and Rev. S. L. Gracey who also offered a prayer, and singing by a select choir. The Templars, seventy in number then escorted the remains of their departed brother to the grave, where the beautiful, solemn and deeply impressive burial service was performed in accordance with the ritual of the order. It consisted of the reading of appropriate selections by the officers and responses by the brethren. Prayer was offered by the chaplain Bro. Edwin Howard, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Bro. Gracey. Thus lovingly and tenderly were consigned to their last resting place the remains of their true and worthy brother who had gained the respect and affection of his brethren and had remained true to the principles which he had adopted "even unto death."

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### Braintree.

A sad accidedt occurred on Shaw St., in the East part of the town last Saturday evening. Lizzie Hennersey, a little daughter of Patrick Hennersey, was on her way home from Weymouth in company with three other little girls when they were met by a boy who frightened them by telling them if they went further a man would kill them with a big knife he had. The girls in their fright ran down the embankment of the railroad opposite L. W. Hobart's Mill. A log about eight inches square lay in the path of the girls, and Lizzie, catching her foot under it, fell, breaking both bones in the left leg between the knee and ankle. She was found lying on the sidewalk, by officer Loring, who removed her to her home and summoned Dr. Dearing, who set the broken limb, and the little sufferer is now doing well.

With the beautiful snow comes the boys who with their sleds make the passage of foot people dangerous by coasting on the sidewalks. All such offenders are referred to the by-laws of the town, and they will be prosecuted according to law.

A CITIZEN.

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TOWN MEETING IN BRAINTREE.—At the Town meeting held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., Hon. F. A. Hobart, was chosen moderator.

The second article in the warrant, "To see if the town will, vote to discharge the Committee on Fire Department and appoint another in its place," was discussed at great length, and decided in the affirmative. Another Committee was then chosen consisting of Eben Denton, Chas. W. Proctor, Joel F. Sheppard, Wm. R. Penniman, F. A. Hobart, James T. Stevens and Geo. H. Arnold.

Previous to the choice of the new Committee the old Committee made their report wherein they stated, that in their opinion, the appropriations made by the town were insufficient to furnish a Fire Department suited to the wants of the town, that they considered it inexpedient to commence their labors until further appropriation were made.

The town did not vote additional appropriations. After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting was dissolved.

E.

A TOWN MEETING is to be held on Monday the 11th day of January, at 7 P. M., to see what action the town will take upon a proposition made to it by the trustees under the will of the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer with reference to the location and establishment, within the limits of the town, of the school provided for in said will; to raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out any vote under the preceding article; and to choose any committee or hear the report of any committee, and act thereon.

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EAST BRAINTREE.—The financial bill which has been passed by the Senate of the United States, although not what might have been expected by some, is a definite measure, and certainly relieves considerably the anxiety which has been felt regarding the future financial condition of the country. This bill does not stop with the abortive attempt of first providing for the gradual reduction of the premium on gold, and then wait for a turn in the balance of trade to bring about the redemption of the U. S. legal-tender notes in hard coin. The bill acknowledges the truth that the outstanding greenback circulation of $382,000,000, is simply a debt, or more correctly, a form of forced loan upon the people, so that the first and only essential question is, when shall it be paid? The bill fixes the first day of January, 1879, when United States notes will be really what they declare themselves to be, an order on demand for their face value in gold.

Four years hence, unless Congress should make the time of resumption shorter, the holder of a dollar United States note will, on presenting it at the national treasury or sub-treasuries, receive in exchange, coin. It is self-evident that when the possibility of this exchange becomes certainty, the process of bringing legal-tender notes to par will commence at once; for these notes, the redemption of which has formed a very indefinite element in their value, will then cease to be dishonored promises to pay. They will assume the character of a debt, the time of whose liquidation is drawing nearer every day: so that the people long before that period arrives will regard them as gold, and for ordinary purposes, more convenint. Once make a five dollar United States, greenback as convertible into gold as Scottish one pound notes, and and the greenback will be regarded as rather preferable to the quarter eagle.

That we are entering upon an epoch of sounder and more satisfactory progress cannot be doubted, and the best guarantee of this is this bill and the fact that the over trading in business, and perhaps, the extravagance in private life which have accompanied ten years of speculation and inflation, are becoming rapidly weeded out. "Freedom and savins gang thegither", says the poet Burns. To a country that has suffered so much from corruption born of social extravagance and official jobbing, the saving of Burns has a wider significance than he ever dreamed of. Let society once become penetrated with the morals and manners of the spendthrift, and the instinct of liberty disappears as infallibly as the capacity for public or private virtue.

MAC.

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[For the Gazette.]

### Adventure of a Pedagogue.

In the winter of 1829 and '30 the writer was engaged teaching a District School in the pleasant village of Middletown, Saratoga Co., New York. This village is in the township of Half Moon,—three miles from Waterford, on the Hudson, and one mile from the Mohawk River, where the Erie Canal crosses by aqeduct. The main street of the village ran East and West, on either side of which were the dwelling houses, School houses, taverns, &c. About midway the village stood the hotel, then kept by Col N., where the stages stopped as they passed through the town to and from Albany and Troy. The Col. was quite a gentleman, intelligent, social, ever ready to accommodate his customers to a glass of liquor, with which his bar was well stocked. Besides this Hotel two other taverns were running at each end of the street, where strong drinks could always be obtained, in those days.—In the State of N. York, it was the custom for teachers to board with their scholars, or as the term was to "board around". There are some advantages and some disadvantages connected with this practice of boarding, but I will not discuss them here. After boarding with several families in the village, my turn came to go out among the farmers; so I sent my compliments by a pretty, round faced, black eyed Miss, that, if agreeable I would be at her mother's on the morrow, and board my proportional time. The next day at the close of the afternoon session, I went with Mary R. to her home. It was an old house, cottage built, unpainted with broken panes of glass in the windows, some supplied with old hats, others with pieces of cloth, while the door yard and surroundings were in keeping with the exterior of the house,—broken fences, unhinged gates, dilapidated out-houses, were seen as I passed up the yard. Mary led the way in at the door and introduced me to her mother, Mrs. W. R., a woman of middle age, neatly dressed, intelligent, but with marks of sadness upon her countenance, which I could not then comprehend, but soon learned from her own lips the painful facts. She prepared a frugal supper early in the evening, after which she said to me with sorrow depicted on her brow, "If my husband comes home drunk tonight, you must not feel alarmed". I was alarmed, for I knew nothing of his character before, supposing of course, I was going to a respectable family. I asked Mrs. R. some questions about her husband's antecedents, when she told me her husband was a carpenter, and when she married him sober, industrious and of good reputaton, but through the inflence of his early associates became a moderate drinker, then a daily tippler, finally a beastly drunkard. While listening to this tale of woe, and much more added, from this sorrowful woman, I wished myself away, but it was too late. What should I do? the evening was wearing away, and soon the miserable man was expected. As the hour of nine came, I told Mrs. R. I wished to retire, thinking it the better policy to keep out of his way, if possible. She showed me my sleeping room, which I was sorry to find adjoined the one where we had spent the evening; nothing but a thin board partition separated them I soon found that any noise or conversation could be distinctly heard from one to the other. I had not been in be many minutes when I heard a sound at the outer door, which proved to be the drunken husband. He had tumbled in at the door and fallen upon the floor. His wife begged him not to be noisy, for the school master was there, and had just retired to bed; that she was afraid he would disturb him. What? shouted the inebriate loudly, has the Master come and not let me know? get me the axe! Ill kill him; he has no business here when I am away. And with continued oaths he declared he would kill the master if she would get the axe. I heard all that was said, and as my bed was close to a window, I raised myself up, tried the window and found I could easily open it, out of which I intended to make my egress, should the monster undertake to carry out his threat. For one-half hour or more I sat up in my bed, listening to the entreaties of the heart-broken wife that he would not enter my room, but keep still, eat his supper and go to bed. After much persuasion on her part, and answered by oaths and curses from him, the conversation grew less until I heard him at the table engaged with his supper, for which I felt heartily glad and laid my head once more on my pillow, but did not sleep until all was still in the kitchen. On leaving my sleeping room in the morning I found the bird had flown. He had risen very early and left the house before the family or the Master were up, so I had no opportunity to see the cause of my trouble. Mrs. R. apologized for her husband's conduct with sorrow upon her countenance. I tried to console as best I could, and after breakfast bid her a final farewell.

E.

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HALE'S

SUBSTITUTE for CASTOR OIL,

The most reliable and safe vegetable substitute for Castor Oil ever compounded. Instantly relieves Colic, Cramps, Diarrhœa, and all diseases of Children Teething. Causes natural and healthy sleep, gives rest to Mother and Child, regulates the bowels, assimilates the food, and builds the child right square up from suffering pain, weakness, to strong and robust health. A perfect *medicine chest for our little ones. Only 25 Cents*, by all dealers.

$500 WILL be paid for any case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint or Impure Blood that DR. JOB SWEET'S STRENGTHENING BITTERS will not relieve or cure when all other remedies fail, if directions are followed. Sold by all dealers.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by SALOME BRIGGS, of Weymouth, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving surety or sureties on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

35 37 J. H. COBB, Register.

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THE PRICE TELLS

AND

EVERYBODY TELLS the PRICE

WHOLESALE STOCK OF

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING!!

AT RETAIL.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, $5 to $25
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $3 to $15

ALL WOOL DOUBLE BREASTED SACK AND FROCK SUITS.

$12 to $24.

Styles equal to the Best.
Stock Replenished Daily.

ONE PRICE
BLUE STORE,
12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 & 24
Washington Street,
BOSTON.

25 35

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### Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At South Braintree, Dec. 27th, Mr. Charles F. Howard, of Randolph, and Miss Lydia A. Purrington, of New Bedford.

In North Weymouth, Dec. 24th, by Rev. F. P. Chapin, assisted by Rev. L. B. Voorhees, Mr. Arthur W. Phillps of Quincy and Miss Mattie S. Tinkham, of Fairhaven.

DIED.

In Weymouth, Dec. 21, of consumption, Alfred James, aged 47 years.

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### New Advertisements.

INDUCEMENTS.

LADIES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

IN

Human Hair!

OUR THIRD ANNUAL

CLEARING OUT SALE

WILL COMMENCE

*Saturday, December 26th.*

This is a Special Sale to make room for Millinery Goods ordered for the approaching spring trade and all goods will be sold at

Less than Cost to Import.

The Stock is very large and manufactured of only the best quality of Human Hair, and consists of

Switches in every shades and size.
Do. White and Grey mixed.
Chatelaine and Pompadour Braids in all shades and Grey-mixed.
Back Sets, Centre and Side Curls.
Puffs, single and in clusters.
Best double Frizzette Weft in all shades.
Wigs, Frontpieces and Seams in plain and gray-mixed.

Also a large Stock of superior Human Hair in all lengths and shades, to be sold by the pound or oz.

LADIES

AVAIL YOURSELF of the PRESENT CHANCE as you can buy a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF HUMAN HAIR at IMMENSELY LOW PRICES

Purchase before Stock is Reduced.

We shall DISCONTINUE TO KEEP TOILET ARTICLES, and offer a LARGE STOCK OF BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, COLOGNE STANDS, PUFF BOXES, and all kinds of OILS, POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, POWDERS, &c. &c.

At Closing Out Prices.

M. M. COHEN & CO.,
34 WINTER STREET,
NEXT TO SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
AND
Fashionable Hair Emporium,
*307 Washington street,*
Cor. Temple Place,
BOSTON.
35 38

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BRAINTREE SAVINGS BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Corporation will be held at their Banking Room, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875, at 8 o'clock P. M., for election of Officers, and transaction of any business that may legally come before them.

C. H. HOBART, Sec'y.

Braintree, Dec. 22, 1874.

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Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm existing as CURTIS & DERBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN CURTIS.
E. C. DERBY.

South Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1874.

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For Sale,

A note of $50, signed by a prominent citizen of this town, given on six months. I cannot use it in Brighton because they do not know the signer, and it cannot be used at home because they *do* know him. It was given in 1868, and was for meat, and you know it must be good, and that it has but a little while longer to run.

A. RAYMOND, JR.

38

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HOLIDAY GOODS,

—AT—

SOULE'S,

EAST WEYMOUTH

NOW OPENING, A CHOICE LINE OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

FOR LADIES AND GENT'S,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Dolls and Toys, for the Children.

PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN! MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Come early, and secure the Best Selection.

C. W. SOULE,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

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GIFTS

FOR THE

Holidays!

RUSTIC BASKETS
HANGING POTS,
FERNERIES, &c.

SMILAX,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FOR DECORATION.

In order to make room for my Spring Stock, I shall offer nice young Plants grown in two inch pots, at

$1.00 PER DOZEN,

ENTIRELY MY OWN SELECTION.

Call early and secure the best bargains.

EDW. A. JAMES,
Commercial St., Weymouth Landing.
30tf

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NOTICE.

*THIS IS TO CERTIFY*—that I am the original maker of the brand of Flour known as "Taylor's Best." My constant desire has been to make a first class flour from the best possible stock and with the latest improved machinery, and at a peice which will place it within reach of all. My best mills are at Loudonville and Massillon, Ohio, in the centre of the finest wheat producing section of the State. I ship none of my flour known as "Taylor's Best" to any party in New England, except to Messrs. COBB, BATES & YERXA, of Boston; and there is no genuine "Taylor's Best" Flour to be bought anywhere except of them, or their customers.

I desire particularly to caution both wholesale and retail buyers against any imitation of my well known brand, which is registered at Washington, or any use of my name in any form whatever.

A. A. TAYLOR.

Loudonville, Ohio, Dec. 1st, 1874.

196
TAYLOR'S BEST
Family Flour,
FOR
K. SMITH.

The above Brand is a "Fac Simile" of the genuine "Taylor's Best," and all brands of "Taylor's Best" without the name of K. SMITH, are counterfeit.

Our sales of this flour during the last 4 1-2 months, have amounted to 10,300 barrels; and in all this amount we have not had to exchange 12 barrels. It suits everybody—and everybody buys it.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
East Weymouth.

IS OUR ONLY AGENT IN WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE OR HINGHAM,

and no other person has it for sale.

COBB, BATES & YERXA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
510, 512, 516 Washington St.
BOSTON.
34 tf

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THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF WEYMOUTH.

THE Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them will be held at their Banking House in Weymouth, on TUESDAY the 19th day of January next, at 3 and 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

December 12th, 1874. JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier.

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Wanted,

A GOOD METAL ORGAN PIPE MAKER. Address C. F. S, 50 East Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

34 36

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JUST ARRIVED,

1400 Bushels

NICE WHITE OATS,

AND

40 Tons of

Superior Hay,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. SHERMAN,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, LIME, CEMENT,
BRICK, LATHS, HAIR,
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED
AND
BUNDLE HAY.

Office, - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
34tf

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Specially Interesting

TO

THE LADIES!

L. Rich & Co.

OFFER AMONG

LARGE LINES

OF

USEFUL

Dry Goods,

GREAT
BARGAINS

IN

Felt Skirts!

AT

62 1-2 Cts., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75. The Best Value yet!

Also, yard wide Brown Cotton, 6 1-4 Cts.,

Prints, 6 1-4 Cts.,

AND

ALL OUR GOODS

Very much under the regular prices.

---

ROOMS TO LET,

For Mechanical Purposes,

WITH STEAM POWER.

Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

---

$8.25

WILL BUY A BARREL OF

SOUTHERN PATENT HAXALL FLOUR!

Delivered at your door, in any part of Weymouth & Braintree, and warranted superior to the "Queen of the Harvest."

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
30tf EAST WEYMOUTH.

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The First National Bank

OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 7th, 1874.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 12th, 1875, at half-past three o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

32 35 B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

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$9.00

WILL BUY A BARREL OF BEST

St. Louis Flour

AT

A. J. BATES & CO.'S,
EAST BRAINTREE.

ODS,

OUTH

LINE OF
OODS,

Children.

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Interesting

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1-4 Cts.,

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TEAM POWER.
G. F. DOTY.
STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

3.25
A BARREL OF
PATENT HAXALL
OUR!
your door, in any
outh & Braintree,
ed superior to the
e Harvest."
H SHERMAN,
T WEYMOUTH.

National Bank
TH WEYMOUTH.
OUTH, Mass., Dec. 7th, 1874.
ng of the Stockholders of the
ank of South Weymouth, will
nking House on TUESDAY,
allsquare three o'clock P. M., for
rs and transaction of such other
ly come before them.
B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

39.00
A BARREL OF BEST
uis Flour
AT
ATES & CO.'S,
BRAINTREE.

---

# PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

AT THE

# UNION STORE

FRONT STREET,

WEYMOUTH.

WE NOW OFFER AT

**$9.00 per Bbl.**

OR $1.13 PER BAG.

**A Superior ST. LOUIS FLOUR**

WARRANTED WHITE AND LIGHT.

We also have a Flour at

**$8.00 PER BARREL,**

Or $1.00 per Bag.

TRY IT!

**HAY and STRAW!**

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**
WEYMOUTH LANDING

---

**F. A. GARDNER & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

# Lumber,

BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

WHARVES,

**Weymouth Landing.**

☞ Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

---

# "GOOD NEWS" RANGES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a

NEW

## Stove and Tin Store,

NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,

and respectfully solicits a share of patronage in our line, hoping by strict attention to business to merit the same. We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**Kitchen Furnishing Goods and STOVES!**

We are Agent for the celebrated GOOD NEWS RANGE, with high and low Hot Closets, made entirely of new iron, with improvements over all other Stoves, with Clinkerless Grates, Mica Doors which show the fire, Drier for airing Clothes, and many other improvements.

**ALSO, MANY OTHER KINDS OF GOOD STOVES.**

☞ **ALL KINDS OF JOBBING**

PROMPLY ATTENDED TO.

**Plumbing, Roofing, Setting New and Repairing Old Furnaces;**

in fact, any work in our line. Having had nearly thirty years experience at the business, we feel that we are not overrating ourselves to say that we understand our business thoroughly.

All MENDING done, such as soldering Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other Tin Ware, the same day it is brought to the shop, as we fire up our solder pot every afternoon.

CALL AND SEE OUR

**GOOD NEWS RANGES,**

with high and low (with or without) Hot Closets.

STOVES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

**JOSEPH I. BATES.**

11 47

---

## $10.75

WILL BUY A BARREL OF

## PRATT'S HAXALL,

The best Flour sold in this County,

AT

**A. J. BATES & Co'S,**

**East Braintree.**

---

**GASTON HOUSE.**

Commercial St., Weymouth L'dg

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he is ready to accommodate their with Lodgings and Meals at reasonable rates. I hope you will recognize the place under its new name.

☞ Open eve day, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

30tf C. S. CLAPP, Proprietor.

---

**Drain Pipe.**

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

**S. W. PRATT.**

---

THE WEYMOUTH

## Memorial Pamphlet,

CONTAINING the Address of Mr. Adams and the other Addresses on the occasion of the late Celebration of the 250th Anniversay of Settlement of the town, with a detailed account of that Celebration, making a Volume of 107 pages, is just published, and will be offered for sale to the citizens of Weymouth by Canvassers in the several Wards.

Price of bound Volume, 50 cents.
" " Pamphlet " 15 "
or two copies for 25 cents.

Per order of Committee.
JAS. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Weymouth, Dec. 10, 1874.

---

SOUTH WEYMOUTH

## Savings Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the South Weymouth Savings Bank will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, January 4th, 1875, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and transaction of such other business as may legally come before the Corporation.

B. F. WHITE, Treas.

South Weymouth, Dec. 8th, 1874. 23 3t

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**E. CHAMBERLAI,**

## Photograph Artist,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

**Copying a Specialty,**

and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.

☞ CHAMBERLAIN, Weymouth Landing.

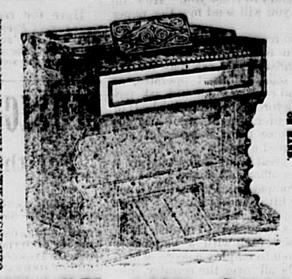
---

# BAKER & BANDALL
## ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



**PICTURE FRAMES**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER. GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE. A LARGE VARIETY OF

**Ready Made Frames**

ON HAND.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

---

## The Smith American Organ Company

**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**

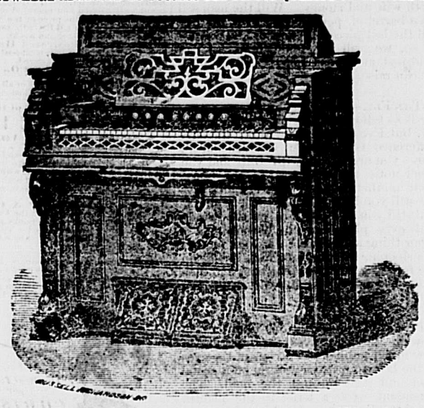
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.*

**150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.**

**50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.**

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

**THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.**

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great indugement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**

---

**JOHN WATT,**

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - East Braintree,

**House, Sign and Fresco Painting,**

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.

done to order, with neatness and despatch.

**PAPER HANGING,**

done in the best manner, and Paper Hangings of all qualities furnished to order.

**MIXED PAINTS,**

OILS, VARNISHES, &c., constantly on hand.

---

**HENRY DUNTON,**

**House & Sign Painter,**

Grainer & Paper-Hanger,

Washington Square,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

MIXED PAINTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Special attention given to work in and out of towns and all orders promptly filled in the neatest manner. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. At Shop from 6 1-2 to 8 P. M.

---

**Carriages and Harnesses**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FORSALE OR EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN T. JOY,**

Corner of Broad and Middle Street,

48 EAST WEYMOUTH.

---

**E. H. PRAY,**

## Boot and Shoe Store,

**LINCOLN SQUARE,**

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ **Custom Work** of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

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**HORSES CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES**

CONSTANTLY on hand and for SALE or EXCHANGE at

**WM. BURRELL'S**

**NEW REPOSITORY,**

UNDER MUSIC HALL.

Hall to let, with Piano built by McPhail.

**PLEASANT ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH**

---

THOMAS J. McCORMEOK,

Would call the attention of the public to his

**UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,**

He is now prepared to furnish the public with

**COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,**

**AND A SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,**

WITH TWO HORSES,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

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## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.00, 7.30 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am.; via Fairhaven, 7.15 a.m., 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am.; 4.00 pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.35 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 2.00, 4.30, 5.30 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8 am.; 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.40, 8, 11.30 am, 3.41 pm.; via Bridgewater, 6.30 a.m., 3.00 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 5.45, 7, 8, 8.50 am; 12 m., 1.45 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 2.30, 4.30, 6 pm. RETURN, N. Easton, 6.21, 7.05, 9.14 am.; 12.25, 3.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 7.05, 8.36, 9.24 am.; 12.35, 3.10 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.12, 8.16, 9.2 am; 12.45, 5.08 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8 am.; 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.10, 7.20, 9.05 am.; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11.00 am.; 12 m., 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.45, 7.45, 8.35, 11.30 am.; 12.45, 4.45 pm.

BROCKTON, 8, 11.00 am.; 3.45, 5.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.50, 8.5 am.; 1.05, 3.10, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, 7.30 (via Duxbury) 8.45 am.; 2.00, 5.30 (via Duxbury) 5, 6.15 (via Duxbury) pm. RETURN, 6.40 (via Duxbury) 10.25, 6.40, (via Duxbury) 10.45 am.; 2.45 (via Duxbury) 3.40 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.50, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH AND ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12m.; 2.30, 5, 6.45 pm. RETURN, (S. Abington) 6.10, 7.15, 9.54 am.; 12 m.; 4.17 pm.; (South Weymouth) 6.20, 7.30, 10.0 am.; 12.10, 4.38 pm.

KINGSTON, 7.30 (via Duxbury) 8.45 am; 2.30, 5.30, (via Duxbury) 5, 6.15 (via Duxbury) pm. RETURN, (Kingston) 6.17, 6.59, 8.11 am.; 1.14, 4.27, 5.34 pm. Nantasket, E. Weymouth, N. Weymouth, Weymouth, E. Braintree, 7.30, 11.00 am.; 2.40, 3.20, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.52, 8.01 am.; 1.07, 4.21, 5.02 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth) 6.42, 7.22, 8.31 am.; 1.22, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (N. Weymouth) 6.47, 7.14, 8.27 am.; 1.26, 4.40, 6.10 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.57, 7.18, 8.41 am.; 1.30, 4.44, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (East Braintree) 8.41, 7.22, 8.54 am.; 1.52, 4.48, 6.18 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.45, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m.; 1.45, 2.30, 3.40, 5.35, 6.05, 6.30, 8, 9.25, 9.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.35, 7.25, 8, 8.25, 9.15 am.; 12.40, 1.30, 2.15, 3.05, 4.20, 5.45, 6.35, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 10.45 am; 12.03, 1.22, 2.43, 4.00, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 9.30 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.50, 9.30, 11 am.; 12m.; 1.45, 2.30, 3.40, 4.35, 5.45, 6.35, 8.35, 9.35, 7.35, 9.35, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.35, 6.47, 7.28, 7.44, 7.49, 7.54, 8.20, 8.25, 9.30, 9.40, 10.50 am; 12.03, 1.22, 2.43, 4.00, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 9.30 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12m.; 1.45, 2.30, 3.45, 4.45, 5.35, 6.45, 8.35, 9.35, 7.35, 9.35, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.05, 6.34, 7.05, 7.41, 7.55, 8.01, 8.25, 9.10, 9.25, 10.27 am; 12.03, 1.22, 2.43, 4.00, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 9.30 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.55, 7.35, 8.50, 9.35, 11.05 am.; 12 m.; 1.50, 2.35, 3.50, 4.50, 5.40, 6.50, 8.40, 9.40, 7.40, 9.40, 11.20 pm. RETURN, 6.15, 7.05, 7.41, 7.55, 8.01, 8.25, 9.10, 9.25, 10.27 am; 12.03, 1.22, 2.43, 4.00, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 9.30 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.57, 7.40, 8.55, 9.40, 11.10 am.; 12.04, 1.52, 2.40, 3.55, 4.55, 5.45, 6.55, 8.45, 9.45, 7.45, 9.45, 11.25 pm. RETURN, 6.05, 6.34, 7.05, 7.41, 7.55, 8.01, 8.25, 9.10, 9.25, 10.27 am; 12.03, 1.22, 2.43, 4.00, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 9.30 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis and Provincetown, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN (Hyannis) 6.45 am; 2.05 pm. RETURN, (Provincetown) 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.

WOODS HOLE, 8 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD and NANTUCKET, 8 am, on Thursdays excepted. ¶ Thursdays only. ‡ Saturdays only. A On arrival of Boat from New York. ‡ Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

---

GEO. W. WARREN,

WITH

**GEO. H. RICHARDS,**

DEALER IN

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING**

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

**24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,**

BOSTON.

---

FRANK W. LEWIS,

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

27 COURT STREET, BOSTON,

AND

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

---

**B. T. BABBITT'S**

Pure Concentrated Potash,

OR LYE.

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

**B. T. BABBITT,**

64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

---

**Weymouth Savings Bank.**

☞ THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 to 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 4 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 8

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**JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,**

## Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse,** we are prepared to attend to orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**Caskets or Coffins**

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

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## COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

**For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.**

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

**J. F. SHEPPARD.**

---

**BROWN'S BOOTS.**

Our own make. Sewed, $4; pegged, $3. New and latest styles. French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Amie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the new, neat, comfy and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

*Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.*

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $2 to $5; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

**J. K. BROWN.**

---

**SAMUEL CURTIS,**

**COFFIN WAREHOUSE,**

AND

**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,**

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

---

## COWS

**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Apply to or address

**J. W. HARDWICK.**

6tf WEYMOUTH LANDING.

---

**HAY and STRAW**

**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

**An Auctioneer,**

I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.

NOBLE MORS

North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

---

## ST. JOACHIM.

GRAND OPENING

OF

## Holiday GOODS

AT

**Lower Prices**

**THAN EVER,**

10,000 **ARTICLES**

**AT $1.00 EACH,.**

(Formerly sold at from $2 to $3.)

**Besides everything from a 10 Ct. whistle to a $5.00 doll.**

*MECHANICAL TOYS,*

**$1.00 and $1.50 each,**

**which are selling elsewhere for twice the amount.**

**The public are advised to call immediately and select presents before the!**

**GREAT RUSH.**

**ST. JOACHIM BAZAAR,**

**167 WASHINGTON ST.**

BOSTON.

22 35

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## Fall & Winter CLOTHING!

A large Stock of good Goods, bought at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Overcoats, in choice colors.

Double breast Saques, in variety.

Double breast Frocks, very choice.

Youth's Suits, of all grades.

Furnishing Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY.

**HATS & CAPS,**

OF ALL KINDS.

**TRUNKS, &c. &c., &c.**

## M. H. READ,

Weymouth Landing

---

# PERFUMES!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

**IMPERIAL COLOGNE,**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers

**FLORIDA WATER,**

THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

**BAY RUM,**

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

**HAIR OILS, &c.**

PREPARED BY

**R. W. WALKER,**

WEYMOUTH, - MASS.

For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 39

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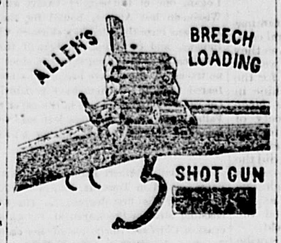


**JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## Guns, Rifles & Pistols

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.

Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,

**BOSTON.**

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co's Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. F. LOVELL.

---

**BUILDINGS**

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.

P. L. BLANCHARD,
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

---

**Mrs. Linus Belcher's**

## Vegetable Medicine!

**CURE** FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS.—I received an Indian receipt from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Supporters are not used under any consideration. Its effects are wonderful in the relief and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Irregularities, Change of life, Whites, Dropsical Affections, Bilious ness, Inflammation of Kidneys, Headache, Spinal Complaint, Rheumatism, Dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

**CURE.** The best Spring Bitters that is yet known for man or woman. A pleasant medicine. Can be right round while taking the medicine, gaining in health and strength every day.

*Unsolicited Testimonials.*

**CURE.** CANAAN, N. H., Jan. 13, 1874.

MRS. LINUS BELCHER: I have sold out the medicine I bought of you, and I can truly say that I believe it to be the GREATEST REMEDY for humors and best BLOOD CLEANSER I ever knew. It excels all the humor medicine of this age for SALT RHEUM, which is the pest of this nation. My husband inherited SALT RHEUM from his mother and LIVER COMPLAINT. For years, in warm weather, he was feeble, his skin flabby and sallow, no appetite, had inward heat and sometimes faintness and nausea, also a heart difficulty. In winter and at some other times have had boils, erysipelas sores, which finally ended in a brave substance gathering on its head, in his beard, and in spots on his body, with an itching, burning etc. A length physicians pronounced it Salt Rheum. It affected the skin and also ate into the flesh till warm weather came on, and then would strike inward. Often we feared he would sink into a consumptive's grave. His blood was thin and watery, and often had a cough, and had the pulpitation of the heart very bad. He could not eat much, his stomach was empty; this was for over fifteen years. Last August his humor struck inwardly, had nausea and pain in his bowels, and we thought he could not live much longer. I laughingly said I would give him some of the FEMALE CURE, and that would cure him. I gave him a spoonful, and in five minutes the pain and nausea was gone. He had been there all day, and from that hour he began to mend. Four times a day, after eating, said at bed time, he took a tablespoonful. It kept back the pain, gave him power to do the work, gave him an appetite, cured his heart difficulty, and after taking seven bottles the humor was all gone. He continued to take your MEDICINE until he had taken twelve bottles. Now he looks like new, his health is good, his sleep refreshing, and looks younger by ten years. His flesh and skin looks like new, and he is beaty and happy. All praise is due to your medicine, under Providence. Another man has been blessed with equally as remarkable a cure, and I send you one dozen more bottles of the FEMALE CURE by express.

P. S.—My husband tried everything and had eight different doctors before taking the FEMALE CURE.

MRS. MARY A. JONES.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. HALLENBECK, 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & FOTTER, 174 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

**Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.**

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AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

**ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.**

Z. E. IS a DICTIONARY of LANGUAGE. It contains every word in the English language, with its derivation and definition.

Z. E. IS a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. It has a sketch of every noted person of all ages, many of them with portraits.

Z. E. IS a COMPLETE GAZETTEER. It has a description of every country, sea, lake, river, mountain, town, &c., in the world.

Z. E. IS a MEDICAL DICTIONARY. It contains description of diseases, remedies, instruments, surgical operations, &c.

Z. E. IS a HISTORY of the World. It contains a description of the migration of races, the progress of nations, their customs, laws, religions, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE NATURAL HISTORY. It describes all animals, birds, insects and reptiles.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on BOTANY. It describes every plant, flower, vegetable, and tree; with their properties, uses, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on MECHANICS. It describes all new inventions, engines, machinery, tools, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE CHURCH HISTORY. It describes impartially, the various divisions of the church of all ages.

Z.E. IS EQUAL to a WHOLE LIBRARY of BOOKS. It describes every material or non-material thing that is capable of description in the language.

Z.E. IS WELL ILLUSTRATED. It contains nearly three thousand engravings of persons, animals, plants, trees, machines, buildings, &c.

A specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent to any address on the receipt of 10 cents. Sold only by subscription. Agents and Canvassers wanted.

**T. ELWOOD ZELL,**

**17 & 19 South Sixth Street,**

30 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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**To Let,**

TWO GOOD HOUSES and a STORE, on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing.

Apply to JOHN O. FOYE.

Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1874. 226

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**OLD CHAIRS**

MADE GOOD AS NEW.

The subscriber would inform the public generally, that she still continues in her business of rebottoming cane seated chairs. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. JOHN E. BATTLES,

North Weymouth, Oct. 20 1874. 26 2S

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# TAYLOR'S FLOUR.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of Families in WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE and HINGHAM, to the fact that he has secured the sale of the celebrated brand of Flour called

**TAYLOR'S BEST!**

Taylor's Flour is ground by a German miller, of many years experience, with the latest improved machinery, from the very best Southern Ohio Wheat, who for this four mos only the head of the belt; thus securing to families a choice, white, easy working flour, at a very low price.

## TAYLOR'S FLOUR

is ground expressly for the Retail trade; one firm having sold 4,000 bbls. in the last thirty days. This fact alone speaks for the quality of the flour. The reasons why this flour has given such general satisfaction are

1st. It is retailed very cheap.
2nd. It is made from the best Ohio Wheat.
3d. It makes more bread than many other kinds.
4th. There is not a sweeter flour sold for $12 00 or $12 00 per barrel.
5th. It is always uniform, white and sweet; and families know that they can rely upon getting the best Flour at a very low price.
6th. Any cook can use it, as it works very easy.
7th. It is sold for $2.50 less per barrel than the same quality is sold for elsewhere.

I propose to deliver TAYLOR'S BEST, at present anywhere in Weymouth and Hingham for

**$9.00 per Barrel, Cash!**

Warranted to suit all who buy it, or it will be taken away without expense to the buyer.

ALSO,

**Southern Haxall, $8.25 per bbl.**

For sale wholesale or retail, by

**JOSEPH SHERMAN,**

**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

ALSO,

## COAL, WOOD,

**Lime, Cement and Bundle Hay.**

☞ All orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. 27 tf

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## OVERCOATS

At less prices than has been seen before since the late war.

**POPULAR PRICES:**

$10, $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $23, $25, $28, $30.

All of our own manufacture, made by Journeymen Tailors, and will fit as well as a garment made to measure, that would cost double the price charged for our Coats.

Every garment marked in plain figures.

**ONE PRICE.**

**WILMOT'S,**

**121 Washington St.,**

BOSTON.

22 33

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**CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**

OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

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## $8.50

WILL BUY A BARREL OF NICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

**"QUEEN OF THE HARVEST,"**

Warranted as good as Taylor's Best.

AT

**A. J. BATES & CO.'S,**

**EAST BRAINTREE.**

---

Desirable Residence & Nice Shop

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice House and Stable and three acres of good Land, on which are a large lot of Fruit Trees and Currants.

The house is 24x30 feet, with L 15x30, connecting house with stable, which is 24x24; all in good repair. Barn 30 feet long, with green blinds. Never failing well of splendid water and pump in oil. In house are eight rooms, four lower rooms painted and papered, rooms all finished but front hall.

Also, an excellent Water Power, 22 feet head, good 2 foot Whitney iron water wheel and good Shop, 28x48, clapboarded and painted. Machinery consists of Steel Frame with Rotary Bed, nearly new; one Jointing Saw and Bench; one Splitting Saw and Bench; one Gig Saw; one Boring and Mortising Machine; one good Tenoning Machine; one Turning Lathe, all with belts and in good running order.

The above property is situated in the town of Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., between two villages, 2 1-2 miles to depot, 1-2 mile from church, one hundred rods from school and store. Price $3500.

For further particulars, address A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Canaan, N. H. 28 59

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**BENJ. F. PRATT,**

## Life Insurance.

OFFICE

22 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

**Security Life Ins. Co.,**

OF NEW YORK.

☞ Applications received for Policies in the above, or any other first class Mutual or Stock Life Insurance Company. 1tf

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MEETINGS OF THE

**Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.**

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Almshouse on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS.
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 3, 1874.

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**E. C. BUMPUS,**

BURNED OUT AT 31 WATER ST., NOW AT

**42 Devonshire St., Boston.**

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

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**H. N. OUR,**

**Carpenter and Builder,**

WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

26 tf

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**JAMES WEST,**

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing,

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,**

GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

**Hard Wood Filling a specialty.**

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**DOORS, SASH & BLINDS**

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

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**W. F. BURRELL,**

**Teacher of Piano and Organ,**

EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.

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# REBUILT.

HAVING completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

**Black Walnut Chamber Suites**

(at Factory prices.)

**Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes and Hall Stands.**

***Extension Tables***

(with improved patent iron slides.)

CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.

**READ AND PHILLIPS,**

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

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**BRYANT & STRATTON School**

BOSTON MASS.

**Commercial**

COURSE OF STUDY, PREPARATORY TO BUSINESS.

The studies embraced in the plan of the School, and designed for those pupils who have acquired a good knowledge of the elementary English Branches, are

**Book-keeping,**

(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)

**Commercial Arithmetic,**

(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)

**Commercial Writing,**

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEGIBILITY AND RAPIDITY.)

**Commercial Correspondence**

(IN A MANNER ANSWERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.)

**Commercial Law.**

(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

all of which are especially necessary for and adapted to Commercial purposes.

Pupils desiring when studies than above named may select any or all of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES and pursue them in connection with or separate from the COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils received at any time if there are Vacancies.

Prospectus and Circular of the school, post free. The school is now located at 38 Washington Street,—location previous to the fire of May 30, 1874.

HOURS, 9 to 3. CLOSED SATURDAYS.

VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Application for admission Sept. 1st, may be made in person till July 1st; from July 1st to August 17, by letter only, building closed. August 17 till Sept. 1st, the principal will be in attendance daily from 9 till 2.

H. B. HIBBARD, Principal.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of Samples of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVET

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Housekeeping Hints.

DROP CAKES.—Put six well-beaten eggs into a pint of thick cream, add a little salt, and make it into a thick batter with flour. Bake in small cups fifteen or twenty minutes.

ROAST LEG OF LAMB.—Let the fire be moderate, and roast the joint slowly, basting it frequently till done, when it should be sprinkled with salt, and the gravy freed from all fat before serving.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about two hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

SODA CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk, with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; four cupfuls of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

LAMB STEW.—Take half a shoulder of lamb and boil it in two quarts of water for two hours. Then put in potatoes, onions, turnips cut in quarters, salt and pepper to taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

COCOANUT CAKE.—Two pounds of sugar, one pound of butter, one pound and three-quarters flour, ten eggs, two grated cocoanuts; add one-half teaspoonful soda, last thing. This makes two loaves.

PORK FRUIT CAKE.—Three-fourths of a pound of pork, chopped fine, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound sugar, three-fourths of a pound of citrons, one gill molasses, four cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, two eggs, one teacup water.

TO BAKE APPLES.—Take sour apples, dig out the cores, place the apples in a dry dish or tin, fill the cavities where the cores came out with sugar, pour a cup of hot water in the tin, bake in a quick oven, and you will have a healthful and palatable dish.

MINT SAUCE.—Chop as finely as possible a quantity of mint leaves, previously washed. Add to them sufficient white vinegar and water in equal parts to float them, and a small quantity of powdered sugar. Let the sauce stand an hour before serving.

### Care of Stock.

Every animal on the farm which is now thin in flesh will have a hard time of it this winter, unless it receives extraordinary care and attention. Somehow nature has provided that all healthy animals shall be fat in the fall, as a condition for passing the rigors of winter comfortably, or even safely, and coming out healthy, sound, and vigorous in the spring. There is no compromise in nature's laws, and if they are violated or deviated from the penalty must be paid "without defalcation or discount." The breeder who would thrive by his occupation must conform his practice to these simple laws. It is not pretended, of course, that a lean animal, which is so not because it is really unhealthy, may not be fattened or brought into good condition during the winter months, but that it costs too much to do it, that it is bad economy, and that the necessity for it ought to be avoided, and will be avoided, by every good farmer in all cases. There is no better evidence possible that a farmer is running down hill and will sooner or later reach the bottom than to see his stock, whether horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or chickens, poor and weak in November. They will be poorer and weaker, and so will his purse, before next May, while some of them will have gone beyond the reach of inhumanity and starvation. If any reader has any stock in this fix let it be taken care of at once.

### For Timber.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says: "Could we do anything better with our worn-out lands than to stock them with forest trees, especially the white pine? In these days, when almost everything is packed in boxes made of that material, we find that an increasing demand for that stock is very fast leveling all our native pine forests. We often hear the inquiry, where are our box logs coming from a few years hence? Well, then, could we, upon the soil which our fathers and grandfathers have 'carried to the mill,' sow or transplant the pine, whose adaptation to the soil, and rapid growth, make it the tree, we might in a few years rid ourselves of anxiety as to the losses of pine forests."

### Wet Boots.

We reprint the following advice for farmers and others liable to get their boots wet through: When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and readily absorbs the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tight-fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night; draw on the boots and go happily about the day's work.

### Keeping Onions.

Onions are often injured in winter by keeping them in too warm a place. They will seldom be injured by frost if kept in the dark, and in tight barrels or boxes, where not subjected to frequent changes of temperature. It is the alternate freezings and thawings that destroy them, and if placed in a position where they will remain frozen all winter, and then thawed out slowly and in a dark place, no considerable injury would result from this apparently harsh treatment. Onions should always be stored in the coolest part of the cellar, or put in chaff and set in the barn or some out-house.

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### Where Hair Comes to a Head.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "I have recently learned some interesting facts respecting a manufacture in which every female head throughout the land is interested, namely, the preparation of human hair and its transformation into switches, ringlets, etc. The largest establishment of this nature in the world exists in Germany. It is situated in a town called Wetzlar in the valley of the Lahn. It is the depot to which the traveling collectors of hair bring their wares to dispose of, and so extensive are its transactions that their ware are arranged in bales, each containing three and four hundred pounds of hair. These bales each contain a heterogeneous mass of human locks of every shade and texture, from raven black to flaxen blonde, from horsehair coarseness to silken fineness. This is the material in the rough, and very dirty and disgusting are often the peasant-grown tresses when brought into the factory. But fear nothing, ladies fair, respecting the cleanliness of your alien locks; all the hair is thoroughly boiled before being placed in the hands of the work-girls, of whom about six hundred are employed in this establishment. The hair, when dried and smoothed, is then carefully sorted according to color and length. Good brown hair of average length is worth about $75 a pound; the highest-priced hair is pure white, long tresses of which are sold, not by the pound but by the single hair, each hair being valued at about half a cent. The most valuable of the natural hues is pale gold; a switch of that color was displayed valued at nearly $100, even in that wholesale mart. The greatest curiosity there was a switch of light brown hair measuring six feet in length, and for which $100 had been paid to the original owner thereof; this unparalleled braid is not to be sold, but is to be reserved for exhibition at our centennial."

## EVILS OF A FOREIGN DEBT.

**Remarks of Congressman B. F. Butler on the Bill for the Exchange of Greenbacks into 3.65 Bonds.**

The terrible effects of a foreign debt are just now being felt. We owe in railroad and other debts about $150,000,000 of interest, to be paid every year abroad in gold. Where is that coming from? Not from the earth by gold producing, because we only produce sixty odd millions a year. It must be paid in some other form. How has it been paid hitherto? By selling more bonds, but now that source is stopped, and that is why the whole wheels of business are stopped. Let us learn a little from history. Half a century ago Ireland was prosperous as no other green island on earth; full of manufactures, full of productions, and, what is the greatest evidence of prosperity, producing a population in a greater degree than any other country. She had then 8,000,000 of people, who were happy, prosperous, living at home and all in comparative comfort. But in an evil day it became fashionable—her government being removed from her soil—for the owners of her land to live abroad. Thus came Irish absenteeism, and what does that mean? It means that the land owners who took the rents of their property spent all the money abroad and nothing came back. The effect of Irish absenteeism was that in a single generation that country was depopulated from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000, after going through starvation such as will be in New York and Pennsylvania this winter, if not in Massachusetts. All the Irish estates pretty much have gone through bankruptcy in the Encumbered Estates Court. And what produced that? All writers of political economy agree that it was absenteeism. It was only because there was collected from that country £2,500,000 sterling ($12,000,000) every year, which was spent abroad. We have no landlords living abroad except the enriched bankers and capitalists, who go abroad to bring their trunks home. But we have our landlords in the shape of the bondholders abroad, to whom we must pay every year $150,000,000 of interest. The amount paid by Ireland was only $1.50 per head of the population. The amount paid by us is $3.50 a head. I think with our resources we can stand it, but we cannot stand it with every mill idle, with every ship tied up in the wharf, with transportation brought to such conditions that it takes four bushels of corn to get one from Iowa to the seaboard, for the bushel of corn which cost twenty cents in Iowa costs $1 20 when I feed it to my horse on the shores of the Atlantic. Here we are in that condition of things and we simply ask, what? Not to expand the currency, not to inflate the currency, not to repudiate any obligation, but that the government shall say to the poor man and to all men, "Whenever you do not want to use your money we will give you 3.65 per cent. interest for it, and when you can do any better with it you can withdraw it." There is in that no danger of any shock to the business of the country. I observed that many men representing national banks on this floor voted against this proposition when it was last before the House, because, I agree, that it would cut into the deposits of national banks. I do not mean into their paper deposits, which are the result of discounts, but into their actual deposits. My friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), however, has made a provision—compensation—for allowing these bonds to be kept in the vaults of the national banks as reserve; for they are just as good as greenbacks, and so much better, as they bear interest. When he was doing that, gentlemen here said to me, "What advantage will that be to the government to have to pay interest on the reserves of the banks?" The advantage will be this: In order to do that the banks will have to put greenbacks into the hands of the government, and with these greenbacks the government can buy gold or purchase bonds now out at five or six per cent., thus bringing down the rate of interest, and the people being the gainers all round.

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### A Stage Experience in Nevada.

A telegram to the San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following account of a highway robbery:

The stage leaving Eureka, Nev., on arriving at Diamond Wells, eight miles from here, was stopped by two highwaymen, who made the usual demand for the treasure box. The first intimation those on board the stage had that something was wrong, was the appearance of a man on the road, who ordered the driver to hold on. The team was a spirited one, and the order had to be repeated several times before it was brought to a standstill, when another individual stepped to the side of the stage and ordered the driver to pass the box down, a request that was acceded to without hesitation.

While the man at the box was endeavoring to burst it open or knock the lid off, Jim Miller, the special messenger, was preparing for work. At first he intended to use his revolvers, but wishing to make a sure shot, changed his mind, and went for his shot-gun, which was behind him. In attempting to draw the weapon out the other man, who was standing guard in front, observed his action and ordered him to keep quiet. Not heeding the caution, he succeeded in getting the gun out and immediately fired on the treasure robber. The robber on guard fired at him and the driver. The latter narrowly escaped being riddled with shot. Miller was less fortunate, he being wounded in the right arm and left foot, and which incapacitated him from rendering further service. The man at the box ceased work and also fired a shot from a revolver, but without effect. The driver, not knowing that Miller had been shot, said: "Jim, go after them with your revolver," and started the team, which was very restless, and with difficulty kept standing. Hardly had the team started when the leaders were suddenly plunged to the ground, caused by their being tripped up by a rope extended across the road. The robbers, to make sure of their game, had taken a rope from the granary to the station. The horses, now frantic with fright, became entangled, and the leaders, breaking the swinging-pole, freed themselves and were lost, but with the remaining four animals the coach returned to town. John Lambert, one of the passengers, got out of the stage, and, returning to the scene of the conflict, secured the treasure-box, which was uninjured.

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### Elevation of Bowlders by Ice.

In northern regions, where the tide rises six or eight feet, bowlders, or rocks of considerable size, are often raised from the sea-bed to the surface of the ice produced thereon. Of this Dr. J. Rae gives the following explanation:

"When the ice is forming in early winter it rests, when the tide is out, on any bowlders that may be at or near low-water mark. At first, while the ice is weak, the bowlders break through it; but when the ice becomes two or three feet thick, it freezes firmly to the bowlder, and when the tide rises, is strong enough to lift the bowlder with it. Thus fastened to the ice, the stone continues to rise and fall with the rise and fall of each tide, until, as the winter advances, it becomes completely inclosed in the ice. In the spring, by the double effect of thaw and evaporation, the upper surface of the ice, to the extent of three feet or more, is removed, and thus the bowlders, which, in autumn, were lying at the bottom of the sea, are now on the ice, while it is still strong and thick enough to travel with its load before favorable winds and currents to a great distance."

## WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

**American Institute, New York—Judge's Report, Nov. 14, 1874.**

*To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN—After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the undersigned judges make the following

REPORT—(ABSTRACT):

That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6) was claimed to be so great an improvement, both upon the well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled it to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary, not only of its novelty but of the skill and workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded.

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete machine in our presence. We thus had, to a large degree, a demonstration of the nicety of the manufacture. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accurately, for instance, did the several rotating hooks fit in the same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

[The judges enumerate and describe some of the points of novelty and excellence of the machine. Among others:

The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating hook;

The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances;

The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity of the under thread;

The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread;

The hollow steel needle-bar;

The facility for applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, corder, ruffler, &c.]

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon it properly and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure, and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and operating with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadcloth of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of heavy harness leather.

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nicer tests required for a family and light manufacturing machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and brading, and also a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of these with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unfailing perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much patient examination we were unable to discover a single defect.

* * * * * * *

The minuteness of this report is a simple reflection of the care with which we have endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this machine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing identically the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machine cannot be disputed. The "lock-stitch" which is thus secured has always ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

To these conceded advantages there have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is a *machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satisfied must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition.*

As the only conclusion to which we can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

*We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.*

JOHN A. BASSETT,
MOSES S. BEACH,
H. W. STEELE,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
REUBEN BULL,
Judges.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine *the Gold Medal of the Institute.*

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the *Gold Medal* to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

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### What is Thy Name?

It is often the case that persons who write on the whole a legible hand sign their name so carelessly that a stranger can scarcely make out what it is. Our editorial experience has given indubitable evidence of this. Any of our readers who may have fallen into such a habit would do well to learn a lesson from the anecdote told of Rev. W. S. Potts, D.D.:

When a clerk in Philadelphia, he took a bill to a Quaker, and had signed the receipt with one of those hieroglyphic cartouches, sometimes seen on bank notes now. The Quaker, taking up the paper, said, blandly:

"Friend, what is this at the bottom?"

"That, sir, is my name."

"What is thy name?"

"William S. Potts."

"Well, William, will thee please to write it down under here plainly, so that a witness in court could know it."

Ever after Dr. Potts wrote and lived so that no man could mistake a word or letter.

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John Williams, an unwilling soldier in the British army, held three fingers on a railroad track, and a train cut them off. He calculated correctly that the mutilation would disable him for the military, but is surprised to learn that a court martial will very likely sentence him to more undesirable servitude.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS,

**Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.**

William W. White, of North Bergen, N. Y., was found dead in his bed. He was one of the old settlers......The Boston Typographical Union elected John Vincent president......Nine stores and the Harriman House, in Main street, Bangor, Me., were burned......Wm. Ervan, 17 years of age, while being driven from a saloon in the suburb of Waterbury, Conn., by the proprietor, Jacob Becker, shot and killed the latter, the ball entering the head through the right eye......A storm in the Bay of Biscay raged for several days, and many boats and over seventy persons are missing....John Chamberlin has purchased the house recently vacated by the English Minister in Washington for $90,000, with the intention of turning it into a gilded gambling house......Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $14,682,556; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,080,000; coin, $77,823,327; including coin certificates, $22,107,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000......D. B. Logan, one of the party of twelve which left Wisconsin last August, bound for the Black Hills, was recently killed in a skirmish with the Indians, and the other members of the party were scattered in the engagement, since which no traces of them have been found, and it is feared that all of them have perished......George Peak, an employee in the paper mill at Valley Falls, N. Y., had his left arm torn off near the shoulder while putting a belt on a pulley.

The trial of Albert Brown, the negro murderer, ended in Towanda, Pa., in a verdict of murder in the first degree......The Spanish coasting steamer Brooks ran on a rock on the coast of Cuba and thirty-five of her crew were drowned......Pork-packing statistics show that in the United States this season 3,400,000 hogs were cut up, to 3,280,000 last season.....Prince Bismarck, regarding the action of the German Reichstag, in reference to the arrest of its members during session, as a vote of want of confidence in him, tendered his resignation, which the Emperor refused to accept....Many persons were killed and injured by the falling of the roof of the market hall at Angers, France. The accident was caused by a large accumulation of snow on the building.

By a railroad accident in Iowa several officials of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central railroad were badly injured......A daring attempt was made to rob the Hochlaga Bank of Montreal. The burglars succeeded in blowing the safe open, but the noise made frightened them away, when the contents of the vault were in sight.....A duel was fought at Havana between Diego Mendo Figueroa and Pepe Castellanos, resulting in the death of Castellanos. ......The *Levant Herald* publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor......The house of a farmer named Androis Petit, living near Port Nelson, Ontario, was violently broken into by a gang of desperadoes, two of whom entered Mr. Petit's bedroom while the rest guarded the son's bedroom with revolvers. The ruffians carried off cash to the amount of $7,000......Indian outrages are reported near Pioche, Nev. The citizens are without arms, and ask for military protection......The boys of the high school in New Orleans repeated their visit to the girls' lower high school, and forced the colored girls to leave. The school board has passed a resolution dismissing all the public schools until further notice......A new El Dorado, in the shape of rich gold mines in the northern wilderness of Wisconsin, is reported. It is claimed that ore sent to New York from this point averages $1,700 per ton. ......In the sections of Nebraska and Kansas visited by grasshoppers, farmers have been compelled to feed wheat to work animals. Many poor families are already compelled to live on wheat bran. Thousands of women and children go about their houses barefooted. Nearly $50,000 are required to feed the inhabitants until next fall, and as much more to clothe them......Small-pox is raging at Sorel, Quebec, in the most virulent form......Thirty-two thousand Germans have immigrated into Strasbourg since the war.

The United States Senate Republican caucus has agreed on a finance bill, the leading features of which are; Free banking, the retirement of an amount of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent. of the amount of new national bank notes issued, until the greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of the greenbacks will take place; gold redemption January 1, 1879, and the Secretary of the Treasury to be enabled to pay the treasury notes in gold, by using the surplus specie in the treasury, and, if that is not sufficient, by selling bonds......The Rev. W. R. Huntington has declined the bishopric of Iowa and will remain in Worcester, Mass.... The tannery of Seigler & Co., at Cincinnati, O., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $70,000. ......Carlos Garcia, the noted Cuban bandit, and his followers, have surrendered to the authorities......Captain Bourne, of the Second Brooklyn precinct police, was accidentally shot and killed by J. C. Pollock, a reporter on the *Argus*......The salvage on the French steamer Amerique has been reduced, on appeal, to $90,000......Mrs. Eliza Vreeland, who lives three miles from Paterson, N. J., left her three children Kate, Ellen and John, aged six, seven, and eight years, with Thomas Moore, an aged man, and went to Paterson. The children went on the ice in the Morris canal and breaking through were drowned. The old man said that they would not mind him......A Portsmouth, N. H., man has his life insured for $200,000......Canadians own 6,783 vessels of all kinds, measuring 1,073,718 tons......The newspaper publishers in Connecticut have agreed to add the cost of postage to the subscription price for their editions, and to invariably require payment in advance......A disastrous fire occurred at Tokio, Japan. About 1,000 houses were destroyed......Count Von Arnim, of Germany, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, including one month of the term during which he has previously been under arrest......The iron works of the Great Western Railway Company, at Reading, England, were destroyed by fire. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire......The roof of a new Catholic church gave way at Sedalia, Mo., precipitating three carpenters a distance of thirty feet to the ground. All were killed......While Michael Ryan was on his way home with a horse and wagon from Girardville to the Colorado colliery, he was attacked by three men and received three gun-shot wounds, when he was left for dead......A new dam built in the Mill river valley was swept away by the force of the water and much damage done. Although many children were skating on the ice below the dam, they succeeded in escaping, and no lives were lost......Another attempt has been made to burn the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. Fires were set in several places in the workshops at the same time. Fortunately the flames were extinguished by the keepers before damage was done.

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### Sad Indeed.

On a hillside in Kingston, Tennessee, a farmer was cutting logs, and his two little boys were playing near by. The logs, as fast as worked into lengths and trimmed of branches, were blocked up with stones or chips to keep them from rolling off down the slope. One of the heaviest became loosened, and began to move, slowly at first and faster as it gained momentum. The father saw that the youngest of the boys was playing, unmindful of the danger, exactly in the path of the immense rolling log, but too far away to be saved by him. He shouted, and the little fellow looked up. The log was then about a hundred feet distant, and increasing rapidly in speed. The boy, dazed by fright, ran straight forward instead of escaping to one side, as he might easily have done. He fled as fast as he could, but the log soon overtook him, rolling over his body and crushing him to death.

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

### Senate.

A bill was introduced providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by the postmasters of the several cities and towns of the United States. The Senate bills removing a number of political disabilities were passed.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery.

Mr. Hurlbut, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double-track freight railway company from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Numerous petitions were presented from temperance organizations, ministers, and others, in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States. Referred to the Finance Committee.

### House.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in the House, and during the debate a discussion arose in regard to the franking privilege, Messrs. Kelley and Maynard speaking in favor of its restoration and Mr. Garfield against it.

The House, in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, rejected a motion to increase the clerical force of the Bureau of Education.

The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, after a heated discussion over the allowance for the Department of Justice.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Eames proposes to repeal all taxes and stamp duties imposed by the internal revenue laws, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars; to increase the tax on distilled spirits ten cents per gallon, and to repeal the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, which reduced by ten per cent. the duties on manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, etc.

The House refused to adopt the resolutions against government subsidies, to investigate the district safe-burglary prosecution, and to inquire into the acts of certain army officers in the South.

The Committee on Elections report a resolution declaring Snyder (Rep.), the sitting member from the Second Arkansas District, entitled to his seat, and dismissing the contest of Bell for the same.

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### Confidence Among the Farmers.

The confidence men seem to have transferred their operations to the rural districts with good success. The Mount Clemens *Monitor* tells the story of one Mr. Sellig, who lives in the western part of that township, and who was taken in to the tune of $87 with the watch game. One day a well-dressed stranger called upon Mr. Sellig and introduced himself as S. Freedman, of Detroit. Mr. Sellig naturally felt highly honored at the call, and while the two were chatting about matters and things, a stranger knocked at the door. He was invited in. He appeared to be a German immigrant just landed, was dressed in the quaint garb of Fatherland, and was apparently one of the greenest kind. He said through some irregularity in the shipment of his goods from the old country they were held by the Custom House officials, who would not deliver them up until he had paid them a certain sum of money—$100 or more. All he had to raise money on were two gold watches valued at $250 apiece. Mr. Freedman took one of the watches and, after examining it thoroughly, offered to advance $150 on it. The German having heard about the well-dressed sharpers in this country, refused to let Mr. Freedman take the watch for fear he never could be found when he got ready to redeem it. He preferred to leave the watch with Mr. Sellig, he being a farmer and a plainly dressed man. Mr. Sellig had just $87 ready money in the house; this he handed to the German, took the watch, and agreed to return it whenever the money was paid back. Mr. Freedman felt so sorry for the poor German that he gave him a $5 bill out of pure charity. Shortly afterward Mr. Freedman and the German left the house and disappeared. A week after this occurrence Mr. Sellig had occasion to visit Detroit, and while there called at Mr. Freedman's store and was greatly surprised to find in the person of Mr. Freedman an entirely different man from the one who called at his house. He then smelt a mice for the first time, and going to a jewelry store, was informed that his watch was a very good imitation of gold, and worth about $8.

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### A Bridegroom Maltreated.

From a gentleman who has just returned from Cattaraugus county, the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* has the following story: A respectable business man residing in Cortland county was engaged to be married to a young lady who resides at Olean, Cattaraugus county. The wedding day was fixed, and the guests were assembled at the house of the young lady's parents. The groom was delayed while on the way to Olean, but he telegraphed to the family to retain the guests until his arrival, about three hours later than the appointed time. This was the basis for the disgraceful scenes that followed. It appears that a number of the young men of Olean were envious of the Cortland man, and did not like the idea of a stranger carrying his intended bride away from them. Upon hearing of the delay upon the railroad, they went to the depot at the hour for the arrival of the train, met the expectant groom, took him to a saloon or drinking place, induced him to drink drugged liquor, and when he had become sufficiently intoxicated to suit their vile purposes, he was taken to the house of his affianced and presented to the bride, her parents and guests. This despicable trick worked just as the authors intended it should. The bride's parents ordered the groom from the house, and the wedding festivities were broken up. Not content with what they had done, the conspirators employed five or six negroes to prepare a coat of tar and feathers, and give the groom a ride upon a rail.

The victim was taken back to the saloon, more liquor was poured into him, and while the orgies were going on the negroes appeared, hustled the insensible Cortland man out of doors, applied tar and feathers to his hair, face and long whiskers, and then rode him upon a rail. When the scoundrels had finished this fiendish game, the stranger was left to himself. The facts were subsequently made known to the young lady and her parents, and the arrangements for the wedding were rearranged, and the couple were made happy as soon as the Cortland man had recovered from the effects of the dastardly outrage that had been committed upon him. Both parties are possessed of a goodly supply of money, and they are determined to punish the persons engaged in this affair to the full extent of the law. The negroes, who were only the tools of the black scoundrels with white skins, have fled from Olean.

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### No Uncertain Sound.

When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow men. The use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters cannot be too strongly recommended to the invalid public. To those who have tried it, nothing need be said—their experience is their proof, pure and positive as Holy Writ. To those who have not tried it, these truths cannot be too often repeated. It is a certain vegetable specific, which aids faltering nature against the triumphs of dyspepsia, bilious disorders of every kind, malarious fevers, constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, spring and fall debility, etc., etc. It costs but little, and can always be at hand. It is the poor man's friend. It saves a doctor's bill, and the time lost in riding five, ten or twenty miles after him; besides being free from all the poisonous medicaments of the pharmacopœia. It will not stimulate you to-day to leave you weaker to-morrow. Its benefis are permanent.—*Com.*

### Will He Give Credit?

A man writes: "I want your paper, but am not willing to pay in advance for it. If you are afraid to trust me for a year, I am afraid to trust you. How do I know that you will send me the paper a year?"

There is no reason, says the New York *Democrat*, in considering this subject, why a druggist should ask pay for the medicine he sells, before it operates, or that a railroad company should ask pay for a ticket before the ride is finished; or that a carpenter should want pay for building a house till it is worn out and the owner moved away.

It costs a great many dollars to buy a good printing office and make ready for printing a newspaper. Paper, ink, labor and all these little accessories to a paper cost the money in advance. We have not the means necessary to furnish thousands of persons each with a newspaper for a year, then to employ a score of men to collect bills all over the country, unless we can charge at least ten dollars a year for the paper. A man can easily forget to pay what he owes for a paper. He can move away, and never be found, no matter how much the publisher may need the dollar or two the subscriber may owe. It is not easy for a newspaper office to disappear. The editor who has the earnings and the reputation of a lifetime invested in a business, and who has built up a newspaper to a large circulation, is not apt to cheat a man out of two dollars, more or less, for an unexpired newspaper subscription.

A publisher cannot, without making a great change in his manner of conducting business, give a dribleting credit all over the country. He is not afraid to trust a subscriber two dollars, but prefers that he should read his own paper rather than one he has not paid for. He buys a pound of tea and partakes thereof day after day till it is used up. He purchases a pair of boots, and for a year has the wearing of them. He pays the minister five dollars for performing the marriage ceremony that unites him to his wife—but, according to his own rule, he should not pay the marriage fee till his wife expires, so he could have the use of both wife and money. Will the man sell us a barrel of pork and wait for his pay till the last piece is cooked and eaten? If so, we will tell him where he can find just such customers for all the pork he can raise.

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THE FLY.—A boy's composition on the fly is as follows: This is call the house fly, but I've see 'em evrywere; the only difference is that wen you are out of dores you are playin' with Billy and you don't notic the flies, but in the house your mother boxes your ear, and says set still you little pest, and wile your settin' still you sees the flies on the windo and evry place, but the blubottle is a other thing altogether. If your mother is a-sleepin, and you put thick treacle on the fore finger of her right han, and then tickle her nose like a fly with straw you will see jolly good fun.

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POSTAL CARD SUIT.—A libel suit in Lowell, Mass., involves the question of how much publicity is given, in the eyes of the law, to matters written on a postal card and sent through the mail. The defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff on a postal card accusing him of forgery, and the defense is that, as the post-office clerks are enjoined to secrecy, there was no more of a publication than if the matter had been sent in a sealed letter.

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### Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your pellets and discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to the body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the pellets, assuring him that it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians, Messrs. Dunford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,

W. H. CHAMPLIN, Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

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Probably no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among the American people) as dyspepsia. Its causes are many and various, lying chiefly in the habits of our people. The remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.—*Com.*

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In cold weather the best collar you can wear is the Elmwood. It make the neck warmer, while it fits so nicely you do not feel it around your neck. Another advantage is, it keeps clean longer than any other collar.—*Com.*

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Fearful — The amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by Silver Tips. Parents, be wise and insist that your shoe dealer should keep them.—*Com.*

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### The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks | 13½@ | 14 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 10½ |
| Milch Cows | 50 00 @ | 90 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07¼@ | 07¾ |
| Dressed | 08¾@ | 08⅝ |
| Sheep | 04¾@ | 06⅝ |
| Lambs | 05¾@ | 07 |
| Cotton—Middling | 14⅜@ | 14½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 4 90 @ | 5 20 |
| State Extra | 4 90 @ | 5 15 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 25 @ | 1 28 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 10 @ | 1 11 |
| Rye—State | 95 @ | 95 |
| Barley—State | 1 40 @ | 1 47 |
| Barley Malt | 1 45 @ | 1 45 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 69½@ | 69½ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 86 @ | 90 |
| Hay, per cwt | 45 @ | 95 |
| Straw, per cwt | 45 @ | 65 |
| Hops......'74s, 45@47—'59s | 08 @ | 15 |
| Pork—Mess | 19 25 @ | 20 50 |
| Lard | 13⅝@ | 13¾ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 13 00 @ | 14 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 10 00 @ | 10 50 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 6 00 @ | 6 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 @ | 35 |
| Petroleum—Crude......5⅝@5⅞ | Refined, | 11¼ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 27½@ | 31 |
| Texas " | @ | 33½ |
| Australian " | @ | 2s, 3d. |
| Butter—State | 42 @ | 47 |
| Western Dairy | 38 @ | 40 |
| Western Yellow | 24 @ | 26 |
| Western Ordinary | 20 @ | 22 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 36 @ | 38 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 15¼@ | 16¼ |
| " Skimmed | 04 @ | 05 |
| Western | 10 @ | 15 |
| Eggs—State | 29 @ | 30 |
| **ALBANY.** | | |
| Wheat | 1 39 @ | 1 39 |
| Rye—State | 85 @ | 87 |
| Corn—Mixed | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Barley—State | 1 48 @ | 1 48 |
| Oats—State | 62½@ | 63 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Flour | 5 25 @ | 7 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1 05 @ | 1 06 |
| Corn—Mixed | 78 @ | 80 |
| Oats | 58 @ | 57 |
| Rye | 95 @ | 98 |
| Barley | 1 30 @ | 1 33½ |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 13⅞@ | 13⅞ |
| Flour—Extra | 6 25 @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 25 @ | 1 25 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Corn—Yellow | 85 @ | 88 |
| Oats—Mixed | 64 @ | 64 |
| Petroleum | 4 96 @ | 5 05 |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 5 50 @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1 20 @ | 1 24 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 08 |
| Corn—Yellow | 81 @ | 83 |
| Mixed | 84 @ | 86 |
| Oats—Mixed | 64 @ | 65 |
| Petroleum—Crude......08¼@08½ | Refined, | 10½ |


If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry, with a clean cloth, then apply the liniment, rub in well with the hand.—*Com.*

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.—*Com.*

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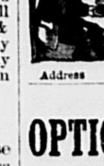
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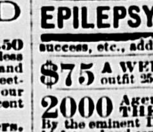
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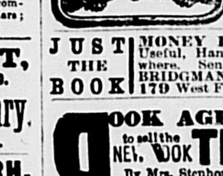

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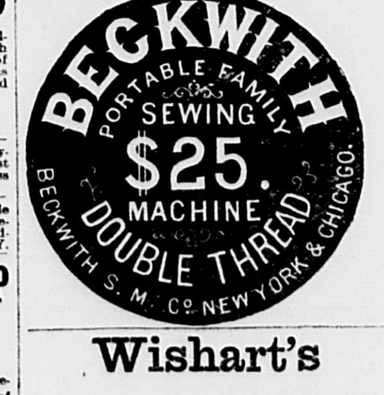


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# Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VIII. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875. NO. 37.

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And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply
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Now is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
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That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A No. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.
I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
TEA,
Strictly Pure Java Coffee and Spices
Which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.
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We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
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### Seventy-Five.

A NEW YEAR SONG.

Now the New Year comes apace,
With the light of loving grace,
With a smile upon his face—
Heart alive!
Comes to me and comes to you,
With his freight of treasure new,
Asking for a welcome true—
Seventy-five.

Grief and joy go hand in hand;
Thrift or waste hold all the land;
Some must fall and some must stand,
Want or thrive.
Just as years have come before,
With nothing less and nothing more,
Comes he, knocking at our door—
Seventy-five.

Yet our human hearts will say,
"Let the Old Year go his way;
Speed the New, the joyful day!"
Heart alive!"
We are glad and strong and free;
What can come to you or me?
God is good. So, welcome we
Seventy-five.

### THE GHOSTS of FETHERSTONE HALL.

I, John Addison, curate of St. Mark's Church, Bethnal Green, had worked very hard through the winter months of the year 18—. My vicar having been ill and confined to his house, and my fellow-helper having left for another curacy, our usual staff of clergy had been reduced to one—myself. There had been also a great deal of distress in the parish, which had thrown much extra work on me; and altogether I quite agreed with the verdict of my friend the doctor, when he told me to take a holiday for a month or six weeks if I did not wish to be ill.

The two obstacles to this holiday, the expense of a trip from home, and the difficulty in leaving my charge, vanished at the same time. My vicar, who had sufficiently recovered his health to take some share in the duties, was fortunate enough to secure the services of another curate; and I received an invitation from my cousin, who lived in one of the northern counties, and who had heard that I was out of health, to come and spend my holiday with him, which invitation I gladly accepted.

My cousin, Robert Fetherstone, was differently placed to myself with regard to money matters; he was a wealthy man, and his estate was one of the most pleasantly situated in the north, being far removed from the coal and iron districts.

Fetherstone Grange was almost a modern house, having been built by my cousin's father, when the old Hall had fallen into such a state of dilapidation that it was considered cheaper and more sensible to build a new house than to attempt to repair it. The grandfather of my cousin had shut the Hall up, and lived on the Continent many years before his death, refusing to let it, or to be restored or meddled with in any way, which was the reason why this, the old family-seat, had gone to such decay; and, as I have stated, his son, my cousin's father, had been advised not to attempt its restoration. It stood, a fine old ruin, as I afterwards saw it, in the valley close to the banks of the river which flowed through the estate, the Grange being built about half a mile from it, and more pleasantly situated on an elevation, which commanded a fine view of the country for some distance round.

The conversation turned upon the old Hall after dinner, the second day of my visit to the north. I had been most kindly and hospitably received by my cousin and his wife upon my arrival, and, being wearied by my long journey, had not risen till a somewhat late hour the next morning. I had then declined to ride with my cousin, who was going on magisterial business to the county town, preferring to stroll about and lazily to enjoy the warm spring morning, and the fresh country air, which seemed so delightful to me after my long residence in a dismal quarter of London. In my rambles I had strolled down to the old Hall; and now, as we sat round the fire after dinner, my cousin and I enjoying a cigar, while his wife occupied herself with some fancy work, I mentioned how picturesque I thought the ruin appeared, and my intention of visiting it again.

My cousin laughed. "Yes," he said, "it is a fine old ruin, but, like most old ruins, seen better at night than in the day time. 'If you would view fair Melrose aright.' Isn't that what Scott says?" he added.

"Nay," I said, "I doubt moonlight adding much to the beauty."

"My dear fellow," said Robert Fetherstone, "I wasn't thinking of the beauty of the place at all; I was considering the ghosts."

"Ghosts!" I repeated; "is the place haunted, then?"

"Robert will insist that it is," said Mrs. Fetherstone. "But I don't believe a word of it; I think it is only village gossip."

"Don't deprecate the dignity of our ghosts," laughed her husband. "Village gossip! Why, you know that the reputation of Fetherstone Hall has extended through the whole county. There isn't a man, woman or child within twenty miles who dare go near the place after dark."

"Do you believe in ghosts?" asked Mrs. Fetherstone, turning to me.

"If you mean by your question, do I believe in the ghosts that one reads about," I said, "who are supposed, for no reason at all, to drag rusty chains about houses at night, and to frighten people to no purpose, I can't say that I do."

"John believes firmly in his family ghosts, and no others," said my cousin, laughing. "Go on," he continued; "I know all their histories."

"I believe this much," I continued; "that God, for His own wise purposes, sometimes allows the spirits of those who have departed this life to revisit the earth—not unless there is some real object in view, and that then they are not allowed to do more than to execute their mission."

"Which means," said Robert Fetherstone, "that you do believe in real ghosts, and don't believe in sham ones. I think I have expressed your sentiments concisely. Well," he added, "take my advice, and don't visit the old Hall by night if your nerves are not tolerably strong."

"You don't mean to say," I exclaimed, "that you seriously believe it to be haunted!"

"Robert is only trying to frighten you," said the wife; "he does not believe any thing of the sort. It was only the other day I heard him laughing at old Mrs. Foster in the village, who thought she had seen a ghost at the Hall."

A few weeks passed, and my holiday had come to a close; my health was restored, and I had profited much by the change. On the last night of my visit I had retired to my room, and, after having finished my devotions, I sat down by the window, not feeling disposed to go to bed, and gazed out upon the landscape, which appeared so beautiful in the broad light of the full moon.

I sat for some time thinking, first upon one subject and then another—now upon my regret to leave my cousins, who had been so kind and hospitable to me; now upon my work, to which I was so soon to return—when my thoughts returned to the old Hall, and to Robert Fetherstone's remarks about it.

I did not feel at all tired or sleepy, and the beautiful moonlight suggested to me that it was just the time to pay a visit to the Hall. I hesitated a little at first, before I decided, being partly afraid of disturbing the household if I went out, and partly ashamed of my own curiosity; but at last I made up my mind to go, and putting on a thick greatcoat as protection against the night air, and not forgetting my cigar-case, I quietly opened the door. I descended the stairs, and passing through the hall, with some little difficulty undid the fastenings of the front door, and with some misgivings as to the propriety of leaving it unlocked until my return, which I could not, however, avoid, I found myself in the garden, and after I had lighted a cigar, walked rapidly toward the Hall.

About ten minutes' brisk walking brought me close to the back of the Hall, and climbing over a fence, I got into a field, and wandering round to the front, calmly prepared myself to finish my cigar and enjoy the prospect.

And now, for the first time, I asked myself why I had come. Did I expect to see anything supernatural? Did I believe the old Hall was haunted? I ridiculed the thought to myself; no, I had simply come to see it as a sight to be seen, and because my cousin had talked and jested upon it.

But whatever had been my object in coming, I had enjoyed the walk, and was really enjoying the view of the Hall, now that I was there. I wondered at the taste of my uncle, as I contemplated the pile in front of me, in preferring to build a new house to restoring the fine old mansion. I speculated, too, upon the possibility of preventing it falling farther into decay, and half thought I would talk to my cousin about attempting, at any rate, to preserve the old chapel, the walls of which stood apparently as firm and solid as when first reared by the builder. I lost myself for a little in picturing to myself the interior of the chapel before the roof had fallen in and filled it with rubbish, and marveling what sort of services used to be held there, and what had become of the old vessels and altar—whether they had been removed or whether they were buried under the ruins—and gazed and wondered about such matters until my cigar came to an end, and I was aroused from my reveries by feeling chilly through standing so long in the night air.

"I shall catch my death of cold," I said to myself, "if I stay much longer; just one peep into the chapel, and then home to bed." And I climbed the fence against which I had been leaning.

I had advanced, however, but a step toward the Hall, when, raising my eyes, I could have been positive that I saw a form, a shadow, at any rate, pass one of the windows of the first floor, full upon which the light of the moon was falling at the time. The next moment there could be no mistake in the matter, for I distinctly saw, not a shadow, but two persons—one a man, the other a woman—standing inside the Hall, looking out from the window.

I drew back to the fence, and hesitated what to do. Who could they be, and what could be their object there? was my first thought. My next—and I confess that a cold thrill ran through me at the time—*What* could they be? as I remembered that the whole interior of the house had fallen in, and that consequently these forms had nothing to stand upon, and could not be mortal.

The two forms, as I must call them, seemed engaged in fastening something to the window-sill; and then, after a brief pause, the male figure passed through the opening, and began slowly to descend to the ground by means of what appeared to me a rope, while the female remained at the open window, steadying it. As I stood in a sort of dream, watching them, I suddenly perceived a third form, which came from a side path in the garden from amid the thick shrubbery, and advanced rapidly toward the spot. Ere a warning cry, which, despite my fears, burst from my lips, could be heard, this man, or apparition, or whatever it was, deliberately stepped behind the form which was descending by the rope, and just as it reached the ground, plunged a weapon into its back.

Awake or asleep, sane or mad, I saw all this distinctly; saw also the man, as I must term him, release his hold of the rope, stagger, and then fall prostrate forward on the gravel path; saw the murderer lean over his victim, and, turning the body over, gaze into the face; saw him suddenly start back with a gesture of despair and dismay, and, after a moment of apparent irresolution, turn and rapidly disappear again in the shrubbery. All this I beheld, not knowing what to think, or what to do, with a strange dazed feeling upon me, more of bewilderment than fear, wondering what would happen next.

And then I perceived the female figure also descend the rope, and, reaching the ground, rush to the spot where the form of the murdered man lay, falling on her knees by his side. For a second she seemed to try to speak to him, and then, suddenly rising, shriek after shriek pealed from her and re-echoed through the old hall with a strange weird sound, which changed my bewilderment into absolute terror. But how shall I describe my feelings when I saw her turn to me, and, apparently for the first time becoming aware of my presence, rush towards me, still uttering cry upon cry for help?

I do not know how I retained my senses sufficiently long to observe her appearance, but yet I can picture her now as she advanced towards me; a fair young girl, apparently almost a child in years, with light golden hair streaming in wild confusion all round her countenance, which, distraught as it seemed with grief and horror, I could yet perceive was most beautiful; with hands clasped before her as though in supplication—hands upon which, in the moonlight, I could see the blood from the murdered man, as though she had placed them upon the fresh wound. I can see her now as she advanced towards me, and I shall never be able to efface the picture from my memory.

Not for the whole world could I have moved a limb. Nearer she came, and then, her face close to mine, her blue eyes almost springing from their sockets as they glared upon me, she clasped my hand with hers, and I could feel the moist warm blood upon it, as she almost shrieked into my ear, "For God's sake—help!"

I remember no more; when I came to myself, weeks had passed. I had been missed in the morning, and, after a long search, had been found insensible on the path in front of the old Hall. It was not until I was fairly convalescent, after a long lingering illness, that I told my cousin what I had seen. He ridiculed it at the time, and told me that what I described must have presented itself to me in the fever from which I was recovering. I knew the contrary, and told him so. After many attempts to convince him, I desisted.

But nearly a year afterwards, when I was once more busily engaged in the cares of my London parish, and when my adventure in the north, though not forgotten, had ceased to dwell with such vivid force in my mind, I received a long letter from Robert Fetherstone. In it he stated that, when I told him what I had seen at the old Hall, he could not help believing me, knowing as he did the reasons which caused his grandfather to close it and allow it to fall into decay; but that he had feared to tell me so then, in my weak state of health. In his letter also he narrated the history, which I will briefly set forth in my own words.

The family of Robert Fetherstone, my cousin's grandfather, and the last of the family who had resided at the Hall, consisted of two sons and a daughter. With the second son, John, upon whom the estate eventually devolved, this story has nothing to do. Charles, the elder son, and his father, both of whom had violent tempers, used constantly to disagree, and the young man had frequently expressed his intention of leaving home, and going to reside with the relations of his mother, who was dead. Two things, however, had hitherto detained him at home; the one, that he was in love with a young girl in the neighboring town; the other, his affection for his sister.

Amy Fetherstone, in her eighteenth year, was the influence that alone rendered the life at Fetherstone Hall endurable to her brother; indeed, she was not only her brother's favorite, but the idol of all in and about the place. For her, her father, hot-tempered and overbearing as he was to others, had never even a frown; for her sake, her brother Charles, who inherited no small portion of his father's disposition, would submit to bear the angry and unjust words with which his father often addressed him; for her sake, even her brother John, the bookworm, who, it was said, cared for nothing but his studies, would at any time have sacrificed his darling pursuits to have gratified her lightest wish; in short, in the dull old Hall she was the one bright influence which made it something like a home to the three men, who, though so nearly related, had yet no tastes or habits in common.

She was engaged to be married to Robert Allan, a wealthy gentleman some seven or eight years her senior, who, as report says, loved her dearly, and to whom she also was most sincerely and fondly attached. The spring which was to see her nineteenth birthday was also to see her a bride; and there did not appear to be a single cloud to mar her happiness, except the unfortunate disagreement between her father and her elder brother.

One great cause of this disagreement was Charles Fetherstone's attachment to a girl who was certainly beneath him in station, and penniless; the latter circumstance his father would have easily looked over, but he could not and would not hear of his son marrying the daughter of a lawyer in a country town, who could not trace even the slightest affinity to any of the county families. He had, therefore, forbidden Charles even to see her; and Charles, wishing to avoid, if possible, an open quarrel, used to walk over at night to the town, where, by the arrangement of her friends, he had frequent opportunities of meeting her.

This, however, was at length discovered by the old squire, and a terrible scene ensued between father and son; a scene which terrified Amy to such an extent that she would have done anything or risked anything to have effected a reconciliation between them. It ended by the father swearing solemnly that if he ever heard again that Charles had visited the girl, he would never allow him to re-enter the house; and by the son with equal fervor vowing that nothing should make him give her up, even if his father should carry out his threat and disinherit him.

From that night, however, the squire took precautions to prevent, if possible, his son's nocturnal visits; he insisted upon seeing himself all the fastenings of the Hall secure, and intrusted to a servant the task of watching to see that Charles made no effort to leave the house at night.

But Charles was not to be defeated; when his father had retired to his room, and when the servant was safely ensconced in a snug corner by the fire in the Hall, on more than one occasion Charles had, with the assistance of his sister, lowered himself from her window and made his way to Kirby, the town where his sweetheart lived, returning in a few hours by the same way, without any one in the house being aware of his absence.

Just at this time another trouble came across poor Amy's path. Robert Allan, who had hitherto been most constant in his attendance at the Hall, and who lived but a few miles distant from it, for eight whole days had not been near her. She could not comprehend it at all, nor was she conscious of having given him any offense. She knew that he was, however, by disposition jealous in the extreme, and she feared that she had somehow unwittingly offended him. Her hope that he might have been suddenly called from home without time to make his adieus was dispelled upon inquiry from her brother; and poor Amy, after waiting as long as her patience and her love would allow her, at last humbled her pride, and sent a note to her lover asking him the cause of his absence, to which she received no reply.

The story draws to its close. Poor Amy sought her brother and confided her grief to him, and Charles, indignant at such treatment of his sister, and not sorry for an excuse which would take him near to Kirby, close to which Robert Allan's house was situated, vowed he would go over that night and see him, comforting his sister with the assurance that it could only be some trifling fit of jealousy, which a word of explanation would remove.

Alas, it was no trifling fit of jealousy which had caused Robert Allan's absence. Although Charles had escaped the observation of his father, and of the servant especially set to watch him, on his nocturnal flights, yet he had been seen by one other—and that one Robert Allan himself. Riding home one evening from a visit to a neighbor, he had taken a short cut across Fetherstone Park, and had, in the distance and in the dim moonlight, just perceived sufficient to satisfy himself that some one, a man, was descending by a rope from the window of his betrothed's room. Naturally, as has been stated, of a most jealous and suspicious temperament, the sight had goaded him to madness, and had rendered him incapable of considering anything but the wildest and most deadly project of revenge.

It will be easily surmised what his project was, and how he had carried it into execution. Night after night he had taken up his watch outside the Hall, waiting for the unknown lover whom he supposed his betrothed had been faithless enough to receive. On that fatal evening, when Charles Fetherstone descended from his sister's room to seek his sister's lover, and reconcile as he imagined a lovers' quarrel, he received his death-wound from the hand of his oldest and dearest friend.

The horrors of that night may be imagined, but not described. Robert Allen fled the country and was never heard of again, while Amy had received a shock from which she never again rallied; and in a few months, just about the time when she should have entered the church a happy bride, she was carried there to her last resting place. After her death her father closed the Hall, and went on the Continent, where he remained until his death some years afterwards; and his son John, who succeeded to the estate, allowed it to remain the ruin his father had suffered it to become, and in its place had built Fetherstone Grange.

Such was the history which my cousin related to me in his letter; in the concluding paragraphs he told this much more, which I will give in his own words:

"As you had never heard this story of our family, I cannot possibly doubt that you have witnessed something supernatural. You could not have imagined every detail so exactly as it occurred. I should tell you also that, upon searching through some family papers, I perceive that the night of your visit to the Hall was exactly the fiftieth anniversary of that terrible occurrence. On that night, fifty years before, Charles Fetherstone met his death. For what purpose you have been permitted to see this vision, or whatever it may be termed, I cannot possibly surmise; why such a scene should be apparently re-enacted is also beyond my comprehension. God's ways are inscrutable. I send you a portrait of the unfortunate Amy, which I have had in my possession for a long time, since you say that you would recognize again the face you saw that night. I shall be glad to hear from you again whether it is the same."

I looked eagerly at the portrait inclosed in his letter; beyond a doubt it was a likeness of the girl whom I had seen—the same fair face, the same blue eyes, the same golden hair, although the expression of the countenance, of course, was vastly unlike that wild look of horror and dismay which I shall never forget to my dying day.

### A Sensible View of Boys.

Anxious mothers, who cherish the idea that their noisy, apparently reckless, boys are liable at any time to be brought home dead, killed by some accident carelessly incurred, give themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Boys are by no means so venturesome as is supposed, and not fools, by any manner of means. A boy will run out in the street and stand as if he would be run over. But notice, before he stands, he will catch the driver's eye, and he fears no danger. He climbs a roof, a tree, or he walks a rafter, but he is sure-footed, and seldom places himself in real danger of his life. He takes his chances on a slight injury or a fall the same as we all do. In the winter boys are unusually timid, and where one is drowned it is rarely from his own fault or venturesomeness. It is more often the result of unforeseen contingencies. They throw big stones at each other, but they take care that the stones will fall short of the mark. They jump on wagons, but always from behind. In coasting the accident is not often the fault of the lad or the sled. It is often the fault of the heedless driver of a team. When a runaway comes, a boy never tries to stop the team—no, he breaks for shelter. Boys rarely take risks at fires, and a boy run over by an engine is almost unheard of. The boy who is run over in the street is not the street Arab, but the boy with the expensive clothes on; the boy just fresh from a careful mother's admonitions to be careful; the boy always held in restraint; who has had "accident" dinned into his ears so continually that when he encounters one he falls a victim to lack of presence of mind, and, maybe, the fear of a father's or mother's wrath. So long as boys are boys they are liable to danger from various sources; but a hair-breadth escape is not a calamity. A boy's life becomes safer from the moment he is badly frightened by the danger of losing it.

### Intelligent Farming.

There is a class of farmers, says the *Practical Farmer*, who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms nor their workmen nor themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of the farm, nor could they be with that of any other business. But those who understand that the highest object of labor is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of the means of improvement and innocent enjoyment the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries that really contribute to our well being than any other employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves and their sons, and their wives and daughters are not worn out with incessant drudgery. Their dooryards blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with many varieties of well-known delicious fruit, their houses are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and a taste for the pure and innocent enjoyments of life is developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's home exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labor and disappointment.

POOR PRINCESS.—The unfortunate American, Mr. Perkins, the husband of the Spanish princess, is still in prison in Paris, and with every prospect of staying there. His unhappy wife is said to be reduced to the utmost destitution. She has two little children, one eighteen months old and the other three months. Her royal relatives offer to support her if she will consent to abandon her husband, but, woman-like, she refuses their offers, and is trying to obtain pupils in French and Spanish. She recently walked three miles in a pouring rain to visit her imprisoned husband, taking her children with her.

### The Coming Wife.

She's a little bit of a woman, all patience and sunshine, and I'd spoil the best silk hat that money could buy for the privilege of lending her my umbrella in a rain storm.

She's married and she's got an old rhinoceros of a husband. He makes it a practice to come home tight at eleven o'clock every other night, and has for years, and he can't remember that she ever gave him a cross word about it. When he falls into the hall she is waiting to close the door and help him back to the sitting room, where a good fire awaits him. She draws off his boots, unbuttons his collar, helps him off with his coat, and all the time she is saying:

"Poor Henry! how sorry I am that you had this attack of vertigo! I'm afraid that you will be found dead by the roadside some night."

"Whazzer mean by verzhigo!" he growls; but she helps him off with his vest and pleasantly continues:

"I'm so glad you got home all right. I hope the day will come when you can pass more of your time at home. It is dreadful how your business drives you!"

"Whaz bizshness—whaz yer talking 'bout?" he replies.

"Poor one—how hot your head is!" she continues, and presently he breaks down and weeps, and exclaims:

"Yez, zur—zic's a 'orse—wearing zelf out fhast's can—wishzi was dead!"

Next morning she never refers to the subject, but pleasantly inquires how he slept, and if his mind is clear. His boots may be missing, and he yells out:

"Whar 'n thunder's my boots!"

"Right here, my dear!" she replies, and she sends them out all nicely blacked up.

If she wants a dress, or a hat or a cloak, he yells out that the household expenses are eating him up. She never "sasses" him back or tells him that she could have married a Congressman, nor declares that she will write to her mother and tell her just how it is.

"That's so, my dear, times are hard," she says, and she gets up just as good a dinner as if he had left her $50.

He may come home tight at supper time but she is not shocked. She replies that it is an unexpected pleasure to have him home so early and she pretends not to notice his stupid look. He sees three chairs where there is but one and in trying to sit down he strikes the floor like a derrick.

"Whazzer jaw zhat chair 'way for?" he yells, and she replies:

"It's that hole in the carpet—I knew you would stumble!" and she helps him up and brings him a strong cup of tea.

They do not keep a servant, and when cold weather came she never thought of planking herself down in a chair opposite him and saying:

"Now, then you'll either get up and light the fires or there won't be any lighted—mark that, old baldhead!"

No, she didn't resort to any such base and tyrannical measures. When daylight comes she slips out of bed, makes two fires, warms his socks, and then bending over him, she whispers:

"Arise, darling, and greet the festive morn!"

He's sick sometimes, and I've known that woman to coax him for two straight hours to take the doctor's medicine, turn over his pillow twenty-two times, keep a wet cloth on his head, pare his corn down and then wish she had a quail to make him some soup. When he gets into a fight down town and comes home with his ears bitten up and his nose pointing to the northeast, she inquires how the horse happened to run away with him, and she says she is so thankful that he wasn't killed. She has an excuse for anything, and she never admits that any one but herself is to blame about anything. Lor' bless her—I hope she'll slip into Heaven and never be asked a question.

### A Noted Rhinoceros.

The city of Paris has just sustained a serious loss. The great rhinoceros, Pericles, of the Jardin des Plantes, is dead. He has been an inhabitant of the garden for twenty-nine years, having been brought from Africa in 1845. He was then without a name and received that of Pericles in the following manner: The wife of the director of the museum possessed a very pretty little Cuban dog which had been presented to her by Queen Amelie, and which bore the classic name in question. This little creature took a great fancy to the rhinoceros and would frolic with it by the hour, while the huge beast would permit itself to be barked at and teased with perfect equinimity. One day in moving round the inclosure he trod upon the dog and crushed it. For two days he refused to eat, and in memory of the accident, and of his repentance, his guardians bestowed upon him the name of his defunct friend. He was twice sentenced to death during the siege, but his life was spared through the intercession of one of the directors. His vast remians were interred in a curious cemetery which exists at 56 Rue de Buffon, and which is no other than the official burying-ground of the Jardin des Plantes. There, among other celebrities, reposes the first giraffe ever sent to Paris, and also the celebrated elephant Chevrette, which was the gentlest and most intelligent of all the elephants which the Jardin has ever possessed. There is an old keeper still in the service of the museum who has never forgotten Chevrette and her accomplishments, and is accustomed to relate with tears in his eyes how nicely she would take bits of bread out of his mouth and hold his pipe for him while he lighted a match. Over seven hundred bodies have been interred in this strange cemetery.

SELLING HAY.—Farmers who are in the habit of shipping hay to New York will be interested to know that "hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the corporate limits of the city of New York any hay or straw by the bale, unless the exact gross and net weight shall be legally and distinctly marked on every such bale of hay or straw, under a penalty of $19 for each bale of hay or straw so sold or offered for sale in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance." This ordinance is to go into effect the first of March next.

Walking the streets of Cleveland the other day a young lady met a gentleman whose offer of marriage she had some months previously rejected. She had repented her hastily formed decision and informed him of the fact in this shrewd style: "You have no tact in matters of love. You should have asked me again."

An Atlanta (Ga.) man, who had several times been employed as a gallows builder, and made a sort of specialty of this industry, was rejected as a juryman in a murder trial the other day on the ground that he was an interested party.

### A Sad Drowning Calamity.

A drowning calamity almost as sad as that which happened at Preakness a week before, and by which five children fell through the ice and were drowned, while the mother looked on but could not help them, occurred at Browertown, N. J. The victims were three children, Katie, Ellen and John, aged respectively eight, seven and six, of a widow named Mrs. Eliza Vreeland, who had left them in charge of an old man named Thomas Moore while she went to the Paterson market. She also left a fourth one, four years old, the only one that he was able to take care of, and it also had a narrow escape from being with its brother and sisters when they came to their death. The house of the widow is separated from the Morris canal by a very narrow roadway. The children went out to amuse themselves on the ice despite the remonstrances of the old man. He did not believe, however, that there was much danger, as all the neighbors about had been crossing the canal that morning and even the previous evening, and several boys had been skating about the time the children went out; yet nobody saw the accident. It seems the old man had forgotten all about the children for nearly three hours, and when he intimated his fears to the neighbors the whole vicinity for nearly a mile around was carefully searched before ever suspecting the canal.

This probably arose from the fact that it was supposed to be so firmly frozen, the ice being about two inches in thickness. At length a man named Henry Lambert perceived a red shawl beneath the ice, and, by this indication, was convinced of the fate of the children. He broke up the ice at this place, and in spite of the freezing cold immediately undressed himself and plunged beneath the ice.

At a few feet from the opening he found at the bottom the two little girls firmly locked in each other's arms, nearly opposite their own dwelling. The body of the boy was found about fifty feet from the beach, further up the canal. Curiously enough it would seem that the boy had swam this distance under the ice. It does not appear that the current had anything to do with it, for the bodies of the girls were carried in the opposite direction. The mother returned from market just as the bodies of her children, whom she left in health a few hours previously, were being recovered from the bottom of the canal. Her grief was uncontrollable, and it was with some difficulty that she was restrained from plunging beneath the ice.

A reporter accompanied the coroner to the scene of the calamity. It would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable picture than that presented by the mother, the very personification of anguish and despair, standing over the dead bodies of her three children. Her grief seemed to produce temporary insanity, and she implored in the most pitiful tones one of the little girls to speak just one word to her. The child looked lovely in death, with her eyes half open and her lips gently parted. She appeared to be awakening from soft slumber in obedience to the imploring invocation of her broken-hearted mother.

### A Tennessee Carpet-Bagger.

The following veracious story we find in the Nashville *Banner*:

Among the passengers who arrived on the Decatur train was a lady, accompanied by seven children. She retired to the ladies' waiting-room until the Louisville train was ready to depart. Setting down a huge traveling satchel, she produced a good substantial meal, and all sat down in a circle around it and partook of a hearty dinner. In a few minutes, the train being ready to start, she shut the lid of the satchel and started to the car. As she was about to step on board the train she missed one of the children, and immediately raised a howl, which startled every one within hearing distance. Rushing back into the waiting-room, she searched under the seats, behind the door, and even invaded the sanctum of the ticket agent, but without success; the child could not be found. While thoughts of a second Charlie Ross abduction case flashed through her mind, she heard a feeble cry seemingly coming from within the confines of the satchel. Hastily opening it, the missing child was found seated in one corner, crying piteously, while in one hand it held a huge slice of cheese and a cracker, after which it had crawled into the satchel. A smile of joy overspread the countenance of the mother as she pressed the little one to her heart, and at last accounts the young individual was still partaking of its lunch.

### The Origin of Coal.

By close investigation Mr. E. Binney, F. R. S., believes he has established the following facts: Soft caking, or cherry coal, is chiefly composed of the bark, cellular tissue, and vascular cylinders of coal plants with some macrospores and microspores. Caking coal has much the same composition, except that it contains a greater proportion of bark. Splint, or hard coal has a nearly similar composition, but with a great excess of macrospores. Cannel coal, especially that yielding a brown streak, is formed of the remains of different portions of plants which have been long macerated in water; it contains a great excess of microspores. Macrospores are from 1-20 to 1-25th of an inch in diameter, and can be easily seen by the naked eye. Their exterior is composed of a brown coriaceous substance, containing within it carbonate of lime or bisulphide of iron, according to the nature of the matrix. The microspores are about 320 times less in size, and contain some form of hydrocarbon, which, by the action of heat, becomes paraffine. The conclusions were arrived at merely as to the composition of the different kinds of coal. Each seam is materially affected by the nature of the roof, since if it is an open sandstone, gaseous matter can freely escape, which is of course not the case when the seam is roofed in with air-tight black shale or blue bind.

CRUELTY.—Dr. Livingstone, in his journal, tells how in Africa he passed a woman tied by the neck to a tree and dead. The people of the country explained that she had been unable to keep up with the other slaves in a gang, and her master had determined that she should not become the property of any one else if she recovered after resting for a time. Dr. Livingstone said he met others who had been killed in like manner.

Some young men in Vienna have formed a matrimonial league. Every member of the league must be the son of a man of property, and must pledge himself to marry a poor girl, one who has neither dowry nor expectations, and must forfeit 10,000 florins if he violates the pledge.

### Climbing from a Well.

A young man named Benjamin Machamer, one of the best hunters in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, made a remarkable escape from a well into which he fell. This well is in the lower part of the town of Trevorton, near the old round house. So long a time has elapsed since it has been in use that its existence was almost forgotten. It is about eight feet wide and eighteen feet deep, and at the present time contains ten feet of water. It was covered with plank the day in question. Machamer started out in pursuit of game, accompanied by his dog, a valuable setter. His path lay near the old well, into which his dog had the misfortune to fall, through a hole caused by the decaying planks. The dog was highly prized by Mr. Machamer, who, in attempting to rescue it, fell in himself. In an ordinary sized well the situation would have been dangerous, and in this case it was extremely so, as the unusual width of the well prevented him from bracing himself against the side. The only possible way for him to get out was to climb up, and, as the wall was very closely built, this was a difficult feat. But it was a struggle for life, and Mr. Machamer, being a young man of powerful strength and great energy, resolved to try. He succeeded in almost reaching the top, only to lose his hold and fall back. Again and again he climbed up the side of the wall, and each time he fell back into the cold water beneath. Every time he fell back the half strangled dog would spring upon his shoulders, thus bearing him down and keeping him under water. In spite of this difficulty, however, he would succeed in regaining the wall. At one time he became faint from the effect of the impure air. He had found a small stick floating on the water, which he inserted in the wall and placed one foot upon it, then put both hands in the aperture, thinking if he did swoon he might possibly hang there until he returned to consciousness. The faintness, however, passed away, and he again attempted to reach the top. Finding that his wet clothes greatly impeded his progress he succeeded in divesting himself of his coat and boots, one of which he threw out, leaving the coat to sink to the bottom. Thirteen times he climbed up the side of the well and thirteen times he fell back into the well. His perseverance surpassed that of the traditional spider, for he had great odds to contend with. At last, almost worn out, he made a final effort and reached the top. He didn't wait for the dog, but started for home immediately, and told his story. His father and another gentleman returned at once and rescued the dog. Mr. Machamer states that he was in the well an hour. The Pottsville *Journal* says the escape was wonderful.

### Parlor Chairs.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Adirondack fame, does not put an over-high estimate on parlor chairs. In his new lecture he says:

"I have had experience with such chairs, and speak feelingly on the subject. They know me and I know them. We hate each other. Whenever I meet such a chair I approach it suspiciously. The four little legs grin a malicious welcome at me—the slender back fairly laughs in impish anticipation; the little seat, about as large as an old-fashioned pancake, defies me: O-ho, you great big fellow, you murderer of my companions, I know you. Sit down on me if you dare. But what can I do? The sofa is occupied, the piano-stool is under the instrument. I must take my chances. Covering my venture with a joke, I sit down timidly; before half my weight is on it, it begins to crack and threaten. The lady of the house begins to look alarmed. I get off another joke and draw my legs up under me to be ready when the crash comes, and there I sit like the Irishman's frog, who sat down when he stood up, and stood up when he sat down, in deadly terror lest the pesky thing will give out under me, and no man under heaven can have a chair break down under him in a parlor before the lady of the house and not wish he were dead. It is bad enough for a man of short stature and nimble, but for a long, clumsy fellow to have a little chair go down under him with a crash is death. There is such a short distance to fall and so much length of limb and body to dispose of that it is impossible to do it gracefully, and the most pitiable sight in the world to me is to see a long-legged man lumber up from a parlor floor before company after such a catastrophe."

### Broken Promises.

Reader, never break your promises! And to this end, never make a promise that you are not sure you can fulfill. You may think it a trifling matter to make an appointment with a friend or agree to do a certain thing, and then fail to "come to time;" but it is assuredly not a small affair. If you get in the habit of neglecting to make good your promises, how long, do you think, will your friends and acquaintances retain confidence in you? The nearest and dearest of them will in time learn to doubt you, and will put but little faith in your words. And there is a way of half meeting one's obligations, which might be called "bending" a promise, which is also a very bad practice, and should be carefully avoided.

For instance, you agree to meet a person at a certain time; but, instead of being punctual, you put in an appearance several minutes, perhaps an hour, after time; or you promise to do something for a friend, and only partially perform the duty. You may not exactly have broken your promise, but you have certainly bent it, which is almost, if not quite, as bad. Keep your promises to the letter; be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

AN UNEASY TENANT.—Mrs. Samuel Ryder, of Olympia, Nevada, some time since swallowed a little lizard while drinking a glass of water in Missouri. She now suffers constantly from its unwelcome presence in her stomach. Should she eat anything not pleasing to his lizardship he kicks up a terrible row, turning her deathly sick. In order to reduce him to subjugation she is compelled to drink pain killer, which for the time being makes it very tropical, and willingly he subsides into a stupor, only to repeat the performance again when occasion requires. The medical faculty of the Willamette university will attend to the case.

Death from cutting a corn is a novelty in necrology. The instance was that of Mr. T. R. Green, of Athens, Ohio, whose death occurred from gangrene, superinduced by trimming a corn on his right foot. Amputation of the leg was resorted to without avail.

**Gazette and Reporter.**

**FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1875.**

### "Old Stoughton" Musical Society.

The "Christmas Sing" at Randolph, this year, was a very pleasant occasion. The society met in Stetson Hall, on Friday afternoon, and a goodly number were present. The regular business, such as choosing officers, was dispatched without any delay, until a set of resolutions was offered, among which was one providing that the ladies in future pay for their supper, or go without. No objection was made to the resolutions, excepting this one, and the resistance to this was faint, and illy supported. It is true one or two Quixotic gentlemen were opposed to the change. It had been the habit of the society to have a turkey supper provided for them at the hotel, which was paid for by the gentlemen. They invited the ladies to come and assist them in the singing, and it was some trouble and expense for them to come, especially when a special train was provided and extra fares charged. It did seem to these gentlemen only proper that they should also invite the ladies to their supper, and make provision for it themselves. No such soft-hearted measure was, however, to be imposed on the society, and the resolution was finally adopted with the proviso, suggested by some chivalric gentleman, that the ladies be invited on this *one* occasion to partake of the supper at the expense of these magnanimous and long suffering lords of creation, as they had been accustomed to in times past, for fear they might have come without the requisite funds for the emergency.

How gratefully the hearts of the ladies of the society must have bounded toward these gracious and condescending gentlemen, as they humbly partook of hospitality so freely offered. Some naughty tempered ladies, I am sorry to say, were displeased with the discussion, and were determined to pay for their suppers, but the gallantry with which it was refused can hardly be equalled in the history of men. This is a step in the right direction. Why should a man be expected to pay for what he doesn't have? If the ladies of this or any other society want suppers, let them pay for them or go without, as *we men do*.

After the regular business was dispatched the society enjoyed a pleasant hour, singing from Father Kemp's selections and the Sacred Chorus Book, till it was too dark to see in the hall, when they adjourned to the hotel, to wait for supper. The supper was partaken of with gratitude and humility by the ladies, and, I trust, with pleasure by all. After supper, before leaving the table, Mr. Marcus Perkins, of Braintree, sung the "Star Spangled Banner," and the society joined in the chorus. "Auld Lang Syne" and "America" were sung, and very pleasing remarks from Mr. Crane, of Brockton, were listened to, after which all repaired to the hall again to take up the old songs and choruses, under leading, alternately, of J. B. Thayer, Esq., of Randolph, and Hiram Wilde, Esq., of Boston. A quartette club, composed of ladies from Stoughton, sung "Greeting to Spring" so delightfully that they were encored. They sung again and were so vociferously applauded that it was almost impossible to restore quiet in order to take up the choruses. Mr. Hiram Wilde gave a fine selection, called "Good night," in his rich deep bass voice, rendered with his usual skill. The Union Quartette Club, (Messrs. Isaac Littlefield, J. B. Thayer, Horace Willis and — Russell,) sung three different quartettes to the great enjoyment of the chorus singers and audience. Mr. Isaac Littlefield also sung a ballad that was loudly applauded. He is a favorite singer among the people that usually attend these sings. The ladies composing the first mentioned quartette club, were Mrs. Louise Hunt, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Upham and Miss Eliza Porter. In the anthem for Christmas, Mr. Marcus Perkins, of Braintree, took the tenor solo, and Mr. Battles, of Randolph, the bass, both being finely rendered. About twelve musicians accompanied the chorus singing, Miss Helen Rollins, of Randolph, presiding at the piano.

The following resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of Mrs. Rodolphus Porter, of Braintree, Mr. E. W. Thayer, of Randolph, and Mr. Harrison Wild, of Boston, late members of the Stoughton Musical Association.

Whereas, since our last meeting it has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to enter this society and remove by death three of its members, and

Whereas, it seems well that man should sometimes pause, and with bowed head and reverent speech consider the visitations of the Eternal One, and

Whereas, this society is engaged in the study of hallowed songs and joining voices in the grand chorus of praise and supplication to the Lord God Omnipotent, therefore

Resolved,—that the merits of the departed ones were such that we can but believe our Heavenly Father has called them to a nobler work in the midst of the angelic posts; that the constancy and devotion to good causes of our elder brother, father of our excellent conductor, the enthusiasm, talent and principle of the younger, him who so often touched the chords which led us all in sweet and grandest harmony, and the gentle pure and friendly life of our late sister, have ensured them a happy welcome to the celestial city, and membership to that choir which no one can number, and whose never ending strains are "Glory to God on High! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!"

L. P. H.

### Braintree.

Business is looking up in some departments of labor here, while it is quieter in others. Mr. Winter's jacket factory is about closing for some weeks.

Holbrook, Hobart & Porter's boot manufactory is doing a good deal more than usual at this season of the year.

The new clothing store is worthy of mention. The proprietors spare no pains to make it profitable for people to patronize them.

The week of prayer is being observed at the churches at the north part of the town, by prayer meetings every evening.

A young lady was assaulted, on her way home from the store Friday evening, by some brute *called a man*, but her screams brought assistance, and the villain fled. He has been arrested since and tried before Judge Bumpus, and was bound over in $1000 to appear at the Superior Court.

CITIZENS' CLUB. On account of the Town Meeting, December 28, the Braintree Citizens' Club did not meet until last Monday evening, when the subject, Resolved,—"That the word God shall be recognized in the Constitution of the United States," was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Kelly opened by saying, Christianity did not need recognition, it shines best by itself. It is objected that some who believe in no God, would not live and be ruled by a government which implied God was the head thereof. The case is we have always, in this land, every day, in all the walks of life, public and private, recognized a God. The first compact of the Pilgrims; the Declaration of Independence; the original articles of Confederation; every present State Constitution, directly and indirectly; the military and naval laws; the statutes against blasphemy; the observance of the Lord's Day, and the oaths required in the various stations of life substantiate this.

The founders of the Government recognized religion, and never dreaming of a religion without a God, or a nation of Atheists, inserted no provision therefor, but founded a nation of laws upon the laws of God. Should we not, as a people, go farther, and as a free and religious nation, recognize the Ruler of Nations?

Mr. Anglim replied to the last speaker, and met his arguments one by one. He claimed that even as the previous speaker represented, we did by law and otherwise recognize a Supreme being, and for that very fact did not need further recognition in the National Constitution.

Mr. Shaw said that we would apologize for our ancestors coming from a country of religious intolerance, that he thought it better not to mix religion with politics, but they had made a grave mistake, in his opinion, in not recognizing God in the Constitution, as he is recognized in all political documents.

Mr. Drinkwater said the Atheists at the time of the colonies were more numerous than today. Thomas Jefferson was, without any exception, the greatest man the country ever produced, and took the most active part in forming the Constitution of the United States. While the people of the North were destroying tea, the people of James River went hand in hand for liberty.

Mr. Arnold said, it is not so much account for us to acknowledge God, as for God to acknowledge us. It was God that formed the Constitution in Spirit.

Several others spoke on the subject, but I will not occupy your time and space for more.

The club is to meet again on Tuesday, January 12th. The subject is to be, Resolved,—"That the pardoning power should be taken from the Governor."

Messrs. Penniman and Arnold, disputants.

CITIZEN.

## LOCAL NEWS.

ROBBERY.—A young man named Lindsey, boarding in the family of Mr. Bradford Howard, at Weymouth Landing, stole a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Howard, and other articles, one day last week, while the family were absent, and left for Boston. He attempted to sell the watch to a pawnbroker, was arrested by the police, to whom he confessed the theft, and being brought before the Court, was bound over in $500 for future appearance.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Sounds of revelry by night were peculiarly noticeable Thursday evening of last week, Amazon Engine Co., of Weymouth, giving a grand ball at the Town Hall, where a large number of firemen from this and neighboring towns, were in attendance.

SOUTH WEYOUTH SAVINGS BANK.—At the annual meeting of the South Weymouth Savings Bank, held January 4th, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Albert Tirrell.

Vice-President, Oran White.

Trustees,—Albert Tirrell, Oran White, John S. Cobb, Jacob Loud, Thomas J. Nash, Joseph Dyer, Eri T. Joy, James L. Bates, D. S. Murray, C. C. Tower, Jason Holbrook, William Dyer, Eben Sherman, B. F. White.

A dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months, and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. for the last three years, will be carried to the credit of the depositors on the 12th inst.

One hundred dollars on deposit in January, 1872, and remaining undisturbed until January, 1875, will amount to $123.59; or a little more than seven and eighty-four-hundredths per cent. for the same time at simple interest. Our deposits are now a little over three hundred thousand dollars. And yet there is room for more.

B. F. WHITE, Treasurer.

EAST WEYMOUTH.—A Union watch meeting was held in the vestry of the M. E. Church, New Year's Eve. A good degree of interest was manifested, which was well sustained until the advent of 1875, the meeting closing at 12 1-2 o'clock.

Union meetings, alternating between the two churches, have been held during the "week of prayer."

Our correspondent in his letter of last week, furnished interesting items of Christmas Festivals and a notice of Rev. Mr. Gracey's lecture on "Push," but our unavoidable absence, through sickness, compelled the assistant editor to cut down the communication.

THE FESTIVAL AND SALE held by the ladies of Rev. Mr. Stanton's Society, South Weymouth, on the evenings of December 22d and 23d, netted over two hundred dollars above all expenses.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE at Lovell's Corner, Dec. 24th, 1874, bore valuable fruit for the pastor of the church and his wife. For the unexpected and generous remembrance they both wish in this way to express their gratitude to the people of this place.

DR. EMERSON, of Salem, lectures in the Universalist Church, Weymouth, next Sunday evening, on the "Empire of Solomon," illustrated with diagrams. The lecture is said to be of a very interesting character.

THE OFFICERS of Post 58 for the ensuing year, are:—Commander, Comrade James L. Bates; Senior Vice Commander, Benj. S. Lovell; Junior Vice Commander, Samuel Pray; Quartermaster, Elbridge Nash; Surgeon, Moses R. Greeley; Chaplain, Leonard W. Cain; Officer of the Day, Frederick La Forrest; Officer of the Guard, Thomas B. Loud.

The installation of officers of Post 58 G. A. R. will take place next Tuesday evening, January 12th, on which occasion Dep't Commander Gen. Kimball, and Adjt. Gen. H. B. Pierce will be present to perform the installation exercises.

LOVELL'S CORNER, Jan. 2, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—I am happy to say that a Lodge of Good Templars was instituted at Lovell's Corner, Jan. 1, 1875. There was quite a large delegation present from Old Spain, also from East and South Weymouth. The meeting was called to order by Wilmont Cleverly, one of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and about thirty persons were initiated, after which the Lodge was instituted, and the following officers were installed:

W. C. T., C. Hawes.
W. V. T., Mrs. L. Walker.
W. S., Miss A. Burrell.
W. F. S., Mrs. E. Richards.
W. T., Miss A. Ford.
W. M., W. C. Holbrook.
W. C., Rev. J. C. Halliday.
W. I. G., Mrs. M. Holbrook.
W. O. G., J. L. Shaw.
W. A. L., F. P. Pratt.
W. D. M., Mrs. L. Townsend.
W. R. H. S., Mrs. L. Pratt.
W. L. H. S., W. Townsend.

The further orders of the evening were singing and speaking, after which the tables were spread with a bountiful collation, to satisfy the inner man and woman.

MEMBER.

NEW MILK, for sale by the quart or gallon, at Stevens & Co.'s Market, Weymouth.

OLD NORTH LECTURES.—Dr. Lorimer has postponed his lecture until January 27. Grand vocal and instrumental concert January 18.

COSTLEY'S TRIAL, for the murder of Julia Hawkes, which has ended in his conviction for wilful murder, is conceded by all attendants to have been conducted in a most impartial manner.

### Meeting of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association.

MR. EDITOR.—A brief account of the proceedings of the Massachusetts State Teachers Association, at its thirtieth annual meeting, by one who was present and greatly enjoyed the various exercises, may be of interest to your readers. The meeting, which was held in the High School Building at Worcester, commenced on Monday, December 28th. A business meeting of the directors was held at 4.30 P. M., at which the business of the meeting was discussed and arranged.

The attendance at the evening session was not large, the severity of the weather having probably detained many at home who would otherwise have been present. The report of the Treasurer, W. F. Bradbury, of Cambridge, was presented, by which it appears that the total receipts of the association the past year were $944.20; expenses $933.68, leaving a balance in the treasury of $10.51. The treasurer also reported $18.37 as due the association, making the total assets $29.89.

At the suggestion of Superintendent Marble of Worcester, the President A. G. Boyden of Bridgewater, gave an account of the late action of the directors concerning the disposition of the Massachusetts Teacher, stating that they had sold the Teacher to the proprietors of the "New England Journal of Education," the latter board assuming all financial liabilities. This action accorded with that of the other State associations of New England, the several State educational publications having been merged in the "Journal of Education," which is to be published weekly in Boston.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening, and addressed the audience on the "History of Education," a subject which he thought every teacher should study. He desired particularly, however, to speak of the education of two centuries ago and of its typical exponent, John Milton. He briefly reviewed the life of the great poet and drew a striking picture of him living the ordinary routine of a schoolmaster, which he thought altogether worthy of himself. The speaker considered Milton's ideas of education, which were reducible to three fundamental ideas, —naturalness, practicalness and nobleness. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to urging upon teachers the desirability and necessity of embodying these ideas in practical teaching. The speaker closed by saying: "Through the gray pavement of the streets of Venice were three threads of white marble by which the traveller, lost in the intricacies of the mighty city, can, if he will only follow, find his way to the Rialto, where the city's chief business lies. So through all education run three threads, by which he who follows patiently shall come at last where truth is most properly taught and learned."

We have space to give but the briefest outline of this admirable address, but those who desire to read it will have an opportunity, as in accordance with a request of the association, Mr. Brooks has consented to the publication of the address in full in the first number of the "Journal of Education" for 1875.

The second day's session commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. President Boyden, after calling the association to order, introduced Mayor Davis who, after apologizing for his unavoidable absence at the opening session, briefly and cordially welcomed the members to the city of Worcester.

The first subject of discussion was "Is the memory so trained in our schools as to involve the neglect of the other faculties." The discussion was opened by Geo. H. Martin of Bridgewater, who took the affirmative. He said that the present system of education involved two fallacies:—first that education consists in the mere acquisition of facts, and secondly, that those facts and all learning itself is contained in books.

It is the duty of the teacher of today to overcome these fallacies, to build up in his pupils a power of language and a power of thinking which shall make him a man and not a mere believer or memorizing machine, which shall fit him for the work of life and develop his mind into something more than a mere storehouse.

J. W. Dickinson, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, continued the discussion, showing how the memory might be trained in such a manner as to stimulate the higher faculties to greater activity.

The discussion was further continued by Rev. Dr. Mayo of Springfield and Mr. Elbridge Smith of Boston, both of whom offered many excellent thoughts and valuable suggestions in connection with the subject.

Pending the introduction of the next topic of discussion, the audience were entertained by the reading of several humorous and pathetic selections, including a parody on Longfellow's "Excelsior" and the "Old Sergeant," by H. H. Lincoln, which were well rendered and received with applause.

The second discussion of the morning was upon the subject "Representation of Teachers on School Committees." It was introduced by Dr. Samuel Eliot of Boston. He said that school committees undertake the performance of the widely-different functions of administration and education. The qualities necessary for the successful performance of the one function are entirely different from those requisite for the successful performance of the other. The speaker believed that could teachers be represented on the school committee the work of education would be better done and become more fruitful. That representation had been somewhat secured by the establishment of School Superintendencies. Still he thought there should be a fuller representation of teachers on the School Board. This can be done by electing teachers on the board of committees, giving them equal power and privileges with the other members of the board. After speaking of the objections to which this plan was open, a plan was presented which the speaker thought might be adopted with benefit to the educational system. He proposed that in the larger towns and cities a second School Board be organized, to consist entirely of teachers, being either past or present educators, whose duty it should be to deal with all purely educational subjects connected with the schools, leaving to the school committee the performance of the functions of administration. The numerous advantages of this plan were enlarged upon and the opinion was expressed that it would give the profession of teaching its proper rank and appreciation among the people, would give the teachers more influence with parents and pupils, and in short would bring about almost without visible effect many of those important reforms in our school system, which at present, seem far in the distance. The discussion was continued by John D. Philbrick of Boston and D. C. Hagar of Salem.

The afternoon session of Tuesday was divided into three sections, the high school, grammar school and primary school sections.

In the high school section the subjects discussed were "The physical training of girls," participated in by Dr. Putnam of Boston, Hagar of Salem, Allen of Newton and Daniells of Roxbury, and "What are the proper qualifications for admission to the high school?"

On the latter subject A. H. Davis of the Worcester High School presented a highly interesting essay. He suggested that in view of the difficulty in making examination tests uniform, the best scholars to the extent of three-fourths of the upper grade in the grammar school be admitted to the high school without an examination, the other one-fourth to be allowed an examination if they desired it. Messrs. Hammond of Munson and Philbrick of Boston spake on the subject.

There were interesting discussions in the grammar and primary school sections on subjects pertaining to those grades.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered by Hon. Jos. White, Secretary of the Board of Education. We were not in attendance, but were informed by others that his address was able and interesting. His subject was "Massachusetts School Legislation."

The closing session was opened Wednesday morning with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hammond of Munson, followed by a business meeting. The nominating committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing year. The report was accepted, and on ballot, the officers nominated were unanimously elected, Albert P. Marble of Worcester being chosen President. After further business the discussion on the subject "What legislation is necessary to enforce attendance at school?" was opened by Superintendent Marble, who claimed that it was both the right and duty of the State to compel attendance at school, and that a compulsory law is needful for the protection of many children from unnatural parents whose folly and avarice come in to deprive the child of its birth-right in the free air of this young Republic. To diminish pauperism, to save in part the expense of the police, to secure the right of every child to become what is meant he should be, education must be made obligatory. The speaker gave his approval to the present compulsory law but thought it not wholly consistent or complete. At the close of Mr. Marble's address Secretary White read portions of the State School laws, and offered some remarks fully endorsing the argument advanced by the previous speaker.

After a brief practical lecture designed "to show by a class of pupils how freedom of movement and beauty of style in penmanship may be secured in our common schools," by Prof. H. C. Kendall of Boston, the committee on resolutions reported a resolution on the death of Prof. Alpheus Crosby, a late prominent member of the association. Remarks eulogistic of the character of Prof. Crosby were offered by Messrs. Hager, Tweed and Hammond, and the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Other resolutions were adopted commendatory of the National Bureau of Education, congratulating the teachers on the establishment of the New England Journal of Education, and tendering the thanks of the association to the city of Worcester for hospitalities extended, to those who had prepared papers and addresses for the meeting, and finally to the retiring president for the uniform dignity and courtesy with which he had presided at all the meetings of the association and his hearty devotion to its best interests.

After singing "America" and "Old Hundred" the association adjourned. Thus ended one of the most interesting and profitable conventions ever held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association.

Z.

[For the Gazette.]

### Strolls Round and About Washington.

**NO. 5.**

*A MORNING IN THE SENATE.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

A heavily-bearded veteran of the old army, throws open the green-baize doors, noiselessly and carefully, as we remove our hats and enter the sacred halls of the Upper House. The soft, clear sunlight, cooled and softened by the thick glass ceiling, falls mildly and tranquilly on the floor beneath and bathes everything around in us in a flood of tempered light, colored by its reflection from the blue and golden frescoings about the trellised panels. We know of no single spot where the senses seem so at rest, where peace, quiet and moderation so steal over one, unconsciously, as in this Senate Chamber. The swift-footed pages, so boisterous and merry-faced over in the other wing, are here as quiet and subdued, in foot and feature, as the dignified Senators around them, who tip-toe quietly from the cloak-rooms to their seats, upon which they seat themselves as carefully as though anticipating innumerable pins in the cushions. But our reflections are broken as the smooth ivory gavel in the hands of the President *pro tem* taps smoothly on the marble desk, while the hands of the clock point at 12 Meridian. The Chaplain invokes the blessing of Divine Providence, while a few of the most venerable and solemn visaged of the Senators rise to their feet in respectful attention. Then the President calls upon the Secretary to read the minutes, who starts off in a dreamy monotone, to be checked by some nervous Senator, who moves that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. The President puts the question, some faint voice over in the corner muttering in response. The President declares that the ayes have it, with an intuitive perception against a possible no, and the dreamy old Senator subsides. The President lifts a formidable looking document from his desk, which he hands to the reading clerk, who starts off at a break-neck speed. "'Nact entitled 'nact to 'mend 'nact ———," only to be checked as was his colleague, and the reading clerk drops into his seat and takes up his pen as tho' he had never relinquished it. Then an Honorable Senator rises to his feet and grapples with the "'Nact" in question, which happens to be the Financial Bill, as though he had made the subject the study of a lifetime. We listen silently a few moments, for if there is any subject on earth, which we comprehend the least and upon which we desire more light it is that very same subject of finance; but the Honorable Senator is talking about "unconvertible seven thirties and irredeemable bonds," while our financial difficulties are confined to fractional currency, and furthermore, upon looking around we find ourselves the only listener, so we give up the search for information and leave the speaker to struggle along alone.

One would search a long time to find a more prominent and intellectual countenance than that of the Honorable Senator who is occupying the chair, Matt. H. Carpenter of Wisconsin. A head much above the average in size, covered with a heavy shock of dark brown hair, which hangs in most elegant confusion; a heavy long mustache curling peculiarly at the ends, with a piercing eye which looks furtively out from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows, a prominent nose, and a neck so short and thick, that it appears a study to determine where the shoulders leave off and the head begins, and yet after all when you cease to analyze and look only upon the features as an aggregate, you are at once struck with a most pleasing expression, in which individuality is the most prominent and apparent, and you feel a sense of confidence in the man and all his possible acts. And yet Mr. Carpenter has no voice in any of those little political stockagews so common to our day and generation, so strange to our tactical system of party legislation. He has today more strength in the West than any other politician of his party, and during the late elections, undoubtedly saved his State to the Republican party by his personal presence and magnetism. He has but a day or two ago been honored by a re-election to the Presidency of the Senate, which shows him to have been, next to Mr. Anthony, the strongest man therein.

In striking contrast to the Senator from Wisconsin is the junior Senator from New York, Roscoe Conkling, who sits on the floor directly in front of him. Where Mr. Carpenter is dark, Mr. Conkling is light; the one short, thick and heavy featured, the other tall, well-knit and perfect in contour and lineament. Mr. Conkling is most regular in feature, hair short, curly and bronzed, and beard closely cut and inclined toward the Vandyke in style, and in color of a golden brown, with a tendency toward greyness.

He is inclined toward dandyism in dress and toilet, and has earned the name, at least, of the Adonis of the Senate, in companionship with Clarkson N. Potter of the House. Mr. Conkling is as strong in debate, as heavy in argument, as firm in principle, as in physical construction. He seldom rises unless he has something to say worth listening to, and like Mr. Morton of Indiana, congregates his fellow members around his chair in eager attention, whenever he rises for debate. In all the many schemes and jobs where whisperings and newspaper insinuations have been bandied about, where investigations have been thick and characters smirched by irresponsible scribblers, Mr. Conkling's skirts have been clear and his reputation unsullied. His strength in the East is equal to that of Mr. Morton or Mr. Carpenter in the West, while his name in connection with the nomination of 1876, is more prominent at the present time than any other man in the party except Mr. Blaine.

Directly in front of Mr. Conkling, on the floor, is the seat and figure of Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island,—a form of about the medium height, spare in figure, with a slight inclination toward stooping; a head, moderate in size and expression; hair, thick and of moderate length; beard, of a silky brown and of unusual length, and eyes that seem somewhat nervous in their endeavor to take in everything around them. Mr. Anthony has been honored for many years with the position now occupied by Mr. Carpenter, and only left it to enable some other Senator to hold the honor in turn. His acquaintance with parliamentary law and the rules of the Senate is second to none in Congress, and during his incumbency his rulings and decisions were never appealed from in a single instance without being sustained. Mr. Anthony is not a politician in the same sense as Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Conkling, or Cameron, or Morton, nor has he ever attempted to push any prominent measure, or form any party legislation; nevertheless he is decidedly a working member, and an incorruptible one withal. No man more than he has the complete confidence of his colleagues, his State, his section or party.

On the opposite side of the aisle from Mr. Anthony, and at this moment leaning across in conversation with him, is the old War-Governor from Indiana, O. P. Morton, one of the strongest men in his party or of his section. Senator Morton's physical infirmity has long prevented him from taking such prominent position in the councils of his party as his talents and familiarity with all national topics entitle him. His strength, however, as a politician, his reputation as a statesman, his popularity as a Republican leader is second to none in the West. We have thus in a single group, on the floor of the Senate, four of the strongest men therein, and at the present moment, undoubtedly, the four strongest men in the party. It would be impossible in a limited sketch such as the present, to attempt an analysis of the Senate. With such men before us as Logan, and Thurman, and Cameron and Jones of Nevada—giants in debate and leaders in their several sections, we should fail in an attempt to individualize. We would like to mention Senator Brownlow of Tennessee, and Edmunds of Vermont, and Schurz of Minnesota, to say nothing of many others, whose familiar forms are before us and whose stern, incorruptible reputations would do honor to our subject, but our limits forbid. The Senate of the United States is today a body of which every American has a right to be proud. Of the entire number, seventy-four, not a half-dozen could be found, whose characters and reputation are for a moment called in question. We believe our assertion to be borne out by the fact, that the Senate of today has never been excelled, as a whole, in the history of the nation, notwithstanding our long-winded orator, who is still running on about "inflation and redemption," as we reach for our hat and retire from the Senate Chamber.

CARLOS.

### Weymouth History.

I have read diligently and carefully all the authorities relating to the permanent settlement of Weymouth. That the attempts to settle were not of any permanence prior to 1630, I do not believe. There may have been a few stragglers, fishermen, down at Old Spain, but the name of no permanent settler is found before that year. James Bursley and Richard Sylvester of Wessaguseus were made Freemen in 1630. Bursley was an old planter, and in 1639 married Joane, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hull, the first minister of Weymouth. In 1636 he was elected a deputy to the General Court and dismissed because they had too many. He afterward removed to Sandwich. Sylvester came to Weymouth in 1633. He married, probably for a second wife, Naomi Torrey, sister of Capt. William Torrey, first settler. Sylvester was an uncomfortable citizen. In 1639 he was fined ten pounds for speaking against the law about hogs, and against a particular magistrate. The same year he was fined twelve shillings for selling rum, and also got to be too free spoken in his religious views, for which he was fined two pounds and disfranchised, at which he got disgusted and in 1643-4 sold out his property in Weymouth and removed to Scituate, in Plymouth Colony. Wessaguseus was taxed two pounds, in 1630, for the maintenance of Capt. Patrick and Capt. Underhill. In 1631 Wm. Jeffrey of Wessaguseus was made a freeman. He was in Weymouth as late as 1641, being appointed that year to see persons joined in marriage. He probably removed soon after to Newport, R. I., where he died in 1675, aged 84. In 1631 Wessaguseus was taxed forty shillings for making a creek at the new towne; also next year, for making a palisade at the same place. In 1633 Clement Briggs came from Dorchester to Weymouth. In 1634 Thomas Lane, a servant of John Bursley, being lame and impotent at Dorchester, the inhabitants of Wessaguseus were ordered by the Gen. Court to send after him and pay all charges. In the same year Wessaguseus was taxed ten pounds. In 1634 Edmund Hart and Stephen French were made Freemen. Hart came from from Dorchester to Weymouth, about 1633. French probably came from the same place to Weymouth in 1634. Of him, more at length hereafter, (only in passing will say that for a man who made pretensions to be a writer and wrote a good many wills, he was the worst writer known to the ancients. He wrote the will of my ancestor, Richard Porter, and the Egyptian Hieroglyphics are no touch to it.) The names of any other settlers prior to this time have escaped record. There many have been settlers before 1630, but it requires a stretch of the historical imagination to find any permanent settlement prior to that time. 1624 may do for a celebration. In 1635 the real permanent settlement of Weymouth began. On the 20th day of March of that year, the following list of Passengers were at Weymouth, England, bound for NewEngland: Rev. Joseph Hull of Somerset, age 40. Agnes his wife, 25; children, Joane, 15; Joseph, 13; Tristram, 11; Elisabeth, 7; Temperance, 9; Grissell, 5; Dorothy, 3; and Judith French, 20; John Wood, 20; and Robert Dabyn, 28, Servants. Massachiel Bernard of Batcomb, county of Somerset (Clothier) 24, wife Mary, 28; and sons John, 3; and Nathaniel, 1. Rich persons, (Salter) 30; Francis Baber, (Chandler) 36; Jesop, (Joiner) 22; Walter Jesop, (Weaver) 21; Tom Taber, of Batcomb, (Tailor) 35; wife Jane, 35; daughters, Jane, 10; Anne, 8; Sarah, 5; and William Ferer (servant) 20; John Whitmarsh, 39; wife Alice, 35; children James, 11; Jane, 7; Onseph, 5; Richard 2.

William Reed of Badcombe (Tailor) 28; wife, Susan; daughters, Hannah, 3; Susan, 1.

Richard Adams, 29; wife, Mary, 26; daughter Mary, 1.

Zachary Bickewell, 45; wife Agnes, 27; son John, 11; and John Kitchen, servant, 23.

George Allen, 34; wife Katharine, 30; sons George, 10; William, 8; Matthew, 6; Edward Poole, servant, 26.

Henry Kingman, 40; wife, Joane, 39; children Edward, 16; Joane, 11; Anne 9; Thomas, 7; John, 2; and John Ford, his servant.

William King, 40; wife Dorothy, 34; children, Mary, 12; Katharine, 10; William, 8; Hannah, 6.

Thomas Holbrook of Brondway, 34; wife, Jane, 34; children John 11; Thomas, 10; Anne, 5, Elisabeth 1.

Thomas Dible, husbandman, 22; Francis Dible, 24.

Robert Lovell, husbandman, 40; wife Elisabeth, 35; children Zacheus, 15; Anne, 16; John, 8; Ellyn, 1; James, 1; Joseph Chicken, servant, 16.

Alice Kinham, 22; Angel Hollard, 21; wife Katherine, 22; George Lane, servant, 22; and Sarah, his Kinswoman, 18.

Richard Jones.

Robert Martin of Badcombe, husbandman, 44; wife Joan, 44.

Humphrey Shepperd, 32.

John Upham, 35; wife Elizabeth, 32; children, John, 7; Nathanael, 5; Elizabeth, 3.

William Grane, (Crane) 12.

Richard Wade, 60; wife Elizabeth; Daughter Dinah, 22; and Henry Lush, 17; Andrew Hallet, 28, servants.

John Hoble, (or Hollis.)

Robert Huste, 40. John Woodcocke.

Richard Porter, husbandman (3.)

The larger part of the above came directly from Weymonth, Old England, to Weymouth (or Wessaguseus) New England, for we find that July 8, 1635, the General Court granted leave to Rev. Mr. Hull and 21 families to sit down at Wessaguseus." Sept. 2d., the name of Wessaguscus was changed to Weymouth. Sept. 3d. it was ordered by Gen. Court "that Weymouth shall have a deputy to this Court". It will be seen that this Weymouth Colony from Old England, in 1635, gave to Weymouth its name to live for all time and its character as a town in the beginning; they, with a few other earlier and later settlers, were the real founders of the town.

In 1635 Richard Adams, William Smith, William Reed, John Upham, and Robert Lovell, were made freemen. In the same year the bounds were laid out between Weymouth and Hingham,—the river between Hingham and Weymouth, running on the east side of Weymouth, to be their bounds, into a creek on the east side of the river, that creek being the bounds to the head of it to an Oak marked, and so their line to run into the country upon the same point that boundeth Boston, (Braintree) and Weymouth; also we appointed Weymouth to make use of all the timber on Hingham side, from a cove called Lovell's cove, upward in the river half a mile in breadth, 3-4 of a mile in length, for the space of 40 years, also we prohibited Weymouth from making any improvements. (By Mr Newbery deceased and William Phelps.) Weymouth and Hingham had some trouble afterward about this line, and in 1639 it was run out again.

In 1636 Weymouth sent three deputies to the General Court, by which it was ordered that, where as the town of Weymouth hath sent three deputies to this court, being a small town, at the request of said deputies two of them were dismissed by court, viz: Mr. Bursley and John Upham.

In 1636 (Braintree being nowhere, (the General Court ordered that concerning the difference between Weymouth and Boston at Mount Wollaston, the court did appoint Mr. Beecher to take Mr. Peskes, Mr. Gibbons, and others as might give him light, and so make a draught of the place in difference, against the next Gen. Court in the spring, to demonstrate where the limits are.

In 1637 the Court did express that the next river to Monotoquid river is that which goeth up the same to the mouth of Monotoquid and that is the bounds between Mount Wollaston and Weymoutn- Suppose from this that the mouth of the Monateyuot river is just below the bridge at East Braintree, and opposite the wharves at Weymouth Landing.

J. W. P.

THE next rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will be held on Wednesday evening, January 13th, 1875. The public presentation of the "Messiah" will take place on Monday, the 18th. Tickets to be obtained of John T. Jackson, Treasurer, on and after Monday next.

MR. ANGELL, of Boston, will lecture in Lincoln Hall, Jan. 17th; subject, "Dumb Animals."

**Costiveness the Source of Disease.**

It causes *Piles. Headache. Dizziness. Billiousness. Sour rising. Oppression of Food. Low Sprits. Worms. Indigestion.* etc. DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES warranted to cure all these and every form of Dyspepsia, and the only cure for *Piles*, either bleeding or blind; as all outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors. No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists.

**Stop that Cough!**

There is positively no case of pulmonary disease which DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND will not cure or greatly alleviate. It is the best known remedy for Whooping Cough; gives immediate relief in Asthma; infallible for Croup; strengthens the vocal organs; contains no opium or other dangerous drug; is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Trial bottles, 10 cents. Sold by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth, F. W. PARKS, So. Braintree.

Also for sale by J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth

## Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1874, by Rev. Geo. F. Stanton, Mr. John H. Stetson to Emilie T., daughter of Hon. B. F. White, all of S. W.

In South Weymouth, Dec. 9, 1874, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. Charles L. Merritt to Miss Mary T. Thayer, both of Weymouth.

Dec. 10th, by the same, Mr. Melvin Bates to Mrs. Sarah E. Reynolds, both of Weymouth.

Dec. 14, by the same, Mr. Hosea Thomas Poole, of Weymouth, to Miss Clara Ida Poole, of Braintree.

## New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME, CEMENT,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
BUNDLE HAY
AND
STRAW.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Jos. Sherman,
Office. - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
MASS.
37tf

DRY & FANCY GOODS,
—AT—
SOULE'S,
EAST WEYMOUTH
NOW OPENING, A CHOICE LINE OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND GENT'S,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Goods for Children's wear.
PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN! MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!
Come early, and secure the Best Selection.
C. W. SOULE,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

Specially Interesting
TO
THE LADIES!
L. Rich & Co.
OFFER AMGNG
LARGE LINES
OF
USEFUL
Dry Goods,
GREAT
BARGAINS
IN
Felt Skirts!
AT
62 1-2 Cts., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75. The Best Value yet!
Also, yard wide Brown Cotton, 6 1-4 Cts.,
Prints, 6 1-4 Cts.,
AND
ALL OUR GOODS
Very much under the regular prices.

FOR SALE,
DOUBLE RUNNER PUNG, in good o der, with Pole and Shaft.
PRICE $37.00.
ALEXIS TORREY & CO.
North Weymouth, Jan. 8, 1875. 37 38

THE
South Weymouth
SAVINGS BANK
Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.
DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.
The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.
B. F. WHITE, Treas.
S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

The First National Bank
OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 7th, 1874.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 12th, 1875, at half-past three o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
32 35 B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF WEYMOUTH.
THE Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them will be held at their Banking House in Weymouth, on TUESDAY the 19th day of January next, at 3 and 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
December 12th, 1874. JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier.

HALE'S
SUBSTITUTE for CASTOR OIL,
The most reliable and safe vegetable substitute for Castor Oil ever compounded. Instantly relieves Colic, Cramps, Diarrhœa, and all diseases of Children Teething. Causes natural and healthy sleep, gives rest to Mother and Child, regulates the bowels, assimilates the food, and builds the child right square up from suffering pain, weakness, to strong and robust health. A perfect *medicine chest for our little ones. Only 25 Cents*, by all dealers.
$500 WILL be paid for any case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint or Impure Blood that DR. JOB SWEET'S STRENGTHENING BITTERS will not relieve or cure when all other remedies fail, if directions are followed. Sold by all dealers.

INDUCEMENTS.
LADIES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
Human Hair!
OUR THIRD ANNUAL
CLEARING OUT SALE
WILL COMMENCE
*Saturday, December 26th.*
This is a Special Sale to make room for Millinery Goods ordered for the approaching spring trade and all goods will be sold at
Less than Cost to Import.
The Stock is very large and manufactured of only the best quality of Human Hair, and consists of
Switches in every shades and size.
Do. White and Grey mixed.
Chatelaine and Pompadour Braids in all shades and Grey-mixed.
Back Sets, Centre and Side Curls.
Puffs, single and in clusters.
Best double Frizzette Weft in all shades.
Wigs, Frontpieces and Seams in plain and gray-mixed.
Also a large Stock of superior Human Hair in all lengths and shades, to be sold by the pound or oz.
LADIES
AVAIL YOURSELF of the PRESENT CHANCE as you can buy a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF HUMAN HAIR at IMMENSELY LOW PRICES
Purchase before Stock is Reduced.
We shall DISCONTINUE TO KEEP TOILET ARTICLES, and offer a LARGE STOCK OF BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, COLOGNE STANDS, PUFF BOXES, and all kinds of OILS, POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, POWDERS, &c. &c.
At Closing Out Prices.
M. M. COHEN £ CO.,
34 WINTER STREET,
NEXT TO SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
AND
Fashionable Hair Emporium,
*307 Washington street,*
Cor. Temple Place,
BOSTON.
35 38

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. E. JOHNSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm will be settled by J. E. Johnson, who will continue the business.
J. E. JOHNSON,
CHAPIN THAYER.
Weymouth, Jan. 1, 1875. 37 39

E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Photograph Artist,
IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes
Copying a Specialty,
and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.
A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Wanted,
A GOOD METAL ORGAN PIPE MAKER. Address C. F. S, 50 East Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y. 34 36

ROOMS TO LET,
For Mechanical Purposes,
WITH STEAM POWER.
Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

$9.00
WILL BUY A BARREL OF BEST
St. Louis Flour
AT
A. J. BATES & CO.'S,
EAST BRAINTREE.

TOWN OF
The attention of all
Measures or Milk Can
selling goods and Mer
lowing statute.
IN RELATION TO SEAL
Be it enacted &c., as f
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WE NOW
$9.00
OR $1.13
A Superior S
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Having completed
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CENTRE AND
READ AN
North Street,

$8
WILL BUY
NICE ST. L
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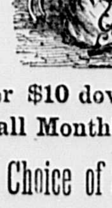
Warranted as
A. J. BAT
EAST B

SEWING MAC



$5 or $10 dov
small Month
Your Choice of
THOROUGH INSTRU
PRIVILEGE OF EXC
LY SATISFIED!
Machines Boug
Repaired a
Terms to suit the
ers!

SPRING'S
TUCK MARKERS, SH
BINDERS FOR AL
OIL, OIL CANS, SC
Every kind of Sewing
rienced workmen.
LEAVITT
50 Bro
BO
RUFUS LEAVITT.
Orders can also b
Weymouth.

NOTICE IS
THAT the subscribe
Administratrix of
PERKINS, late of Weym
deceased, and has taken
giving bonds as the law
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to said estate are called
ELIZA
Nov. 25th, 1874.

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North Weymouth, Oct.

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IALE'S
E for CASTOR OIL,
and safe vegetable substitute for
ompounded. Instantly relieves
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sses natural and healthy sleep,
and Child, regulates the bowels,
d. and builds the child right
ring pain, weakness, to strong
A perfect *medicine chest for our*
*Cents*, by all dealers.
, be paid for any case of Dyspep-
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hat DR. JOB SWEET'S
G BITTERS will not relieve or
remedies fail, if directions are
all dealers.

CEMENTS.
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IN
an Hair!
HIRD ANNUAL
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LL COMMENCE
December 26th.
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goods will be sold at
Cost to Import.
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Pompadour Braids in all
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ADIES
LF of the PRESENT CHANCE
a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
IMMENSELY LOW PRICES
fore Stock is Reduced.
NTINUE TO KEEP TOILET
ffer a LARGE STOCK OF
BS, MIRRORS, COLOGNE
BOXES, and all kinds of OILS,
OGNES, EXTRACTS, POW-
ng Out Prices.

COHEN £ CO.,
NTER STREET,
PARD, NORWELL & CO.,
AND
e Hair Emporium,
shington street,
Temple Place,
BOSTON.
35 38

PARTNERSHIP!
existing under the name of
ON & CO. is this day dissolved
All accounts of said firm will
Johnson, who will continue the
J. E. JOHNSON,
CHAPIN THAYER
1, 1875. 37 39

AMBERLAIN,
graph Artist,
all kinds of work in his line, as
E BEST, and at LOW PRICES.
g a Specialty,
small, faded out, or imperfect
would like to have large, finished
, will do well to give him a call.
THOSE WHO WANT A PIC-
BABY.—Don't wait until late in
re you call. If you do, you must
get poor Pictures. Come in the
ot good work.
LAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Wanted,
AL ORGAN PIPE MAKER.
F. S, 50 East Mohawk St., Buffalo,
34 36

IS TO LET,
anical Purposes,
STEAM POWER.
G. F. DOTY,
OT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

$9.00
Y A BARREL OF BEST
ouis Flour
AT
ATES & CO.'S,
BRAINTREE.

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## TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY 10, 1874.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

### AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall therafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "CD." by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870

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## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**

WEYMOUTH LANDING

---

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

AT THE

## UNION STORE

**FRONT STREET,**
**WEYMOUTH.**

WE NOW OFFER AT

**$9.00 per Bbl.**

OR $1.13 PER BAG,

**A Superior ST. LOUIS FLOUR**

WARRANTED WHITE AND LIGHT.

We also have a Flour at

**$8.00 PER BARREL,**

Or $1.00 per Bag.

TRY IT!

---

## REBUILT.

Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

**Black Walnut Chamber Suites**

(at Factory prices.)

**Book Cases, Sideboards,**
**Wardrobes and Hall Stands.**

***Extension Tables***

(with improved patent iron slides.)

CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.

**READ AND PHILLIPS,**

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

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## $8.50

WILL BUY A BARREL OF NICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

**QUEEN OF THE HARVEST,"**

Warranted as good as Taylor's Best.

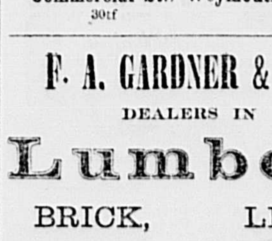
AT

A. J. BATES & CO.'S,

FAST BRAINTREE.

---

## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,



**$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!**

**Your Choice of any in the Market!**

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

**Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!**

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

**SPRING'S NEEDLES,**

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

**LEAVITT & BRANT,**

**50 Bromfield St.,**

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of AMANDA S. PERKINS, late of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH B. BATES, Adm'x.

Nov. 25th, 1874. 32 34

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## OLD CHAIRS

MADE GOOD AS NEW.

The subscriber would inform the public generally, that she still continues in her business of rebottoming cane seated chairs. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. JOHN E. BATTLES.

North Weymouth, Oct. 20 1874. 26 28

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## OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD,

**And this is the way we mean**

## TO DO IT.

Sell for Cash,
At uniform rates, to all comers,
Sell at the most POPULAR PRICE,
Which is always the very lowest.
Warrant all goods precisely
What they are represented.
Treat every man or woman who buys of us,
Alike, equitably.
Avoid giving credit, so that cash customers
May not help pay for "poor debts."
We are bound to sell
Regardless of cost,
And confidently invite buyers to
Satisfy themselves by giving us a trial.

## The "OLD CORNER"

## CLOTHING HOUSE,

**24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,**

Is bound to maintain its well earned reputation for

**Fair Dealing and Low Prices.**

And our customers will be convinced that WE MEAN BUSINESS when we say that never before, at least since 1861, have such bargains been offered in Boston as we now offer them. During the holiday season, we have specially for

**1874. Dec. Jan. & Feb. 1875**

**Boys' Dress Suits! Boys' School Suits! Boys' Skating Suits!!**

In various styles and for all ages, for from $4.50 upwards at about ONE THIRD discount from the former prices. Also our usual assortment of

**Mens' Clothing and Underwear**

ALSO,

**OVERCOATS!**

In Mixed Beaver, Blue and Black Beaver, Blue and Brown Chinchilla, Brown and Blue Mos cow Beaver, and Brown Elysians.

**SURTOUTS AND SACKS**

All of which will be offered at prices that will surprise those who have hitherto bought at even our well known low figures.

It is impossible in the brief limits of an advertisement to enumerate all the advantages of giving us a call, but we once more invite attention to the fact that purchasers of these Goods, which we have laid in this season, at HARD-PAN WHOLESALE CASH FIGURES, can save about one-third the cost of good clothing, as compared with the demands of other houses for the SAME MATERIALS, MAKE AND STYLES. Men Youths, Boys or Children can save Three, Five, or Ten dollars on a Suit, for the next 60 days, at our store.

**Please make no mistake in our numbers as below,**

C. H. RICHARDS'

**"OLD CORNER,"**

**Lowest Price, Best Goods,**

**24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.**

---

## GIFTS

FOR THE

## Holidays!

RUSTIC BASKETS

HANGING POTS,

FERNERIES, &c.

**SMILAX,**

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FOR DECORATION.

In order to make room for my Spring Stock, I shall offer nice young Plants, grown in two inch pots, at

**$1.00 PER DOZEN,**

ENTIRELY MY OWN SELECTION.

Call early and secure the best bargains.

**EDW. A. JAMES,**

Commercial St., Weymouth Landing.

30tf

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## F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

# Lumber,

BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

WHARVES,

**Weymouth Landing.**

Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

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## OVERCOATS

At less prices than has been seen before since the late war.

**POPULAR PRICES:**

**$10, $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $23, $25, $28, $30.**

All of our own manufacture, made by Journeymen Tailors, and will fit as well as a garment made to measure, that would cost double the price charged for our Coats.

Every garment marked in plain figures.

**ONE PRICE.**

## WILMOT'S,

**121 Washington St.,**

BOSTON.

22 33

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## Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

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## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,

## Funeral Undertakers,

**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse,** we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**Caskets or Coffins**

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

**NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH**

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 ly

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## COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

**Wharf, East Braintree.**

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

**For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.**

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

**J. F. SHEPPARD.**

---

**BROWN'S BOOTS.** Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles, French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

***Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.***

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

**NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.**

## J. K. BROWN.

---

## SAMUEL CURTIS,

## COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,**

**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

---

## COWS

**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Apply to or address

**J. W. HARDWICK.**

6tf WEYMOUTH LANDING.

---

## HAY and STRAW

**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

**An Auctioneer,**

I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.

NOBLE MORSE.

North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

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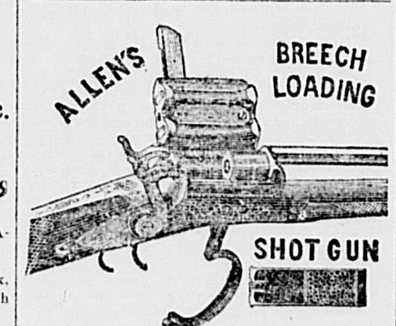


## JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Guns, Rifles & Pistols**

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

**Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,**

**BOSTON.**

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

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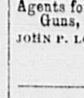

## GASTON HOUSE.

Commercial St., Weymouth L'dg

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he is ready to accommodate them with Lodgings and Meals at reasonable rates. I hope you will recognize the place under its new name.

Open every day, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

30tf C. S. CLAPP, Proprietor.

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## Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

**S. W. PRATT.**

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THE WEYMOUTH

## Memorial Pamphlet,

CONTAINING the Address of Mr. Adams and the other Addresses on the occasion of the late Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Settlement of the town, with a detailed account of that Celebration, making a Volume of 107 pages, is just published, and will be offered for sale to the citizens of Weymouth by Canvassers in the several Wards.

Price of bound Volume, 30 cents.
" " Pamphlet " 15 "
or two copies for 25 cents.

Per order of Committee.
JAS. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Weymouth, Dec. 10, 1874.

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## H. N. OUR,

**Carpenter and Builder,**

WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,

**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

36 tf

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A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE.

**Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.**

## THE ALDINE

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

*A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully carried out.*

The necessity of a popular medium for representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.—*THE ALDINE.*

*THE ALDINE*, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate this quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST; AND THEN, THERE IS THE CHROMO, BESIDES!

The national feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE*, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustrations of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

### PREMIUMS FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil collors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"Man's Unselfish Friend,"**

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

### THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay FOR ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

### TERMS.

**One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and Art Union,**

**$.600 per annum, in advance.**

(No Charge for postage.)

SPECIMEN COPIES OF *THE ALDINE*, 50 CENTS.

*THE ALDINE* will hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLISHERS, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**

ANY person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY.

59 MALIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

---

## $10.75

WILL BUY A BARREL OF

## PRATT'S HAXALL,

The best Flour sold in this County,

AT

**A. J. BATES & Co's,**

**East Braintree.**

---

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by SALOME BRIGGS, of Weymouth, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving surety or sureties on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

35 37 J. H. COBB, Register.

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## THE SUN.

**DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.**

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special effort to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage, added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, POSTAGE PREPAID. NO DISCOUNTS FROM THIS RATE.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address "THE SUN," New York City.

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## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm existing as CURTIS & DERBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN CURTIS,
E. C. DERBY.

South Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1874.

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## Desirable Residence & Nice Shop FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice House and Stable and two acres of good Land, on which are a large lot of Fruit Trees and Currants.

The house is 21x30 feet, with L 15x30 connecting house with stable, which is 24x24; all in good repair. House painted white, with green blinds. Never failing well of splendid water and pump in ell. In house are eight rooms, four lower rooms painted and papered; rooms all finished but front hall.

Also, an excellent Water Power, 22 feet head, good 2 foot Whitney iron water wheel and good Shop 28x35, clapboarded and painted. Machinery consists of good Planer, with Rotary Bed, nearly new; one Jointing Saw and Bench; one Splitting Saw and Bench; one Gig Saw; one Boring and Mortising Machine; one good Tenoning Machine; one Turning Lathe, all with belts and in good running order.

The above property is situated in the town of Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., between two villages, 2 1-2 miles from depot, 1-2 mile from church, one hundred rods from school and store. Price $3000.

For further particulars, address A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Canaan, N. H. 28 30

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AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

## ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

**Z. E.** IS a DICTIONARY of LANGUAGE. It contains every word in the English language with its derivation and definition.

**Z. E.** IS a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. It has a sketch of every noted person of all ages, many of them with portraits.

**Z. E.** IS a COMPLETE GAZETTEER.—It has a description of every country, sea, lake, river, mountain, town, &c., in the world.

**Z. E.** IS a MEDICAL DICTIONARY. It contains description of diseases, remedies, instruments, surgical operations, &c., &c.

**Z. E.** IS a HISTORY of the World. It contains a description of the migration of races, the progress of nations, their customs, laws, religions, &c.

**Z.E.** IS a COMPLETE NATURAL HISTORY. It describes all animals, birds, insects and repasles.

**Z.E.** IS a COMPLETE WORK on BOTANY. It describes every plant, flower, vegetable, and tree; with their properties, uses, &c.

**Z.E.** IS a COMPLETE WORK on MECHANICS. It describes all new inventions, engines, machinery, tools, &c.

**Z.E.** IS a COMPLETE CHURCH HISTORY. It describes, impartially, the various divisions of the church of all ages.

**Z.E.** IS EQUAL to a WHOLE LIBRARY of WORKS. It describes every material or non-material thing that is capable of description in the language.

**Z.E.** IS WELL ILLUSTRATED. It contains nearly three thousand engravings of persons, animals, plants, trees, machines, buildings, &c.

A specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent to any address on the receipt of 10 cents. Sold only by subscription. Agents and Canvassers wanted.

**T. ELWOOD ZELL,**

**17 & 19 South Sixth Street,**

30 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

---

## To Let.

TWO GOOD HOUSES and a STORE, on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing. Apply to JOHN O. FOYE.

Weymouth, Sept. 23, 1874. 22tf

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## "GOOD NEWS" RANGES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a

NEW

**Stove and Tin Store,**

NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,

and respectfully solicits a share of patronage in our line, hoping by strict attention to business to merit the same. We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**Kitchen Furnishing Goods and STOVES!**

We are Agent for the celebrated GOOD NEWS RANGE, with high and low Hot Closets, made entirely of new iron, with improvements over all other Stoves, with Clinkerless Grates, Mica Doors which show the fire, Drier for airing Clothes, and many other improvements.

**ALSO, MANY OTHER KINDS OF GOOD STOVES.**

**ALL KINDS OF JOBBING**

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**Plumbing, Roofing, Setting New and Repairing Old Furnaces;**

in fact, any work in our line. Having had nearly thirty years experience at the business, we feel that we are not overrating ourselves to say that we understand our business thoroughly.

All MENDING done, such as soldering Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other Tin Ware, the same day it is brought to the shop, as we fire up our solder pot every afternoon.

CALL AND SEE OUR

**GOOD NEWS RANGES,**

with high and low (with or without) Hot Closets.

STOVES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

**JOSEPH I. BATES.**

11 37

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

**GEO. S. BAKER,**

**Weymouth Landing.**

---

## W. F. BURRELL,

**Teacher of Piano and Organ,**

**EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.**

---

## Agents Wanted

FOR THE BEST

## Steam Washer

EVER offered to the public! No rubbing, no pounding, no turning or tearing, no clumsy cylinder, and no twenty or thirty dollars expense. Steam does it all. It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed-blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board.

Patented and improved by J. C. TILTON, Dec. 23, 1873. Retailing price $8.00. But in order to secure as many Agents as I need immediately for Norfolk County, I offer this extra inducement, until town rights are sold or taken up by agents. On receipt of five dollars I will ship a complete Steam Washer to any person within the limits of Norfolk County. Bear in mind that you get, besides the patent Steamer, a large sized Wash Boiler, worth three dollars. Those who need a new one would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, for it works like a wonder, never failing to do all claimed for it.

For orders, particulars, &c., address D. L. WOOD, North Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass. 28 41

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## WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount at Risk, April 1, 1874, | $2,509,049.00 |
| Cash Assets | $21,963.78 |
| Deposit Notes | 96,714.06 |
| Absolute funds of the Company | $118,677.84 |

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

---

## BUILDINGS

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.

F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

---

## BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

**PICTURE FRAMES**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

**Ready Made Frames**

ON HAND.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

***Washington Square, Weymouth.***

---

## The Smith American Organ Company

**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.*

**150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.**

**50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.**

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

### THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**

---

## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5th, 1874,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 4.30 pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 55, 6.50, 8, 11.20 am; 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 5.45a, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12m.; 4.35 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.54, 7.56, 9.14 am; 12.25 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 7.01, 8.04, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.10 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.12, 8.16 9.32 am; 12.45, 5.18 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8 am.; 3.35, 4, 6g pm. RETURN, 6.10i, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11.00 am; 12 m.; 3.25, 4, 5, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.31, 6.45, 7.38, 9.23, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.56, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, 7.30 [via Duxbury] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30 [via Duxbury] 5 6.15g [via Duxbury] pm. RETURN, 4.45a [via Duxbury] 6.25, 6.40, [via Duxbury] 9.15 am; 2.55 [via Duxbury] 3.40 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.58, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH AND ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12m; 2.30, 5, 6.45 pm. RETURN, (S. Abington,) 6.10, 7.15, 9.50 am.; 12 m; 4.17 pm; (South Weymouth) 6.29, 7.36, 10.09 am; 12 19, 4.38 pm.

KINGSTON, 7.30, [via Duxbury,] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30, [via Duxbury,] 5, 6.15g [via Duxbury,] pm. RETURN, 4.55i, [via Duxbury,] 6.45, 6.52 [via Duxbury,] 9.25 am; 3.05 [via Duxbury,] 3.49 pm.

DUXBURY AND COHASSET RAILROAD.—7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15g pm. RETURN, So. Duxbury, 5.05e, 7 02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN; (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.45, 7.56 am.; 1, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.59, 8.11 am; 1.14, 4.27, 5.58 pm. Nantasket, E. Weymouth, N. Weymouth, Weymouth, E. Braintree, 7.30, 11. am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.52, 8.03 am; 1.07, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.09, 8.22 am.; 1.22, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (N. Weymouth,) 6.32, 7.14, 8.27 am.; 1.26, 4.40, 6.10 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.18, 8.31 am; 1.30, 4.44, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (East Braintree) 6.41, 7.22, 8.34 am.; 1.33, 4.48, 6.18 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.55, 6.39, 7.23, 7.46, 7.51, 8.29, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.43, 4.29, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.59, 6.47, 7.28, 7.34, 7.49, 7.55, 8.30, 8.53, 9.29, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.39, 3.48, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40; 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.30, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.07, 5.54, 7.33, 7.41, 7.55, 8.01, 8.35, 9.01, 9.37, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.05, 1.46, 3.56, 5.00, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.29 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.50, 8.11, 8.51, 9.11, 9.47, 10.35, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.06, 5.23, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1.05, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6, 6.20, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.24, 7.08, 7.19, 7.54, 8.16, 9.04, 9.15, 9.52, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.44, 2.02, 2.09, 4.11, 5.15, 5.27, 6.07, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.40, 5, 6 15 pm. RETURN 6.02, 6.58, 8.49 am; 1.42, 4.52, 6.14 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis and Provincetown, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN (Hyannis) 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. RETURN, (Provincetown,) 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.

WOODS' HOLE, 8 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD and NANTUCKET, 8 am.

a Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. g Saturdays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. i Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

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**Pure Concentrated Potash,**

**OR LYE,**

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

**B. T. BABBITT,**

**64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.**

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**COMMERCIAL STREET, - - East Braintree,**

**House, Sign and Fresco Painting,**

**GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.**

done to order, with neatness and despatch.

**PAPER HANGING,**

done in the best manner, and Paper Hangings of all qualities furnished to order.

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OILS, VARNISHES, &c., constantly on hand.

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**House & Sign Painter,**

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**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

MIXED PAINTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Special attention given to work in and out of town, and all orders promptly filled in the neatest manner. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. At Shop from 6 1-2 to 8 P. M.

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## Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

**NATHAN T. JOY,**

Corner of Broad and Middle Street,

48 EAST WEYMOUTH.

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## E. H. PRAY,

**Boot and Shoe Store,**

**LINCOLN SQUARE,**

**WEYMOUTH LANDING,**

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

**MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,**

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

**Custom Work** of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

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## HORSES

**CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES**

CONSTANTLY on hand and for SALE or EXCHANGE at

**WM. BURRELL'S**

**NEW REPOSITORY,**

UNDER MUSIC HALL.

Hall to let, with Piano built by McPhail.

**PLEASANT ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH**

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THOMAS J. McCORMECK,

Would call the attention of the public to his

**UNDERTAKING**

**BUSINESS.**

He is now prepared to furnish the public with

**COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,**

AND A

**SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,**

WITH TWO HORSES,

**AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.**

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

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**ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.**

Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of

**Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library**

## FURNITURE,

**Draperies and Interior Decorations,**

**At Prices to defy competition!**

## Haley, Morse & Co.,

**411 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.**

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## Boston Daily Globe.

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**E. C. BUMPUS,**

BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT

**42 Devonshire St., Boston.**

AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

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MEETINGS OF THE

**Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.**

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY, } SELECTMEN
Z. L. BICKNELL, } AND OVER-
NOAH VINING, } SEERS OF
ABNER HOLBROOK, } POOR OF
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS, } WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1874.

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## JAMES WEST,

**COMMERCIAL STREET - - Weymouth Landing,**

IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING**

**GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,**

in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

**Hard Wood Filling a specialty.**

**DOORS, SASH & BLINDS**

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

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## PERFUMES!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

**IMPERIAL COLOGNE,**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers

**FLORIDA WATER,**

THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

**BAY RUM,**

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

**HAIR OILS, &c.**

PREPARED BY

**R. W. WALKER,**

**WEYMOUTH, - MASS.**

For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 39

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## Mrs. Linus Belcher's

## Vegetable Medicine!

**CURE** FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS.—I received an Indian receipe from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Supporters are not used under any consideration. Its effects are wonderful in the relief and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Irregularities, Change of Life, Whites, Dropsical Affections, Billiousness, Inflammation of Kidneys, Headache, Spinal Complaint, Rheumatism, Dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

**CURE.** The best Spring Bitters that is yet known for man or woman. A pleasant medicine. Can be right round while taking the medicine, gaining in health and strength every day.

*Unsolicited Testimonials.*

**CURE.** CANAAN, N. H., Jan. 13, 1854. MRS. LINUS BELCHER: I had sold out the medicine I bought of you, and I can truly say that I believe it to be the GREATEST REMEDY for humors and best BLOOD CLEANSER I ever knew. It excels all the humor medicines of this age for SALT RHEUM, which is the pest of this nation. My husband inherited SALT RHEUM from his mother and LIVER COMPLAINT. For years, in warm weather, he was feeble, his skin flabby and sallow, no appetite, had inward heat and sometimes faintness and nausea, also a heart difficulty. In winter and at some other times have had boils, erysipelas sores, which finally ended in a brawny substance gathering on his head, in his beard, and in spots on his body, with an itching, burning, etc. At length physicians pronounced it Salt Rheum. It afflicted the skin and also ate into the flesh till warm weather came on, and then would strike inward. Often we feared that he would sink into a consumptive's grave. His blood was thin and watery, and often had a cough, and had the palpitation severely if he overtaxed his strength, or if his stomach was empty; this was for over fifteen years. Last August his humor struck inwardly, had nausea and pain in his bowels, and we thought he could not live much longer. I laughingly said I would give him some of the FEMALE CURE, and that would cure him. I gave him a spoonful, and in five minutes the pain and nausea was gone (it had been there all day), and from that hour he began to mend. Four times a day, after eating and at bed-time, he took a tablespoonful. It kept his bowels regular, threw out the humor, gave him an appetite, cured his heart difficulty, and after taking seven bottles the humor was killed. He continued to take your MEDICINE until he had taken twelve bottles.—Now his flesh looks like new, his health is good, his sleep refreshing, and looks younger by ten years. His flesh and skin looks like new, and he is hearty and happy. All praise is due to your medicine, under Providence. Another man has been blessed by it equally as remarkable. I wish you would send me one dozen more bottles of the FEMALE CURE by express.

P. S.—My husband tried everything and had eight different doctors before taking the FEMALE CURE.

MRS. MARY A. JONES.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMELER, Weymouth.

**Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.**

## Calendar for 1875.

| 1875. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
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| April | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| June | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| 1875. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
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| July | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| Aug. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| Sept. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| Oct. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
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| Nov. | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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# FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Why Farming Does Not Pay.

The impression that farming does not pay is fast gaining ground among farmers, said Mr. Willard, of New York, in the Dairymen's Convention. But the question, he thought, may be asked, whether the extravagant and wasteful styles of living which many farmers have of late adopted, together with the inattention to business, and the trusting of work too much to hired labor, has not something to do in the matter. The income from a $10,000 or $20,000 farm will hardly pay for a style of living afforded by those of large wealth. He gave several instances where dairymen, who had attended strictly to business and practiced economy, had accumulated large properties, and had denied themselves none of the substantial and solid comforts of life. He thought there was need among farmers and dairymen of more accurate observation and experiment. It is no wonder we have conflicting views when theories are built up on "guess-work," and conclusions arrived at from false premises. A good deal that makes up our current agricultural literature is opinion rather than fact. Some people are incapable of making an accurate experiment, because they will not properly weigh all the circumstances connected with it, and because they allow prejudice to warp facts. They do not seek to learn truth for its own sake, but are looking only for those points which seem to fortify a preconceived opinion. They are like Douglas Jerrold's conservative—"A man who will not look at the new moon out of respect to the old one."

### Feed for Cows.

S. P. Loomis, of Delaware county, N. Y., in the late Dairymen's convention, said: The Devon, the short-horn, the Jersey and the Galloway have each their advocates. The best cow is the cow you like the best, and the cow best liked is best cared for. His favorite was the Devon. He thought the best management of the cow is to give her the food that she likes best, and in such quantities as your judgment indicates. In summer give her grass, and in winter dried grass. He did not think sour milk or whey natural food, though a cow could be educated and coaxed to take them. He advocated feeding but twice a day. If you have not dried your grass to feed, give corn-meal and hay, so that she may do her best. In Delaware county the secret of success in making good butter is climate, native grasses and good water and plenty of it. In Wisconsin we have the same grasses, the same water, and same care, but not the same climate. The heat is intense in summer and the cold in winter. He believed better results in butter-making could be obtained in Wisconsin by winter dairying than by summer dairying. Cows should have plenty of water, and not travel far for it. This they have in Delaware. He spoke of cows feeding all day on nettles and no bad flavor imparted to the milk.

### To Build an Ice-House.

An ice-house is one of the simplest and cheapest buildings to erect and yet be effective as regards the object we know of. Set four posts in the ground for corners, a distance apart to correspond with the size you want for a house. Set intermediate posts if necessary. Spike on three by four scantling for plates; and two by four stuff upon which to nail the siding. Roof and side it with coarse lumber, but make it tight by battens. Leave space in one side for doors—at the bottom and top, for convenience in storing and taking out ice. Lay poles a foot in diameter on the ground, upon which lay a plank floor. Cover this floor a foot deep with sawdust. Store your ice so as to leave a space of a foot at least between each wall. As you fill in with ice, pack the space between the ice and the wall close with sawdust. When filled, cover the ice on top with sawdust and straw, beginning from the top. Such a house will keep ice as long as it will be wanted. It is well to remember that what is worth doing is worth doing well; but there is no need of great expense in building an ice-house nor any excuse for going without plenty of ice on a farm, provided the winter makes any.

### Violets in Winter.

Perhaps some of our lady readers may be interested in knowing how to raise in winter those sweet-scented flowers, violets. The following plan is recommended with confidence: First take a few old boards, and construct a bottomless box, about three or four feet in length, and two feet square, sinking it in the earth nearly its full depth, on the sunny side of the garden. The top of the box should be slanting and covered with a glass door or lid on hinges. After having the box well fixed, plant five or six good healthy violet stalks, and the bed is complete. But to run the same successfully, great care is necessary. During the day, in warm and pleasant weather, the glass lid should be opened, but always closed at night. When cold weather sets in, the plants should be well covered with dry leaves, and when wanted to bloom the covering removed. On very cold nights the box should be covered with three or four pieces of carpet, as also on very cold days. The plan has been known to work, and violets in winter made quite plentiful.

## Their East Conference.

When Senator Tom Corwin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore, Clay called upon him with the request that he should give the position of treasurer of the department to his old, firm, and true political friend John Sloane, who for many years ably represented a leading district of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress. The Secretary declined making the appointment, which the great Senator, with all his persuasive powers and eloquence, urged upon him. The appointment still being refused, the great Kentuckian said, "Tom, I never should have thought you could treat your old friend in this style." Grasping his old political leader by the hand, the Secretary remarked, "My old friend, the reason why I said that I could not make this appointment was that I had already made it." "The Great Commoner," whose career was drawing to a close, burst into tears, and with the remark, "Tom, God bless you! I thank you for this last favor I shall ever ask," the conference closed.

A Michigan court has decided that a woman with two husbands cannot be guilty of bigamy if she marries her first husband before she is eighteen years of age. The decision has caused considerable consternation among those affectionate husbands in the State who thought they were hurrying up their happiness when they married girls.

## EASTERN HOTEL EXTORTIONS.

### What the People of the West think of it.

The New Yorkers for some time past have been indulging in lamentations over the dull times, says the Chicago *Tribune*. Business is slack. Entertainments don't pay. Few strangers are arriving in the city. Those who come get away as soon as they can. Country merchants give the city a wide berth. Even the opera has already lost $30,000 or $40,000. Workmen are striking. Rogues are increasing. So runs the dismal song which the New York papers are singing in different keys. It is a little remarkable that, in the search for the causes of this lamentable condition of things, the papers and the people of that city have not hit upon one of the most radical, namely, the extortions of the New York hotel-keepers.

Before the war, the average per diem prices of the New York hotels was $2.50. During the war, when rents went up and prices of living advanced by reason of the depreciation of the currency, the hotel-keepers put up their rates to $3.50. This when gold vibrated between 125 and 150. When it went up to 175 and 200, the hotel-keepers added on another dollar, and when it went kiting up to $250 and $280 they put up their per diem to $5, which, with greenbacks worth only 40 cents, was cheap enough. Since that time the prices of living have been greatly reduced. Provisions are much cheaper. Labor is abundant at very low rates. Rents have fallen off greatly. Greenbacks, worth then 40 and 50, are now worth 90. Notwithstanding this, the hotel-keepers have maintained the war standard of inflation, and keep their prices at $5 per day at respectable houses. To this must be added extras. Baths, fires, extra servant hire, and meals in rooms make an average of $6 per day, or $2,190 per annum for the privilege of occupying a 10x12 room, furnished in an ordinary manner, and eating at a table no better, and in many cases not so well set, as can be found in the restaurants at much less price. This is simple extortion, for which there is no justification in reason. It is deliberate robbery, and so long as it is practiced, New York must lose its traveling custom. As matters now stand, the country merchant who goes to New York usually wishes to make a little visit after he has made his purchases, and see the sights of the metropolis. He is first bled by the hackmen and baggage-handlers. He makes his purchases, and then the hotel landlord grabs and bleeds him, and, unless he has brought a wad of bills as big as his hat, he very likely has to write home for a remittance with which to get out of the city. The result of all this is, that the merchant goes to New York no oftener than is absolutely necessary, makes his stay as brief as possible, makes no arrangement for social pleasures, usually arrives in the morning, finishes up his business as quickly as possible, and gets away at night. If he does not, then his personal expenses make a very serious hole in his margin of profits. If the merchant wants to take his wife to New York it will probably cost him $100 or $125 per week for his hotel board alone, not to mention other necessary expenses. Under such circumstances how can New Yorkers expect any other than a dull condition of things? Do they imagine people can stand this hotel swindling week after week and month after month? Do they fancy that business men will not protest against it, and at last go elsewhere, where they can board more cheaply and escape from this constant extortion? What is true of New York is equally true of Philadelphia, and Boston charges high prices because New York does.

## Simple Dyspepsia Remedies.

Dyspepsia arises from a great variety of causes, and different persons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and condition of the stomach. We know of a lady who has derived great benefit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better—whenever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly gentleman of our acquaintance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals. It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will adhere to the glass and become pastry. Coffee and tobacco are probably the worst substances persons troubled with dyspepsia are in the habit of using, and should be avoided. Regular eating of nourishing plain food, and the use of some simple remedies like the above, will effect in most cases quicker cures than medicine.

## After Death.

A usually placid and very devout deacon on going to his sheep-yard one morning caught a large dog in the act of worrying the sheep. The deacon dispatched the dog on the spot, and leaving the carcass where the dog fell, started for the house. He had gone but a little way when his indignation became so aroused by the thought of the mischief the dog had done that, seizing a sled-stake, he ran back and began to pound the lifeless carcass of the dog in a most energetic manner. Just then a neighbor came up, and, surprised at the conduct of the deacon, exclaimed:

"Why, deacon, what are you pounding that dog so for? He's dead!"

The deacon paused, and turning to his interrogator, gravely and solemnly replied:

"I'm pounding him as an example and warning to all bad dogs, that they may be deterred from their evil ways by a knowledge that there is a punishment after death."

## A Narrow Escape.

Counselor Lawrence of San Francisco is so near-sighted that with glasses on he cannot see anything until it comes within three or four feet, and without them he can see nothing far or near. While walking to his office he was startled by the muzzle of a pistol suddenly obtruded within the limited space of his vision, and he dodged so suddenly as to throw off his spectacles. Left thus sightless, with the dread probability that a bullet was about to enter him, Mr. Lawrence plunged around in a wild endeavor to grab the assailant. He caught the skirts of a woman, and held her so fast that the pistol was discharged harmlessly in the air. She proved to be the defendant in a case that he had prosecuted, and she had intended to kill him.

## A One Sided Fight.

Col. Long, the American in the service of the Egyptian government, has been complimented in several orders which set forth that "he while on the expedition to Lake Albert was attacked by 400 armed men, enemies of the Khedive. With but two soldiers he resisted the attack of the entire troop, and inflicted on it a loss of eighty-two men. For this excellent feat of arms, and that he has acquitted himself so heroically, notwithstanding great difficulties, in his mission to the Uganda country, his Highness the Khedive is pleased to name Lieut. Col. Long to the grade of Colonel of the General Staff. By order of his Highness the Prince." The document bears the signature of several Americans on service in Egypt.

Flogging is yet meted out to culprits in England who commit "robbery with violence," and one who has tried it says in a late publication, "if any one had told me that I could get off the flogging by having another five years of penal servitude tacked on to the seven adjudged me, I should have jumped at it."

## The Croup Among Children.

This is one of the most common maladies of early childhood, says *Science of Health*. Scrofulous and plethoric children are most subject to it. All "rich" (gross) kinds of food predispose to it, as candies, sweet cakes, greasy admixtures, fried dishes etc.

The early symptoms are wheezy inspiration, with some difficulty of breathing, without fever, soon followed by the shrill, ringing inspirations and oppressed breathing, which are peculiar to the disease. The patient now manifests the low, or typhoid, form of fever, which is one essential accompaniment. After a few hours or days, the symptoms will gradually disappear, or the patient will die of exhaustion or suffocation.

The essential point in the successful treatment of croup, is to check the exudation into the windpipe, and prevent the formation of what is called a false membrane, as this must necessarily be detached from the mucous surface, and if it is not expelled through the narrow glottis, the patient must be inevitably choked to death.

The throat must be enveloped in cold wet cloths, the colder the better, and often renewed until the preternatural heat is subdued. In extreme cases, pounded ice is better. If the surface is hot and feverish, tepid ablutions are indicated, as in the hot stage of all fevers and inflammations. If the superficial heat is unequal, and the extremities inclined to coldness, the warm bath and hot applications to the feet are necessary. The expectoration of the adhesive excretion may be facilitated by means of sips of warm water, and the vapor or steam of hot water. The early treatment should always be prompt and vigorous, as, in most cases, the result depends on arresting the morbid excretion at once.

## A Cruel Swindle.

A mean swindle was perpetrated in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Annie Clemens, a widow, being the victim. It seems the husband of Mrs. Clemens, who died recently, was a member of the order of Odd Fellows. One afternoon two men called at her house, representing that they were members of the lodge to which her husband had belonged, and stated that they were authorized by the lodge to look after her interests and endeavor to save her property from a forced sale, and were anxious to know the exact condition of affairs. While she was still in conversation a third man rapped at the door and inquired for some person residing in the neighborhood. He stated that he had just been shipping some goods, and wanted to pay the freight bill. He wanted to borrow the money, and would leave his two gold watches as security until next morning. The men did not have the $200 required, and suggested to Mrs. Clemens if she had the amount to lend it to the man, as he was all right, and the watches were worth double the amount. She replied that she only had $160. That amount was handed to the stranger, who, in turn, handed over the "gold" watches, which were safely locked in a tin box. The borrower departed, promising to return in the morning and reclaim them. The other two men remained for some time, and finally took their departure. Mrs. Clemens subsequently made the discovery that the watches were not worth $3.

## Hog-Packing Statistics.

The *Price Current*, a leading authority upon hog-packing statistics, gives a very full preliminary report of the pork packing in the West. Returns have been received from points which packed last season nine-tenths of all packed at interior points, which give the aggregate packing to dates, ranging from 9th to 16th of December, at 279 points as 1,190,000 head, against 1,097,000, an increase of 93,000. These points packed last season a total of 1,887,000, out of 2,684,000, the whole number packed at interior points during the season of 1873 and 1874. The average of weights indicates a falling off of about 21 pounds per head, or 10 per cent. from the last season, with fully a corresponding decrease in the yield of lard. No estimates are given for the season as it is designed to furnish such information two weeks later; when such estimates can be more satisfactorily and reliably calculated. The packing at the six principal cities is given at 2,010,000 head to date, against 2,070,000 last year. The interior points not heard from packed 196,954 head last season, and should these points show a corresponding increase this season, the total packing at the interior points, in round numbers, is 1,400,000, and including the six leading cities, aggregates 3,409,000 head, against 3,280,000 last year.

## Just Like Them.

A ball in Santa Fe, Texas, was attended by the members of the best society in the place, but an incident showed that border usages are not confined to border ruffians. George Stone, the son of the leading lawyer, and John Collier, the son of the leading physician, were among the dancers; and Miss Townley, regarded as the handsomest young lady in Santa Fe, was there, too. She is a coquette, and that night she accomplished the common feminine exploit of making each of two admirers believe that he was most agreeable. At last their attentions clashed, and, without a word of controversy, Collier drew his revolver and fired at Stone, the bullet making a terrible wound in the shoulder. The wounded man at once shot his assailant dead. As both lay on the floor unconscious, Miss Townley dropped the coquetry that had made the deadly trouble, and revealed her preference for Collier by throwing herself wildly upon his dead body. Stone will recover.

## A Horse that Thinks.

The Newburg *Journal* relates the following: A gentleman living in the suburds has a young colt, which he values highly, not only on account of his possessing pure blood and a great degree of speed, but for his intelligence. In common with the other stock in the stable, he is fed his hay from a crib on the side of the building. It had been noticed that, while all the other animals left a small quantity of fine hay and hay-seed in the further end of the crib, which could not be reached, the bars only permitting them to get their noses in a short distance, this horse always had his eaten clean. On being watched it was discovered that the colt would catch up the slack of his rope halter in his teeth, so that it formed a loop, and thrusting it between the bars, he was able to push it to the back part of the crib, and, by drawing it out again, to drag with it, where he could reach it, the part of the feed referred to. Thus it was the crib was always clean. The way he handles the rope is said to be skillful and sagacious in the extreme.

Hurting It.—A Harvard professor went down to one of the beaches on the New England coast to bathe one stormy day, but the men in charge refused to let him go in on account of the dangerous swell. On his way back he expressed his disappointment and indignation to the driver of the omnibus. "Well, I'll tell you how it is, said the driver; "we don't like to have strangers come down here and get drowned. It hurts the beach."

Stove Polish and Soapsuds.—If stove polish is mixed with soapsuds, the luster appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly around as it usually does.

Sallie Morris, a pretty Newark girl, is a "mind reader." She said to a bashful beau the other night, "La! I believe you are going to kiss me." She was right.

## WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

### American Institute, New York—Judge's Report, Nov. 14, 1874.

*To the Board of Managers:*

Gentlemen—After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the undersigned judges make the following

REPORT—(ABSTRACT):

That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6) was claimed to be so great an improvement, both upon the well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled it to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary, not only of its novelty but of the skill and workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded.

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete machine in our presence. We thus had, to a large degree, a demonstration of the nicety of the manufacture. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accuratety, for instance, did the several rotating hooks fit in the same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

[The judges enumerate and describe some of the points of novelty and excellence of the machine. Among others:

The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating hook;

The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances;

The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity of the under thread;

The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread;

The hollow steel needle-bar;

The facility for applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, corder, ruffler, &c.]

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon it properly and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure, and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and operating with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadcloth of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of heavy harness leather.

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nicer tests required for a family and light manufacturing machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and brading, and also a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of these with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unfailing perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much patient examination we were unable to discover a single defect.

* * * * * * * *

The minuteness of this report is a simple reflection of the care with which we have endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this machine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing identically the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machine cannot be disputed. The "lock-stitch" which is thus secured has always ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

To these conceded advantages there have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is a *machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satisfied must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition.*

As the only conclusion to which we can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

*We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.*

John A. Bassett,
Moses S. Beach,
H. W. Steele,
John Matthews,
Reuben Bull,
} Judges.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine *the Gold Medal of the Institute.*

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the *Gold Medal* to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

## Railways in Great Britain.

According to a recent report made to the British Board of Trade by Capt. Tyler, an inspector of the railways of the United Kingdom, the average dividend made in 1873 by the companies was five per cent. on ordinary capital, while the average earnings were 46 per cent. "By the running of trains over a distance of 197,354,749 miles," says the report, "£55,675,421 were received during the year, of which £30,060,112 were expended in working and maintenance, and £25,615,309 remained as net profit; so that 54 per cent. of the gross receipts were expended in earning them." What use the balance was put to after making five per cent. dividend out of 46 per cent. net earnings is not stated. The average cost per mile of working trains was 36 shillings 57-100, while the net profits were 31 shillings 14-100 per mile. The report also says that 16,083 miles of railway were laid down at the enormous outlay of £36,500 per mile, or about $180,000. When it is stated that American roads cost from $40,000 to $75,000 per mile, according to the nature of the work, it will be seen what immense sums English capitalists think necessary to lay out upon the mere construction of lines.

In San Jose a jury has decided that it is not a breach of the peace to call a man "a low-lived cur."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

President Grant issued a proclamation ordering the citizens of Warren county, Miss., to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days."....Two hundred persons were killed and wounded by an explosion of gunpowder in Scutari, Turkey......The application of Stokes, who shot Fisk, for a pardon has been refused by the Governor of New York......The managers of the United States national soldiers' military asylums have prepared their annual report to Congress. They estimate that under the new system of direct appropriations by Congress $1,000,000 will be required to sustain these asylums during the next fiscal year.....A Memphis special says twenty disguised men took two horse thieves from officers at Jacksonport, Ark., a few days ago, since which time nothing has been heard from them. It is supposed they were hanged....The negroes in Copial county, Miss., have formed a laborers' union. Its chief rule prevents members from working for less than three-fourths the crop. Any one violating this rule is to be strapped across a log and receive three hundred blows with a handsaw. ......A circular addressed to the people of the United States has been issued by the leading New York capitalists commending to their notice the coming centennial celebration. The document enumerates the advantages to the country which will accrue from the exposition, and urges the necessity for conducting the enterprise upon a scale befitting a great nation.

Advices from Venezuela report that a desperate battle was fought in the Province of Barquisimento, between a force of government troops under Gen. Marquez and a body of insurgents under Gen. Colina. The engagement lasted eighty-four hours. Between seven and eight hundred men were killed and wounded on both sides. Both parties claim a victory. ......Charles Willine, a babe, was burned to death in New York, his clothes taking fire in the absence of his mother......Yellow river near its mouth has changed its course, causing widespread inundations and distress in China. About twenty miles from Hoechoo the country is a vast ocean......A. W. Hedges, postmaster at Lancaster, Ky., was shot and killed in his office by Ebenezer Best. The two men were brothers-in-law, Hedges having married two of Best's sisters. A family quarrel was probably the cause .....A respectably dressed man was rvn over and killed on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Rahway......The Arkansas Legislature has passed the bill providing for issuing two and a half million bonds for bonding the floating indebtedness, and to raise means to pay the current expenses of the State government. ......The United States House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to a bill appropriating $30,000 for defraying the expenses of entertaining the King of the Sandwich Islands......President Grant nominated Joseph Archibold collector of internal revenue for the third district of New York; M. C. Hollister, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; John Clarke, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. ......Drs. Clapp and Chase, of Boston, were tried before the Massachusetts Medical Society on a charge of practicing homœopathy. Ten members have already been expelled for the same offense....Mr. Ross has offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of his stolen son, Charlie Ross.

Two railway accidents occurred in England by which several persons were killed and injured......H. Tardy, of Mobile, was killed in a duel with B. D. Lay, near the Alabama and Mississippi State line......Several of the Pittsburgh furnaces have recommenced blasting. ......An attempt to settle a wages dispute among the coal miners of West Yorkshire, England, by arbitration has failed .....The bark Nonge, from New York, Nov. 19, has arrived at Queenstown with two survivors of the crew of the bark Amity. The latter foundered on the voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp, and eighteen hands were drowned. ......The crew of the bark Resource, which was abandoned on the passage from Baltimore for London, have arrived at Plymouth, England. They have suffered severely. When rescued they had been four days and nights clinging to the wreck......In a shooting affray in Mercer county, Kentucky, two men were killed and one mortally wounded. The quarrel arose about a dog, and one Daniels was shot in the leg by Isaiah Gobbert. A constable with a posse attempted the arrest of Gobbert, and in the melee Gobbert was felled with a shovel, when one Herring, a friend of Gobbert's, shot the constable through the body, killing him. The constable's brother, who interfered, was also killed. Gobbert's wound is mortal...... More than 3,000,000 women, exclusive of servants, are working for wages in Great Britain. A vigorous movement is on foot in London for the organization of trades societies among them......The number of persons employed in American breweries is 11,138, in malt houses 3,556, in barley culture 33,753, in hop culture 8,020, and the total employed in all these branches amounts to 56,477. ......Mr. Page, of California, introduced a bill in the United States House to amend the revised statutes, so as to exclude Chinese from naturalization......Henry Ward Beecher, in an article in his paper, says that he will make no compromise, but will fight it out to the end.... Turkey is preparing for war......A company of United States cavalry have been sent to explore the mines in the Black Hills gold regions......Four men were killed while descending shaft No. 5 of the Delaware and Lackawanna railway tunnel, near the reservoir, on Jersey City Heights. The bucket fell beneath them and they followed, being instantly killed......A building in course of erection at Albany, N. Y., fell, burying five men in the ruins and fatally injuring three of them.

Twenty miners were killed by an explosion in the Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, England......On complaint of United States Indian Agent Bingham that the Black Hills reservation has been invaded by white miners, the Secretary of the Interior calls upon the Secretary of War to expel the intruders by force......James Walker, D. D., formerly President of Harvard College, died at Cambridge......A shocking railway accident occurred near the town of Woodstock, England. An express train on a branch of the Great Western railway was thrown from the track, and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into a canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the passengers were drowned and others killed..... The boiler of a pumping-engine on Foster's wharf exploded, killing John Woonford and injuring three other laborers slightly.....Two notorious characters, well known in Amsterdam, N. Y., went to West Galway and attempted to rob a general store there. While endeavoring to escape when discovered by several citizens one of them named Whiting was shot and died from the effects of the wound......Three children of Rev. S. H Opdyke, a Methodist clergyman and presiding elder of the Trenton N. J., district, were playing burglars, when a pistol in the hands of one of them went off, and the ball entered the cheek of the second son, a child nine years old, inflicting a fatal wound.

## Apply the Remedy.

It appears that we need no longer be tormented with liver, kidney, bladder, and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, partial paralysis, inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and morbid humors of the blood. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile, and a free discharge of all waste matter. It is not a vile doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum.—*Com.*

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

### Senate.

The Senate passed, without amendment, the bill "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," all the Democratic members voting against it. A number of amendments were proposed but rejected. The vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, Wright—32.

Nays.—Messrs. *Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager,* Hamilton (Tex.), *Johnston, Merriman, Ransom,* Sprague, *Stevenson, Thurman,* Tipton—14.

Democrats in italics; Liberals in small capitals.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Morton introduced a resolution recognizing the validity of Pinchback's credentials as Senator from Louisiana, which went over until after recess.

A memorial of publishers of periodicals in the city of New York was presented, complaining of unjust discrimination against periodicals in the new Postal law. Referred.

### House.

The House passed the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriated in all about $17,000,000; and during the debate on it Messrs. Creamer, Randall and Chittenden charged the Navy Department with extravagance and corrupt practices in connection with the navy yards. The principal items in the bill are: Pay of the officers and 8,500 men of the navy, $6,250,000; civil establishments at the navy yards and stations, $1,250,000; general maintenance of navy yards and docks, $760,000; provisions for officers, seamen, and marines, $1,300,000; preservation of vessels, purchase of stores, etc., $3,300,000; repairs of boilers, machinery, etc., $1,800,000; naval academy, $175,000; marine corps, $878,000.

Mr. Donnan reported a resolution for printing 230,000 copies of the agricultural report of 1872, and 150,000 copies of that of 1873. He said that the former would cost about 42 cents a copy, and the latter about 40 cents. The resolution was passed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs as follows: Messrs. Coleman of Indiana, Albright of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Buckner of Missouri, and Luttrell of Alabama.

Mr. Harrison, of Tenn., from the Election Committee, made a report in the Arkansas contested election case, with resolutions that Bell, the contestant, was not duly elected, but that Snyder, the sitting member, was. The resolutions were adopted.

## Gold Fish.

Seth Green says this as to the proper care and treatment of gold fish: Never take the fish in your hand. If the aquarium needs cleaning, make a net of mosquito netting and take the fish in it. There are many gold fish killed by handling. Keep your aquarium clean, so that the water looks as clear as crystal. Watch the fish a little, and you will find out when they are all right. Feed them all they will eat, and anything they will eat—worms, meat, fish water and fish spawn. Take great care that you take all they do not eat out of the aquarium. Any decayed meat or vegetables in the water has the same smell to a fish that it does to you in the air. If your gold fish die, it is attributable, as a rule, to one of the causes—handling, starvation, or bad water.

The Norwegian young woman is not permitted to receive attentions from the Norwegian young man until she is thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of bread making and can knit stockings. As a rather natural result, the Norwegian fair ones are all accomplished bakers and skillful knitters at an early age—even before they learn to read and write.

## A Walking Advertisement.

Limestone Springs, S. C.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicines also cured me of asthma in the worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and now I weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly, J. L. Lumsden.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of chronic catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write, Sept. 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to life and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment with their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on dieases peculiar to women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.—*Com.*

Sea Foam Baking Powder.—In another column will be found the card of the old and reliable house of Geo. F. Gantz & Co., who have won an enviable and solid reputation as the inventors and proprietors of "the best Baking Powder in the world." All through the Eastern States it is universally used, and countless praises are daily received from dealer and consumer. Those who have used it will have no other, and those who have not have yet to learn the delights to be derived from sweet, pure bread.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the agricultural societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Good judgment.—*Com.*

## The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 13½ | @ | 14½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 | @ | 11½ |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 | @90 | 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07 | @ | 07¾ |
| Dressed | 07 | @ | 08¾ |
| Sheep | 04¾ | @ | 07¾ |
| Lambs | 06 | @ | 08¼ |
| Cotton—Middling | 14¼ | @ | 14½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 4 95 | @ 5 | 20 |
| State Extra | 4 95 | @ 5 | 20 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 26 | @ 1 | 27 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 11 | @ 1 | 11 |
| Rye—State | 95 | @ | 95 |
| Barley—State | 1 30 | @ 1 | 30 |
| Barley Malt | 1 40 | @ 1 | 40 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 70 | @ | 80½ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 86 | @ | 90 |
| Hay, per cwt | 45 | @ | 95 |
| Straw, per cwt | 40 | @ | 60 |
| Hops ........'74s, 45@47—'69s | 08 | @ | 15 |
| Pork—Mess | 19 75 | @20 | 00 |
| Lard | 13½ | @ | 13¾ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 13 00 | @14 | 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 10 00 | @10 | 50 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 6 00 | @ 6 | 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Petroleum—Crude ........5½@5½ | Refined, | | 11¾ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 27½ | @ | 35 |
| Texas " | 28 | @ | 33 |
| Australian " | | @ 2s, 3d. | |
| Butter—State | 40 | @ | 43 |
| Western Dairy | 26 | @ | 28 |
| Western Yellow | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Western Ordinary | 20 | @ | 23 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 34 | @ | 36 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 15¼ | @ | 16 |
| " Skimmed | 04 | @ | 05 |
| Western | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Eggs—State | 30 | @ | 31 |
| ALBANY. | | | |
| Wheat | 1 30 | @ 1 | 33 |
| Rye—State | 86 | @ | 88 |
| Corn—Mixed | 87½ | @ | 87½ |
| Barley—State | 1 30 | @ 1 | 60 |
| Oats—State | 60 | @ | 65 |
| BUFFALO. | | | |
| Flour | 4 75 | @ 6 | 50 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1 06 | @ 1 | 05 |
| Corn—Mixed | 79 | @ | 85 |
| Oats | 56 | @ | 57 |
| Rye | 1 05 | @ 1 | 05 |
| Barley | 1 38 | @ 1 | 50 |
| BALTIMORE. | | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 13¾ | @ | 13¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 6 25 | @ 8 | 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 25 | @ 1 | 25 |
| Rye | 1 00 | @ 1 | 02 |
| Corn—Yellow | 80 | @ | 83 |
| Oats—Mixed | 64 | @ | 64 |
| Petroleum | 4 96 | @ 5 | 05 |
| PHILADELPHIA | | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 5 75 | @ 6 | 25 |
| Wheat—Western R d | 1 22 | @ 1 | 23 |
| Rye | 1 06 | @ 1 | 00 |
| Corn—Yellow | 80 | @ | 83 |
| Mixed | 84 | @ | 84 |
| Oats—Mixed | 63 | @ | 63 |
| Petroleum—Crude ....08½@08¾ | Refined, | | 11½ |

## Investment with Positive Return,

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many potent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place, the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly premium until it is redeemed—principal and interest. By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the financial agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com.*

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**Grateful Thousands** proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

**No Person can take these Bitters** according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

**Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,** which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

**Fortify the body against disease** by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

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**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Dyspepsia or the Vitiated Blood whenever you find the cause of disease to be the impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; or obstructed or sluggish when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

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and the time during the hard times.

TEETH extracted without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

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Butter & Cheese,

That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A No. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.

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Strictly Pure Java Coffee and Spices

Which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

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CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,

Cooked and Ready for the Table,

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Customers will always find our market well supplied with

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st., Weymouth Landing.


### The Locket.

Hadst thou equal love to mine,
No such love there e'er had been;
Hadst thou hate as I have love,
No such hate the world had seen;
Take this tiny locket, love,
Shaped as a golden heart,
Wear therein this semblance, love,
Whose most precious gem thou art.

In mine heart thine image rests,
Lovely prize, unworthy shrine;
May the pure gold prison me,
Or that purer heart of thine.
Thou art purer, fairer far
Than pure gold of diadems;
Lovelier art thou, loveliest,
Than the loveliest of gems.

### MISS ERISM'S CODICIL.

Miss Rebecca Erism, a valetudinarian of sixty, lay dying at her house in town. She had held so tenacious a grip upon life that it was difficult for the two young people to realize the end was so near. These two young people were Gerald Erism, her nephew, and Miss Luane Williams, her companion and nurse.

Gerald had seen the young woman every day for the three years she had lived with his aunt, but never until that moment had bestowed a serious thought upon her. He did not even know the color of her eyes, till his aunt gasped out a sentence that caused him to look at her attentively. Then he found them shining luminously in the somber gloom of the sick chamber, and something therein forbade him to hate her, although the sentence his aunt had uttered was to the effect that she had left Miss Williams all her money.

"If you expect to pay for that horse for Emily Thorpe to ride with the money you get by my death," said the dying woman, "you're mistaken."

"You don't understand," began Gerald.

"It was an infamous transaction," said the old lady, "and what I call a post-obit. I found out enough about it to make me put a codicil to my will. That rascally horse-dealer'll lose his money after all, and Emily Thorpe shall flaunt none of her finery at my expense. I've left every penny to Luane Williams!"

It was then that Gerald looked at Luane; but his aunt suddenly stretched out her hands to him pleadingly, and finding a gray pallor spreading over her face, he knelt down by the bedside and took her cold, withered hand in his own.

"If the horse had been for any one but that Emily Thorpe!" faltered the poor old lady.

"Oh, aunt," said Gerald, "if you'd let me explain"—

"I would if I had time," she said; "but I must die now."

In ten minutes it was all over, and Gerald went out of the house with a great ache at his heart. He was very sorry for his aunt; she had been very kind to him—too kind, for she had reared him for the useless life of a drone, when now it appeared he must work for his living like all the rest of the bees. It had hitherto been something of a bore to him merely to spend money, and the fact began to dawn unpleasantly upon his mind that to earn it must be infinitely more wearisome.

Walking aimlessly on, his feet took mechanically a familiar direction, and he found himself pausing before a fine house in a fashionable quarter of the city, from whence shambled a somewhat bent and awkward figure that presently disappeared in a brougham before the door.

Gerald recognized the man as Mr. Badger, the millionaire, and involuntarily contrasted his condition with that of the fortunate soap dealer. He was, however, so absorbed with the direful news he had to tell Emily that before she came into the parlor he had forgotten Badger's existence.

It was singular that her remarkable beauty and brilliant toilet did not appall Gerald at that moment; that the fact of his no longer being able to grace that lovely hand with befitting gems did not prevent him from seizing it in both his own and kissing it rapturously. But for that enchanting moment he was allowed to forget the gloomy chamber where his aunt lay dead, and the woman that waited there for the money he had been taught to consider his own.

"It seems to me that you are very beautiful this morning," was all that he could say.

Emily drew her hand gently away from his caress.

"Gerald," she said, "I have something to tell you."

Her accent was cold. There was something in her manner that caused him to step back and look at her with a dim premonition of what was to come.

"You know," she continued, "how bitterly opposed is your aunt to your affection for me. She has told me herself that she will never consent to our happiness. Gerald, I am too fond of you to wreck your whole life. There was but one way to end it all"—

She paused. He leaned forward, and still kept his eyes, now wan and haggard, upon her face. Then she sank pale and trembling into a chair, and covered her eyes with her hand. She was moved with pity, perhaps, or a vague regret. At last she spoke.

"I have just accepted an offer of marriage."

"From Badger," cried Gerald, and walked to the door. "Your prudence," he added, standing upon the threshold, "has served you well. You have just got rid of me in time. My aunt died this morning, and has left everything she had to her nurse and companion."

Then he got out into the street, and walked along with a faltering, staggering step. His eyes were wild, his face lividly pale. People turned to look at him as he went by, and two or three wondered what was sending that man to the devil.

He went home and stood by the body of his aunt. There was a singular fascination about this death—something very wonderful and tempting in that mysterious and absolute rest. Suddenly he became master of himself, of the bitterness and despair of the moment. He walked firmly to the door; but a step followed him, and turning, he saw the pale perturbed face of Miss Williams. Then he remembered her presence in the room but his madness and grief had prevented him from realizing it.

"Just one word, Mr. Erism," she said. "Of course you know that I will not touch one penny of this money!"

"It doesn't matter now," he replied. "It might as well be yours as anybody's!"

"But it is yours," she said.

"Oh, as for me," said Gerald, "I shall not want it." He walked on through the hall. Miss Williams followed him stealthily. He entered his room, but when the door shut him in, Luane remained, haggard and trembling, her ear glued to the cold panel between them. A grim silence reigned about her. She could hear the clock tick in the dead woman's room below. Suddenly she put both her hands about the knob and opened the door. Gerald turned quickly; there was an ominous click; the pistol fell a little as it went off. The blood soaked through his coat and trickled out upon the floor. Just as Luane was about sinking at his feet, Gerald put out his hand to her.

"An accident, Miss Williams," he said. "Please send Adams for the doctor, and then help me off with my coat."

This brought Luane to herself. She hastened to do his bidding, dispatched Adams, and returning again to Gerald, stanched the blood with strips of the pillow-case from the bed. When the doctor came she held the light for him while he probed the wound and extracted the bullet.

"An inch or so higher," said the doctor, "and you would have been buried on the same day with your aunt."

"It was a lucky thing, then, that Miss Williams had an errand to my room when she did," said Gerald. "As she opened the door, my hand fell and the pistol went off."

"She has unconsciously saved your life," said the doctor. Then as Luane left the room he added, "She's the finest young woman I know, and would make a capital nurse in my hospital. Do you know what she thinks of doing now that your aunt is gone?"

"No," said Gerald, with a grim smile; "but I fancy she'll think of something livelier than that."

"She has such an excellent physique and splendid nerve," said the doctor. "But I must go. Keep as quiet as you can, and have Adams within call."

That night Gerald awoke with an intolerable thrist; his temples throbbed, his eyes burned. Looking over at Adams, he found that he was sound asleep. This of itself was offensive to Gerald. What business had the man to sleep when he was suffering? How horribly oppressive the stillness was, this semi-darkness and loneliness! At that moment a ponderous snore resounded from the throat of the sturdy Adams, and Gerald almost leaped from his bed. It was like a stab to him; it was unendurable. He stretched over his sound arm, and reaching a pillow, threw it with all his might at the unconscious Adams. But in spite of the agony the movement caused him, it was a futile one. The pillow fell far short of the object on the floor, and Gerald sank back with a groan.

But suddenly the soft touch of a woman's hand fell tenderly upon his forehead, the sweet tones of a woman's voice fell soothingly upon his ear.

"It is time for your medicine," said Luane, and put the cup to his lips. Gerald drank as if it was nectar. Then she arranged his pillows for him, and was about retreating from the room when he faintly called for a drink. Then he thought his head was too high, or perhaps a trifle low; every movement caused him intolerable agony, but he hated to be alone with Adams again. Besides, he was curious about this woman. She must have really divined his motive, and come to him to save his life. She was again about to leave him, but he put his hand upon hers to detain her, and found that it trembled a little beneath his touch.

"Your hand didn't tremble when you held the lamp for the doctor," said Gerald. "He wants you for a hospital nurse, but I told him you'd prefer something more cheerful."

"Why, I think I'd like it," said Luane. "You know I must do something."

"I don't see the necessity," said Gerald; "you have my aunt's money, and it will occupy all your time to enjoy it."

"Your aunt's money is your own," said Luane, "and you insult me by thinking I would take advantage of the poor old lady's weakness; I shall never touch a penny of it. And, Mr. Erism, you must not talk."

"One word, only one," pleaded Gerald. "But for you I might have been like—like our poor old friend below." Gerald shuddered and turned pale. "I am cowardly enough," he went on, "to hate even the thought of it now. How can I thank you, Miss Williams?"

"By taking what is your own, and using it well and nobly," said Luane, and vanished from his sight.

But as she left him he felt a sudden throb in the hand beneath his own, and saw a quick flame leap into her cheek, a glow to her eyes.

"Three long years," murmured Gerald, "and I never knew her till now."

Gerald was young and strong, and the fourth day, the one appointed for the funeral, he was able to be up and dressed, and welcomed Luane warmly as she entered his room. She looked paler than ever in her black dress, but Gerald thought he never had seen so sweet and noble a face.

"How I would like to go down, Miss Williams," he said, "and enjoy the surprise of the good people below! I'd like to see them bow and smile to the heiress of my aunt's fortune. I'm as bad as the rest of them, I suppose, for I feel like making you all sorts of pretty speeches." Gerald paused, and his face grew suddenly grave and tender. "Go now," he added, "and kiss my aunt good-bye for me; tell her I am quite satisfied with everything."

Luane went from the room and down the stairs. For the last three days she had been like one in a dream. It seemed awful to be warm and happy even after she entered the dark gloomy drawing-room, even after she had bent and kissed the cold stern face for Gerald and for herself.

"I will not take it," she whispered, hot tears raining on the dead woman's face—"I will not take a penny of it; but it has given me such a gleam of happiness. God forever bless you for it!"

Then the people began to pour in, and the ceremony commenced, Luane's were the only tears that were shed, and the most of the guests came from civility or curiosity. Miss Erism had taken but little active part in the world for many a year, and the poor lady was very soon put away and forgotten.

The most important part of the proceedings was when they returned from the burial to hear the reading of the will.

Luane trembled when the pompous lawyer unrolled the parchment, and began in a sonorous voice—"In the name of God, amen!"

What would they think of her—what would they say of her? Oh, how glad she was that the only one she cared for in the world knew all about it! how innocent she was, and how ignorant!

But even while she thought thus she heard the lawyer read, "To my beloved nephew, Gerald Erism, I give and bequeath all my property, personal and otherwise." Luane could scarcely believe her ears. She listened to the end, and heard at last, "To Luane Williams, my faithful nurse, I give a mourning-ring and the sum of fifty dollars."

Then she went up stairs to Gerald.

"The king shall have his own!" she said.

"Only on one condition," said Gerald; "I'll take your money only on one condition."

"You'll take my money!" echoed Luane—"my poor little fifty dollars!" Luane's face shone with a profound joy. "Your aunt left her money where it belonged, Mr. Erism. I have just heard you declared her sole surviving heir."

Gerald remained stunned and bewildered.

"Where is the coticil?" he cried to the lawyer, who stood at the door. "My aunt left her money to Miss Williams. She told me so when she was dying!"

"Oh, that was when you bought that horse! I was afraid there would be trouble then, but, bless your soul! she got all over that."

"And the money is mine?" cried Gerald.

"Of course it's yours;" and the lawyer went down the stairs chuckling at his incredulity.

Then Gerald held out his hands to Luane.

"I was going to be magnanimous enough to marry you despite your money," he said; "now there is no obstacle to our happiness. Come, my sweet Luane, and bless the life you have given me!"

Luane became his wife. Mrs. Grundy said that he married her to spite Emily Thorpe. The lawyer chuckled still more, and thought of the codicil. But we know that it was for love, and for love alone.

### Daniel O'Connell at Home.

I saw Daniel O'Connell on the morning he received his sentence, says a writer. He came alone into the little robing-room where I used to keep my wig and gown, and donned his professional habiliments—his silken robes of Queen's counsel and his bar wig. As he exchanged for this the curly, nutty-brown "jasey" he usually wore, I observed his head was entirely devoid of hair. He was as bald as the first Cæsar.

When the chief justice, Pennefather, pronounced sentence—he had been the agitator's personal enemy and professional rival through his whole career—I noticed a bitter smile flit over the old man's face. O'Connell then retired through a side door, where Col. Browne, the chief commissioner of police, was waiting to receive him. Browne, who is alive still, told me that he had his own carriage drawn close up to the outer door, into which he handed the State prisoner, taking a seat by his side and drawing up the blinds. Crowds of frieze-clad peasants lined the quays; an infuriated multitude surged through the streets of the metropolis. The morning was gloomy; thick flakes of snow were beginning to fall; deep execrations filled the air as the popular favorite was borne slowly away, for the coachman was unable to move his horses faster than at a foot-pace. Observing this state of affairs, and that the angry mob was pressing close upon the carriage, Col. Browne, who in his time had led more than one forlorn hope, told me that he felt the emergency of the situation. He took out a case of loaded pistols, cocked and laid them upon his knee. When O'Connell saw this he smiled. "A wise precaution," he said, "but useless. If I were only to raise my hand you would be in eternity;" and these words which he uttered were full of significant meaning. When its passions are aroused a Dublin mob is very terrible. It took a chief justice out of his carriage once, and tore him to pieces on the spot. One word from O'Connell on that morning would have caused a revolution. Formidable military precautions had been taken—the troops were under arms, cannon were so placed as to command the thoroughfares—but I do believe that if the signal had been given the whole country would have arisen, and to annihilate an entire nation by grape-shot would not have been an easy matter. The prisoner was conveyed in safety to Kilmainham, but for many days afterward the prison was surrounded by an infuriated throng. There never, I believe, lived in the history of any country a man who had the same extraordinary hold over the affections of an entire nation as O'Connell had over the Irish. He was the greatest popular leader ever known.

### Mild Pills.

In his address before the graduating class of the Albany Medical College, Ex-Governor Hoffman related this incident:

"I would not say anything to lower the tone of your professional or personal morals, but I fancy there is a certain kind of deception which is not sin. I was sitting at dinner once with an esteemed country medical friend, and noticed him rolling in his fingers pills from the bread at his side. I asked his purpose, and he replied that with that simple remedy he had worked a cure in the case of a lady who had consulted, in vain, some of the most celebrated physicians in the State; that she had a slight relapse, and had sent to him for some of the same pills which he had given before. He did not seem to think he was doing a very wicked thing; nor did it strike me that he was. I suppose he would have been a little flustered if his patient had asked him to write out the prescription. This he knew she would not do. She had faith in him, and in no one else, and would have trusted no one else to make up the pills. Whether this deception—a professional white lie—was censurable according to professional ethics, I cannot say. The standard of morals even among the faculty is, I am sorry to say, not always the same. Recently I saw a report of a suit at law between two physicians. It was a slander suit. The trial involved, among other things, inquiry into the use of homeopathic medicines by an allopathic physician, and the professional propriety of so doing. One witness of high professional standing in his own neighborhood, testified, in substance, that if an allopathic doctor administered homeopathic remedies without letting his patient know the fact, it was quite right and regular; but if he told the patient that they were homeopathic medicines then he was altogether wrong and irregular. In other words, regularity lay in the concealment of the truth. I, an unprofessional man, do not mean to express any opinion upon that point; but I do think my friend with the bread-pills was regular."

ALASKA.—As to the boasted agricultural possibilities of the Territory, the United States special agent, Mr. Elliott, pronounces this judgment: "There are more acres of better land now lying a wilderness and jungle in sight of the car windows of the Pennsylvania railroad, while crossing the Alleghenies, than can be found in all Alaska."

### A NEW ENGLAND HERMIT.

**Moralizing Over an Actual Event in Life and its Cause.**

The fickleness of fortune has rarely been more forcibly shown than in the case of the unfortunate hermit who has for many years past been one of the curiosities of Western Massachusetts. Particular attention has been drawn to the hermit's history by his death, which occurred a few days since. The wretched man, who had completely forsworn the world, and who lived with no being save a faithful dog near him, was found, during a recent snowy season, almost dead from exposure to cold and sleet in his miserable hut, and expired, even while charitable people were conveying him to safer shelter. His history was brief, sad, and eventful. Until he was a man of mature years, he lived a prosperous bachelor in a little town, comfortable in fortune, and respected and envied by his neighbors. His widowed sister kept his house, which was a favorite resort for the good society of the neighboring town. He was never spoken of save in terms of utmost respect; many a country maiden would willingly have accepted him as a suitor. One day, however, a mechanic and his wife came to the neighborhood, and, finally, being people of rather superior refinement, took up their abode with the bachelor and his sister. In a short time the young husband was taken ill, and died suddenly, and a few months thereafter, the bachelor, who seemed all at once to to awake to an appreciation of love, married the widow.

From that date, as may well be supposed, his troubles began. The wife led her new spouse into extravagance. He gave up his quiet country home and sought distraction in the gayety of a neighboring city. From the simple bachelor recluse he blossomed into the man of fashion. His wife apparently adorned her station, and was one of the lights of society. But one morning her husband discovered that she had fled, and ere he had finished reading the note which told him that startling news, the officers of the law had attached all his property to cover his wife's debts. He had been made a miserable dupe; and, on searching into the character of the woman whom he had loved, he found that she had during her girlhood been sentenced to a reform school because of her predisposition to crime, and that her residence in that institution had by no means reformed her; for that, even while there, she had been guilty of theft. This quite unmanned our hero, who returned at once to his native town, in which he had so long dwelt contented and happy. His ruin in fortune did not seem to have touched him so deeply as the abuse of his confidence and his love. The sympathy of all his old friends was freely given him, and material aid was offered, but in vain. At the old homestead where he had spent his boyhood's days, now a ruined and neglected hovel, he found refuge, and never left it more, save on the day of his death.

It is difficult, says the *Tribune*, to analyze the sentiment which leads some human beings, when oppressed by great misfortunes, to forsake the society of their fellows and fly to solitude for relief. Our cheated and swindled rustic, who had been suddenly ruined by the follies of a woman for whom he had cherished the strongest affection, was not turned against by the world. Every hand offered him sympathy, and all would willingly have helped to rebuild his fallen fortunes. He might have raised up his shattered hearthstone, but he preferred to hide himself and die in a corner. He threw himself, in his dependence, upon nature, as if he were unwilling to trust any other than her; and during the six years of his hermit life he had no subsistence save that which he sought in the woods and fields. When death came he seemed to welcome it as a relief. The day before he died he asked a kindly youth, who during a storm had gone to his assistance, to aid him in putting on his coat, adding that "he should not take it off again until spring." In point of fact the self-enforced seclusion of the hermit was a species of slow, but certain self-murder. Perhaps it was the duty of his old friends and neighbors to have dissuaded him from a mode of life which led only to constant morbid communion with self and brooding upon his misfortunes; perhaps it was their duty to have won him back to sympathy with his kind, and to have inspired him with fresh courage in the midst of his betrayal and ruin.

### Charge It.

A simple little sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered as one of the most insidious enemies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to have all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is hard to deny one's self of the same when they can be obtained by saying "charge it." But this habit of getting articles, however small the charge may be, without paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low state most of the time.

"I have no money to-day, but should like the article very much."

"Never mind," says the gentlemanly clerk, "you are good for it."

"Well, I will take it, and you may charge it."

And so it is that little accounts are opened at one place and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities.

In many instances, if the cash were required, the purchase would not be made, even had the person the money by him; but to some, getting an article charged does not seem like parting with an equivalent.

Still, when pay day comes, as always it does, this delusion vanishes, and a feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving nothing in return.

If there is an actual necessity of making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the same on credit; but when the article can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so.

### Example.

The force of example is freshly illustrated by an incident of recent occurrence at Paducah, Ky. A youth of six or seven summers, who had heard the particulars of the summary lynching of a horse-thief in that neighborhood, enticed his younger sister into the woods and, tying a rope around her neck, endeavored to hang her to the limb of a tree. Finding his efforts not entirely successful, the mischievous lad tried by various methods of torture to induce his sister to confess to the crime of horse-stealing, his efforts being terminated only by the appearance of an avenging parent on the scene.

People who dance never pay the fiddler. It is those who get up the ball.

### A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

**A Hint to Those who would Live by Something Else than Hard Work—A Trade the Best Thing a Boy can have.**

The following letter, bearing the name and address of the writer, was received at the office of this paper, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"A few months ago, myself and brother were induced to leave home, nearly one thousand miles away, to attend a commercial college that represented in its circular that young men with the college diploma could always obtain situations in this city as bookkeepers and clerks. We have spent several hundred dollars in attending the college and getting the diploma, and on arriving here we find many thousands of clerks out of employment. With such a state of affairs, of course it is impossible for us to obtain any situation. We are here destitute, and with no place to go to. Will you not caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes as we have done on such misguiding circulars."

The same experience has befallen many a young man who has left his country home in the belief that New York was an El Dorado, in whose streets it was the easiest thing in the world to pick up a fortune. We do not know the name of the institution that is referred to, nor is it worth while to inquire it. It may be that its conductors honestly believed that they could find some sort of a situation for the young men who had come under their tutelage, but, if so, a little inquiry would have shown them the impossibility of carrying out their promises. There is no royal road to success in business. A boy cannot be taken from the plow and made a man fit to take his place in the arena of commerce through six months' study at a school. Theories are necessary to be acquired, but it is experience that does the work. Usually the first question asked of an applicant for a position in a store or counting-house is as to his previous experience.

Men prefer, as a rule, to take up those who have already had some hard knocks in life. The diploma of a business college is comparatively small security that a youth is grounded in the rules and practice of trade. Even if it were not so, both the instructor and pupil ought to be aware that bookkeepers and clerks are almost as plentiful here as the flags of the sidewalk. They can be hired by the hundred for a mere pittance of pay. A gentleman who advertised for a bookkeeper at, $7 a week, had more than three hundred applications before ten o'clock in the morning, and many of the candidates were married men with families. As to clerks, they are so numerous as to be a nuisance. Parents foolishly push their sons into clerkships because they imagine that it requires no preparation, and is a certain road to wealth. But it were far better if they gave them the sure foundation of apprenticeship to a trade. The lad who can shoe a horse or drive a plane, has a competent support in his hands, and one that is nearly always available. If, however, the clerk loses his position, he must go into the market to compete with the great throng of those who can do nothing but stand behind the counter. It is the same in all parts of the country. On the other hand, the skilled mechanic who is sober, industrious, and intelligent, can generally find in one place the work that has failed him in another.

This is not the first time we have had occasion to "caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes," as our correspondent has done. Ambition is laudable, but it must have something to back it up. If a boy starts in life with a trade at his finger ends, he need not fear failure, wherever he may make his venture. When the time comes, he will find his chance to drop his tools and take up the pen or the bank book. When he leaves the plow, to take a few months of training at a commercial college, in the belief that he will graduate a full-fledged merchant, he is sure to find himself the victim of a delusion which will leave him to the mercies of public charity or the treadmill life of an under-paid clerk. It is time young men in the country knew that the city has as much as it can do to give employment to its own. In younger States, agriculture, mining interests, manufactures, and a rapidly growing traffic call loudly for the bone and sinew of the land to develop them. There is work enough for all, but not in the old and settled States, whose cities are overrun with an army of clerks without employment. Lucky is the youth to whom his country home to-day affords work and shelter. Let him stay there and abide his time. Or, if he must venture from the parent fold, let him start, as did Columbus, for a new land, which his right arm shall make tributary to his fame and fortune.

### Failure or Success in Life.

Here are useful suggestions from a member of the British Parliament, Lord Derby, who is a robust, manly man. He says:

"Take two men, if they could be found, exactly alike in mental and bodily aptitudes, and let one go on carelessly and idly, indulging his appetites and generally leading a life of pleasure, and let the other train himself by early hours, by temperate habits, and by giving to muscles and brain each their fair share of employment, and at the end of two or three years they will be as wide apart in their capacity for exertion as if they had been born with wholly different constitutions. Without a normal healthy condition there can, as a rule, be no good work; and though that qualification cannot absolutely be secured or preserved by any rules, a little common sense and care will go a long way both in securing and preserving it. On that point I would give you these hints: First, that it is not mental labor that hurts anybody, unless the excess be very great, but rather fretting and fidgeting over the prospect of labor to be gone through; so that the man who can accustom himself to take things coolly, which is quite as much a matter of discipline as of nature, and who, by keeping well beforehand with what he has to do, avoids undue hurry and nervous excitement, has a great advantage over one who follows a different practice. Next I would warn you that those students who think they have no time for bodily exercise will sooner or later have to find time for illness. Third, when an opportunity of choice is given, morning work is generally better than night work; and lastly—a matter which I should not stop to allude to but that I know the dangers of an over-driven existence in a crowded town—if a man cannot get through his day's labor, of whatever kind it may be, without artificial support, it should be a serious consideration for him whether that kind of labor is fit for him at all."

### Pilgrims at Loretto.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Loretto: "While I stood at the street corner watching the wonderful combination of the grotesque and picturesque in form and color, I heard voices chanting a hymn, and, turning, met face to face a company of pilgrims just entering the town. A man with his head uncovered bore aloft a rude crucifix, probably brought from the little chapel in the Appenines. Then followed the women, three or four abreast. They carried their bundles on their heads, and walked with a long stick (the crook of the staff seems to have disappeared entirely). These women were dressed in their best, and certainly nothing could have surpassed them in the

Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## Strolls Round and About Washington.

NO. 6.

*THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1875.

The unusual excitement of the past week, consequent upon the meeting of the Louisiana Legislature on Monday last, has again brought this most unhappy subject into most painful prominence. Prominent journals which are more or less the exponents of the public opinion, possessed of a partial and false account of the transaction, have rushed hurriedly to conclusions which nothing but a mistaken party zeal could have warranted. The President has been accused of an usurpation of power, while his earliest knowledge of the affair was through the public press. Gen. Sheridan has been charged with arbitrary interference, while he did not assume the command until some ten hours after the affair was over, while an organized band of usurpers, the White League of Louisiana, a turbulent, irresponsible band of lawless disorganizers, has become "the long suffering, down-trodden people of Louisiana."

The American people, prone to rush to extremes and jump at conclusions, but as quick to acknowledge an error and admit the truth, however unpalatable, are not surprised to know that there are always two sides to most questions, of which the present is not an exception. Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed to day the circumstances which attended the interference of the military, which no one at all familiar with the subject will be surprised to learn, differs most materially from that of the Associated Press.

In the President's message two years ago, he remarked in connection with the Louisiana trouble, "I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differs from me in what ought to be done I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect, otherwise I shall feel obliged as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that Government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State." Congress debated and quarrelled over the subject more or less, but left the matter as they found it with the rational inference that so much of the President's position as stated his determination in view of their non-action to recognize the Kellogg Government, had met their approbation. Then came the *coup d'etat* of last September upon the part of the McEnery faction, which the President promptly met, in accordance with his determined policy. This was followed by the State elections under the new law. The composition of the Returning Board was, of course, open to criticism, although Gov. Kellogg, while not recognizing the Conservative claim for an equal representation, nevertheless appointed none but old Louisianians, against whom no possible epithet of "carpet-bagger" could apply. This Board returned 53 Republicans and 53 Democrats, while five districts where glaring frauds and intimidation had been practised, were submitted to the Legislature for determination. These 106 members were present at the opening of the Legislature on the 4th instant, together with the contesting members for the five doubtful districts. On the first calling of the roll 102 members responded, of which number 52 were Republicans and 50 Democrats. Then was sprung the second *coup d'etat* in the Louisiana imbroglio. Upon the motion of a Conservative member, and before the completion of the calling of the roll, L. A. Wiltz, whose name had previously been determined upon in caucus, was nominated, and by the mover declared elected Speaker *pro tem.* Wiltz sprung quickly to the desk, grasped the gavel, and declared himself Speaker. Notwithstanding the protests of the majority he proceeded to elect a temporary Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, the latter with authority to forthwith appoint his assistants. "Instantly," says Gen. Sheridan, "a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' friends and spectators, turned down the lapels of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges, on which were printed in gold letters the words 'Assistant Sergeant-at-arms,' and the Assembly was given to the possession of the minority and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House, many of the assistant sergeants-at-arms being well known as captains of white league companies in this city." Protesting again and again against this revolutionary action, the Republican members left their seats and the hall, during the most intense excitement, during which pistols and knives were drawn and brandished. So great was the excitement which this action had raised that Wiltz called upon Gen. De Trobriand to clear the lobbies, which was quietly done. Thus the first call for military assistance was from the Conservatives themselves, who when Gen. De Trobriand again appeared in response to the call of Gov. Kellogg and unseated the five fraudulent members who had been seated in defiance of all precedent or legality, lifted up their voices in turn and howled "military oppression."

It is well, in view of the turmoil and partizan ill-feeling which has arisen throughout the country over this affair, to keep in mind the *facts* of the case, which no amount of bluster and buncombe oratory at indignation mass meetings can in any manner controvert. No person at all familiar with the temperament of New Orleans mob doubts for an instant that the prompt action of Gen. Emory—for Gen. Sheridan did not assume command until a number of hours later—prevented a scene of bloodshed similar to the massacre of 1866 at the opening of the Constitutional Convention. Gen. Sheridan's designation of the White Leaguers as banditti, which is the occasion of a further howl upon the part of their Northern sympathizers, is nothing more or less than the truth, and which assertion he will have supplemented before this letter reaches you, by a list of murders which have been committed in Louisiana within the past three or four years, whose numbers reach up into the thousands. One who has had occasion to travel over the Southwest during the past eight years and has witnessed the operations of the White League, the Ku-Klux, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and similar organizations distributed throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas, cannot be expected to take much stock in Indignation Meetings, whose main object is to depress stocks on Wall street and raise the price of gold, or the ridiculously indignant leaders of a partizan press, whose remarkable zeal in the cause of party has led them into errors of which another week will show them the folly. It is a notorious fact that there have been various mischievous influences at work in this city, to keep the public feeling throughout the North at a fever pitch during the past week; false and incendiary dispatches dated from New Orleans have been manufactured here and sent to every section, north and east, while the Southern Associated Press, composed exclusively of Conservative journals, has made it a point to suppress all news of a peaceful character or bearing upon the other side of the question, and magnify all suppositious acts of an irresponsible authority, until one would suppose from their perusal, that the act of Gen. Sheridan was an unheard of precedent in the history of the country. That a decided reaction in this matter will occur during the coming ten days, no one here for a moment doubts, nor will the Conservative party of the North approve the action of the revolutionary element in Louisiana politics, when a fair and impartial account of the situation has been presented to their attention. The forthcoming message of the President will contain an array of facts concerning the present condition of the South, which will convince any but the extreme partizan, that some decided action by Congress is an imperative necessity.

CARLOS.

## LOCAL NEWS.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Mr. B. F. Robinson, of Weymouth, has furnished us with interesting specimens of what Hugh Miller terms the "boulder clay," these relics of the great ice period being turned up in digging a well on the factory lot of A. N. Sanders & Co., at North Weymouth. The clay, which is intermingled with broken shells of the oyster character, and pebbles, was found at the depth of about 30 feet from the surface, underlying stratas of gravel and sand, and in its resurrection the geologist will discern glimpses of a half-submerged land and an iceberg-mottled sea, turbid with the debris of the shattered rocks, which have been ground to powder by these Arctic voyagers, and now yield their secret history to the investigations of science.

LOVELL'S CORNER, Jan. 11, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—Doubtless your many patrons have heard by this time that we have a Lodge of Good Templars in this place, as I saw a brief notice in your last issue. It is a noble project, and one that bids fair to meet with success. The need of a society of this kind has long been felt in this place, and if no other good than this result, that one evening in the week is spent in the Lodge room, which would otherwise be spent in some one of the many saloons which abound. For there they find true friends; those who will lend their help and influence in the hour of peril; those who have an interest in them as men and citizens; who have an interest in that family which has shed so many, many tears over the neglect brought on by the great evil, intemperance, that accursed evil which steals manhood from man and womanhood from woman; which destroys all the beauty and purity of home and setting an example to our children at which we would shudder, did we stop to consider how great and overwhelming the evil is. But I am getting to moralizing, and so I will close with a few words to those who would like to go with us in this work, and become good and true members. Join hands with us and help to teach with us the grand and divine principles of Faith, Hope and Charity.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

SUMNER MEMORIAL.—We are indebted to Jos. W. Rogers, Esq., of East Weymouth, for a copy of the elegant volume published by the State as a memorial of the late Charles Sumner. Mr. R. will accept our thanks for the gift.

DEATH.—Mr. Wm. Fairbanks, boot manufacturer, of the firm of Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge, of South Weymouth, died on Wednesday night, 30th ult., at his residence in Caryville. Mr. Fairbanks had been ill for some weeks with lung fever.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Preston Linfield of Randolph left the stable of the Howard House, on Saturday evening last, with a horse and sleigh for Mattapan, when from some unexplained reason the horse became unmanageable; and just as he had reached the Post Office the driver was thrown against a tree and his skull broken. He was taken into the Post Office insensible and lived about an hour. Mr. Linfield was 29 years of age, and a most exemplary and promising young man, a comfort to his father, brothers and sisters, who have the heartiest sympathy of the community in their most sudden and melancholy affliction. A sad opening of a new year and terrible blight of a promising life.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.—At the annual meeting of this bank held Jan. 12, the old board of directors was unanimously re-elected:—John S. Fogg, Josiah Reed, Alfred Tirrell, James Tirrell, Loring Tirrell, James L. Bates, B. F. White.

PASSENGER CONVEYANCE.—A new and convenient arrangement for those who wish to take other than the usual trains from Boston to Weymouth, is found in the passenger carriage of Mr. Howard M. Hobart, who can be found at the Braintree station on arrival of every train from Boston, even to the latest hour in the evening, in readiness to convey passengers to East Braintree and the Landing.

THE long established house of Leavitt & Brant, Bromfield street, Boston, dealers in and repairers of sewing machines, is so well known to our manufacturers that it would be almost superfluous to utter a word of commendation in their favor; but examination of their superior facilities for construction and repair of the different parts of machines, impels us to call the attention of our readers to this house when in want of anything in their line of business. Their work is thorough, prices moderate, and their dealings strictly "on the square."

REDUCTION.—The O. C. R. R. management have adopted a new style of commutation ticket which takes the place of the former package ticket. A card good for five trips, is bordered with four numbers, the ticket being taken by the conductor for the fifth trip. This card is furnished at low rates,—for instance, from Weymouth Landing to Boston the price is $1.25, making 25 cts. per trip.

LECTURES.—D. Banks McKenzie of Boston, will lecture in the Union Congregational Church, South Weymouth, Saturday and Sunday evenings next, giving an account of his labors in connection with the Inebriate's Home, in South Boston, of which he is the head. Russell Sturgis, Jr., President of the Boston Y. M. C. A., will also speak in the same place next Sunday, on "The Way to use the Word of God."

OMAHA.—We are indebted to C. F. Hammond, Esq., for a copy of the Omaha Bee supplement, which furnishes an illustrated and full record of the growth of that great railroad centre of the West.

SENTENCED.—The young man Lindsey, who stole a watch and other articles at Weymouth, last week, and was arrested by Boston officers, has been sent to the Suffolk House of Correction for nine months.

### Braintree.

ASSAULT.—An allusion was made last week to an assault upon a young lady named Foye, at Braintree. The matter has been kept quiet by the police employed in the case, who on Monday had a young man named Charles E. Houghton arraigned before the Quincy District Court on the charge of being the assailant. According to the evidence of Miss Foye, it appeared that on the night of the assault she was followed from the depot by Houghton, who came up behind her when passing a dark place on the road. Houghton threw one arm around her neck and the other under her clothing, then knocked her down, and when about to accomplish his fiendish purpose was frightened away by her screams, he making his escape across a field by jumping a stone wall. No one saw the alleged assault committed besides himself. Houghton in defence denied all knowledge of the affair, and claimed to be at home at the time the assault was said to have been committed. He was, however, held in sureties of $500 to await the action of the grand jury, which meets at Dedham in April. He is a good appearing young man, has hitherto borne a good character, and has supported a mother from his earnings received for work at the greenhouse of Mr. Hunnewell.

Our correspondent says:—"The man Houghton who was arrested last week and tried before Judge Bumpus, for assaulting a young lady, had his case postponed for want of sufficient evidence against him. He found bonds, and his case was brought up again this week, when sufficient evidence was found to send him to Dedham jail to wait a trial in the spring. It is to be hoped he cannot find bail, for it will be a degree safer for the community if he is shut up. It will be remembered by most of your readers that Mrs. Williams of Weymouth and Miss Wilde of Braintree were assaulted some months ago in the neighborhood of South Braintree depot. We are informed that Mrs. Williams went into court and identified the man Houghton, in a crowd, as the one who committed that assault. So we say he deserves to be shut up, and we hope he may be kept in confinement till he learns what law and order and decency mean.

We are to have a fine chance to educate our boys and girls in Braintree, Mr. Editor. Don't you wish your town belonged to old "Brantry"? Quincy, Randolph and Braintree will soon, in a year perhaps, be in the enjoyment of one of the finest schools in our Commonwealth. At a town meeting, last night, the town voted to accept the conditions of the bequest of the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer and appropriated $20,000 more, in accordance with said conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hayward lost a dear little girl, last week, after only one day's severe illness of membranous croup. She was only five years old.

Walter Holbrook, about twenty-five years old, had two fingers of his left hand shattered by the explosion of a gun which was prematurely discharged by him, on Pond street, South Braintree, on Wednesday evening. The injured fingers were amputated.

The Braintree Savings Bank is in a prosperous condition, as shown by the following figures.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount of deposits, | $86,996.04 |
| Drawn out, | 33,350.32 |
| | $53,555.72 |
| Amount of accounts opened, | 427. |
| Present number open, | 293. |
| Amount of funds, Jan. 1, 1875, | $53,555.72 |
| Amount Jan. 1, 1774, | 39,184.98 |
| Gain for the year, | $143,70.74 |
| Dividend, Jan., 1872, | $159.41 |
| " July, 1872, | 349.38 |
| " Jan., 1873, | 536.46 |
| " July, 1873, | 800.11 |
| " Jan., 1874, | 1004.88 |
| " July, 1874, | 1275.76 |
| " Jan., 2875, | 1506.69 |

Our new Fire Committee of Braintree have commenced their labors in earnest. They have contracted with Mr. Martin Tupper, who was the lowest bidder, to build three engine houses, two stories high, for the sum of $3700, complete above the foundation. One will stand near the depot at East Braintree, one on the school-house lot of the Union District, one on the Pond District school-house lot. They are to be built in a faithful and workmanlike manner, and completed by the 1st of March next.

The town meeting held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening the 11th ult., was numerously attended. Hon. F. A. Hobart was chosen moderator. The second article in the Warrant was called up, which was, "To see what action the town will take upon a proposition made to the town by the trustees under the will of the late General Thayer, with reference to the location and establishment within the limits of the town of the school provided for in said will." The proposition referred to above was read to the meeting by Asa French, Esq., from a copy of the will, and explanations given in relation thereto. The question was then put by the moderator, "Will the town accept the propositions as before referred to?" The vote was declared unanimous in the affirmative, none voting in the negative. Under the 3d Article, "To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out any votes under the preceding article." It was voted to raise the sum of $20,000 between this and the month of August next, to be placed at the disposal of said trustees to carry out the provisions of said will.

That portion of the will relating to the princely benefaction of General Thayer to the town will appear in the Gazette next week.

E.

SURPRISED.—At the close of the weekly prayer meeting, holden by the South Congregational Church, at the house of Mr. John Kimball, which occurred on New Year's Eve, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Andrews, was made the surprised recipient of an envelope containing $70,—a New Year's present from his people. The presentation was made by Mrs. Ezra Penniman.

THE CONCERT of the Union Musical Society will take place on Monday evening the 18th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Members are requested to meet for a final rehearsal with the orchestra at a quarter before 2 o'clock the same afternoon. It is hoped every one will be present.

THE SECOND ENTERTAINMENT offered by Post 58, G. A. R., of Weymouth, this season, will occur February 22, and we learn that the committee have secured the services of Prof. Blish, the celebrated humorist and reader, in connection with rare vocal talent and an orchestra of eight pieces, from Baldwin's Band, of Boston. This promises to be one of the most pleasing of these popular entertainments.

### Ancient Family Records.

THOMAS WHITE, OR WITE.

For over two hundred years a vigorous contest has been going on between some of the most distinguished antiquarians of this country, relating to the authenticity of a "deed dated May 17, 1629, of four Indian Sagamores to Rev. John Wheelwright, Augustine Story, *Thomas Wite*, William Wentworth and Thomas Levitt, all of Massachusetts Bay," which conveyed a large tract of land in what is now the State of New Hampshire. Judge Savage, now deceased, of Boston, in the second edition of Winthrop's History of New England, devotes forty pages to an argument against its validity. One of his most important arguments against it is the fact, which he states (page 492), that no trace of three of the grantees,—Augustine Story, *Thomas White*, or Thomas Levitt, can be found in the history of Massachusetts;" but he afterwards found Storey in Boston, and in New Hampshire, and now at this late day, (and it is not yet late, for only last year an able paper was read before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, affirming the genuineness of the deeds,) with becoming modesty and the fear of historians and antiquarians before me, may I not claim that *Thomas Wite* was none other than Thomas White, of Weymouth? The difference in spelling the two names is small, and in the pronunciation less. Names change with time. In the early days of Weymouth spelling was not so far advanced as now; French was then spelled Ffrench; Bicknell, Bickewell; Porter, Pourter; King, Kinge; Reed, Reade; Whitman, Whiteman; Holbrook, Holbrooke; Allen, Allin, and other names in like manner.

John Oldham witnessed this Deed, and who was he? He was a distinguished man in old colony times; came first to Plymouth, and was driven away from that town because he espoused the cause of a Rev. Mr. Lyford, whose views did not suit the Pilgrim Fathers. Oldham next sat down at Hull, and perhaps at Weymouth, where he claimed to own land, for he bought of John Gorges, brother of Robert Gorges, who was then dead, a portion of the Gorges grants at Massachusetts Bay, supposed to be at Weymouth; and John Gorges wrote Wm. Jeffrey, who lived there, to put Oldham in possession. Oldham was a famous land speculator for those times; he owned land in Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, in Connecticut, and in New Hampshire, and was one of the first patentees in the State of Maine. John Oldham knew Thomas White of Weymouth, in all probability, and this great grant in New Hampshire may have been one of his speculations, and Thomas White engaged therein with him.

CAPT. THOMAS WHITE,

was an original settler in Weymouth, probably contemporary with William Jeffries and John Bursley, or Burslem—old planters who lived in Weymouth before its incorporation, if it ever had any. The arrival of most of the early settlers of Weymouth can be accounted for, but no knowledge of the coming to this country of Thomas White has yet been found. It is quite probable that he came with Capt. Robert Gorges, in 1623, and was one of those who remained behind of the Gorges left, and whom he called "servants, or undertakers and tenants." He was admitted a Freeman, March 3, 1636. The same year, he had set off to him 21 shares of land in Weymouth, and as in that set off "every complete person was to have six acres and under twelve, three acres to a head," he at that time had a wife and three children living. He lived, as did all the early settlers, at Old Spain, was captain of a military company, often selectman, Representative, 1637-40-57. In 1640 he was a referee appointed by General Court in a case between Thomas Richards and John Turner, the most important case up to that time in Weymouth. In 1659, in a deposition, he stated his age to be about 60. He was often appointed appraiser of estates in Weymouth and Braintree, of deceased persons. His wife's name was probably Hannah; their children were:

Thomas, who married Mary Pratt;

Joseph, who married Lydia Rogers, 1660;

Hannah, who married Capt. John Baxter, 1659;

Samuel, born 1642, married Mary Dyer;

Ebenezer, born 1648, married Hannah Phillips.

He died in 1679, his will having been made July 5th, and proved August 28th of that year. Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, Samuel and Ebenezer were named in it and also daughter Lydia; but whether she was his own daughter, or the wife of his son Joseph, I can not tell. The name of his wife was not in the will, as she probably died before him. His children were all probably born in Weymouth.

J. W. P.

THE M. S. P. C. A.—The Society in Massachusetts for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, has been in existence for some time, and now numbers on its list of members many of the most prominent men and women in the State.

It has, as your readers probably know, a little paper (Our Dumb Animals) devoted to the cause, and annually distributes essays by eminent writers, and other papers on the subject. Prizes are given for the best compositions by children on certain topics relating to different animals, and teachers in the public schools are earnestly entreated to present the matter and many interesting facts in Natural History in the most favorable and attractive light to the children in their care. The society prevents cruelty in every form to useful animals, and benefits the whole community by seizing and destroying disabled or diseased cattle leaving the Western and Northern trains, that would otherwise be slaughtered for our markets and tables.

In the year 1871, under the auspices of the Society in Boston, aided by the whole State, a fair was held in Horticultural Hall, the result being highly gratifying to all interested. At this Fair no games of chance, grab bags, guess cakes or lottery were allowed, nor was any person urged to buy. It was as pleasant as a social home party. There was no spirit of sectarian bigotry to interfere, but all, Jew and Gentile, could meet and work together on this broad platform, "Kindness to Animals."

Now *this* year there is to be another Fair, and the public are earnestly entreated for help in the work. While from every side comes the cry of "hard times" it is not expected large or even small sums of money will be given to any great extent, but every person has no doubt something they can give. The committee in Boston, in their appeal issued some time since, have requested any article, no matter how small, if available for use or ornament. The products of factory or farm will, also be equally acceptable. They have an agent to sell those things that are not suited for the tables of the Fair, and anything sent to the committee will be acknowledged through the columns of the Society's paper. Already the towns near Boston, as well as those farther away, are beginning to do something for this Fair, and it is hoped that Weymouth will not be behind in this good work. The General Committee have appointed several ladies in Weymouth to assist in getting contributions for a "A Norfolk County Table," and to raise funds for this purpose they will give a Social Party next week at Lincoln Hall. A large attendance is earnestly requested, that our county may have a well filled table, and our town make a good appearance.

EXCEPTIONS.—The exceptions taken during the trial of James H. Costley for the murder of Julia Hawkes were filed on Saturday by the counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Sanford and Cheney, and will, if settled in time for the preparation of the argument, probably be argued about the 16th. They cover the admission of Mr. Pinkham's evidence, the testimony in regard to the topography of the country around Weymouth, the refusal of the Government to permit experts to be called by the defendant, also exceptions to twelve rulings of the Court.

The Boston Journal says, "the conviction of Costley for the murder of Julia Hawkes seemed inevitable from the preponderance of the evidence which was presented with so much ability on the part of the Government. The trial was one of the most interesting that has occupied our courts for a long time, and the circumstantial evidence which was relied on for a conviction was of the strongest possible kind, and pointed with unerring certainty to the guilt of the prisoner. The case was worked up with the greatest conceivable skill by Officers Pinkham, Philbrick and Fernald of the State Police, under the direction of Chief Boynton, and considering the apparent mystery which surrounded the entire occurrence, and the lack of any clue to the perpetrator of the crime, these officers may well feel proud at the indorsement which they received from the prisoner's counsel, and also the Judges of the Court, as having performed a most difficult task in the most skillful manner. Every particle of evidence bearing on the issue was most thoroughly sifted and brought together, and nothing important was lost sight of."

"WOMAN'S FRIEND".—Our housekeepers are delighted with the Steam Washer, "Woman's Friend," which is advertised in our columns by Mr. J. L. Wood, of North Scituate, manufacturer of the Washer, and who solicits public attention to its merits. The saving in time, will pay for the Washer in a few months, and its decided superiority as a labor saver will commend it to the ladies. Garments are washed "as white as snow" by the steamer, and ruinous effects of the rubbing board are entirely obviated. We can safely commend it to our readers as just what is needed in every household. Read carefully the extra inducements offered in his advertisement in our columns.

S. S. TEACHERS OF BOSTON.—Should any one interested in Sabbath Schools be in Boston of a Saturday, and have an hour to spare, they could hardly do better than visit Wesleyan Hall, Bromfield street. A short time spent in listening to Mr. Parsons, as he questions the crowd of teachers assembled there, and to the latter as they give their apt replies, would not fail to benefit as well as interest. One would leave with a firm resolve to call again at the earliest opportunity, as well as with a deeper interest in this good work.

WANDERER.

REDUCED CAPITAL.—The incorporators of the Plymouth County Railroad have petitioned the Legislature for a reduction of capital. This road was authorized to be built from South Scituate to a point on the Old Colony at Wollaston. The time for locating and building the road has been extended twice, the last time by act of April 21, 1874, for two years from that date. This road is authorized to raise a capital of $130,000, and when twenty per cent. had been paid in—$30,000—they are allowed to issue $200,000 in bonds to build and equip the road. Then there is a clause allowing them to lease it to the Old Colony upon such terms as the stockholders of both roads may elect.

### East Norfolk Court Report.

George E. Houghton of Braintree, was complained of by Constable Porter, for a felonious assault on Annie L. Foye of Braintree. After hearing a number of witnesses the case was continued.

Philip Green, Edward McMahon, Thos. Noran, Jr., and Dennis Shea of Randolph were arraigned for an assault on John O'Keefe. Shea was discharged; the other three paid a fine of $5 and costs.

ROCKLAND.—McPherson Post, G. A. R., of Rockland, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, George E. Curtis; Senior Vice-Commander, J. W. Sproul; Quartermaster, Cyrus Nelson; Officer of the Day, J. F. Winslow; Officer of the Guard, J. W. Randall; Surgeon, C. W. Howland; Chaplain, E. W. Preble; Delegates to State Encampment, B. S. Alvord, W. H. Nash, D. H. Durant; Trustees of Relief Fund, E. P. Reed, H. B. Peirce and T. S. Atwood.

NORTH ABINGTON.—The shoe factory of Capt. Moses N. Arnold is running to its fullest capacity, and that of Dexter Grose, Esq., is doing a larger business than for several years past. Other branches of business are doing well.

The petition which is being circulated for the division of North Abington, is being signed by a great many people; over one hundred and fifty being inscribed thereon.

OBITUARY.—Whereas, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from us by death, our esteemed friend and Brother, Nathan Kingman, who through a protracted sickness, did with humble submission to the Divine will, bear with Christian fortitude his great affliction without a murmur, in the firm belief there was reserved for him a Crown of Glory.

Resolved,—That in the death of Brother Kingman, Mechanic's Temple of Honor of East Weymouth, has sustained a severe loss.

Resolved,—That previous to his protracted sickness he was always at his post and guarded our doors with vigilance.

Resolved,—That while we mourn our loss, and would humbly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family, and condole with them in the loss of a faithful and devoted husband, an affectionate and indulgent father and a member of sterling worth in the cause of temperance.

Resolved,—That our Charter be draped in mourning, and a copy of the preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family, and published in the Weymouth Gazette.

ROBERT MILLS, Committee.

East Weymouth, Jan. 1st, 1875.

### Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In North Weymouth, Jan. 3, by Rev. G. W. Whitney, Mr. John S. Gay, of Quincy, to Miss Lucy J. Lovell, of North Weymouth.

In Marlboro, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. H. Weeks, Mr. Daniel W. Carey, of South Weymouth, to Miss Eldora M. Howe, of Marlboro.

DIED.

In Weymouth, Jan. 7, N. Annabella, wife of Mr. Granville E. Field, and daughter of O. H. P. Niles, of Braintree, aged 29 years 11 months 19 days.

Jan. 11, Mary Nelligan, aged 77 years.

In East Weymouth, Jan. 7, Ellenora F., wife of William Burrell, aged 21 years 8 mos. 26 days.

In South Weymouth, Jan. 5, George S., son of Gordon and Isabella R. Willis, aged 2 months 29 ds.

In Braintree, Jan. 1, Oliver C., son of C. Byron and Georgie M. Hunt, aged 9 mos. 12 days.

In South Braintree, Jan. 5, Maria Ford, daughter of John and Sophia F. Hayward, aged 5 yrs. 4 mos. 10 days.

Purchasers of Clothing will be interested in the announcement in another column of Geo. H. Richards, the proprietor of the famous "Old Corner" Clothing House, 24 and 25 Dock Square, Boston. He evidently means business and bargains in clothing can now be secured which have been unattainable since the war. We advise a careful perusal and prompt action on the part of those who want to secure a bargain.

**Costiveness the Source of Disease.**

It causes *Piles. Headache. Dizziness. Billiousness. Sour rising. Oppression of Food. Low Spirits. Worms. Indigestion. etc.* DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES warranted to cure all these and every form of Dyspepsia, and the only cure for *Piles*, either bleeding or blind; as all outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price. DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists.

**Stop that Cough!**

There is positively no case of pulmonary disease which DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND will not cure or greatly alleviate. It is the best known remedy for Whooping Cough; gives immediate relief in Asthma; infallible for Croup; strengthens the vocal organs; contains no opium or other dangerous drug; is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Trial bottles, 10 cents. Sold by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth. F. W. PARKS, So. Braintree. Also for sale by J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth.

INDUCEMENTS.

**LADIES.**

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

**Human Hair!**

OUR THIRD ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE

*Saturday, December 26th.*

This is a Special Sale to make room for Millinery Goods ordered for the approaching spring trade and all goods will be sold at

Less than Cost to Import.

The Stock is very large and manufactured of only the best quality of Human Hair, and consists of

Switches in every shades and size.

Do. White and Grey mixed.

Chatelaine and Pompadour Braids in all shades and Grey-mixed.

Back Sets, Centre and Side Curls.

Puffs, single and in clusters.

Best double Frizzette Weft in all shades.

Wigs, Frontpieces and Seams in plain and gray-mixed.

Also a large Stock of superior Human Hair in all lengths and shades, to be sold by the pound or oz.

LADIES

AVAIL YOURSELF of the PRESENT CHANCE as you can buy a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF HUMAN HAIR at IMMENSELY LOW PRICES

Purchase before Stock is Reduced.

We shall DISCONTINUE TO KEEP TOILET ARTICLES, and offer a LARGE STOCK OF BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, COLOGNE STANDS, PUFF BOXES, and all kinds of OILS, POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, POWDERS, &c. &c.

At Closing Out Prices.

M. M. COHEN & CO.,

34 WINTER STREET,

NEXT TO SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

AND

Fashionable Hair Emporium,

*307 Washington street,*

Cor. Temple Place,

BOSTON.

35 38

THE PRICE TELLS

AND

EVERYBODY TELLS the PRICE

WHOLESALE STOCK OF

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING!!

AT RETAIL.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, $5 to $25

BOYS' OVERCOATS, $3 to $15

ALL WOOL DOUBLE BREASTED SACK AND FROCK SUITS.

$12 to 24.00.

Styles equal to the Best.

Stock Replenished Daily.

ONE PRICE

BLUE STORE,

12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 & 24

Washington Street,

BOSTON.

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

THE Annual Meeting of the Weymouth Savings Bank Corporation, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, Feb'y 1, 1875, at 1-4 past 3 o'clock P. M.

A meeting of the Trustees will be held at 3 o'clock the same day, at the same place, to hear the report of the Board of Investment and act thereon.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Jan. 14, 1875. 38 40

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of So. Weymouth, AT S. WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *At close of Business December 31, 1874.*

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, | $203,044 90 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation, | 150,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, | 4,255 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents, | 29,904 21 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures, | 5,400 00 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes paid, | 563 55 |
| Checks and other cash items, | 425 85 |
| Bills of other National Banks, | 2,654 00 |
| Fractional Currency (including Nickels), | 187 55 |
| Legal Tender Notes, | 2,680 00 |
| | $399,115 06 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $150,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 30,000 00 |
| Other Undivided Profits, | 8,816 20 |
| National Bank Notes outstanding, | 134,650 00 |
| Dividends unpaid, | 230 00 |
| Individual Deposits, | 75,418 86 |
| | $399,115 06 |

*State of Massachusetts, County of Norfolk,* } S. S.

I, B. F. WHITE, Cashier of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1875.

JOSEPH DYER, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN S. FOGG, ALFRED TIRRELL, LORING TIRRELL, } Directors.

### Dumb Animals.

A SOCIAL PARTY will be given at Lincoln Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7 1-2 o'clock, in aid of the great Fair to be held in Boston in February next, for the benefit of the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." There will be Music and Addresses by prominent men of the place. Admission 25 cents, including Refreshments.

A LECTURE will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Universalist Church, Weymouth, by Geo. T. Angel, President of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Subject, "Dumb Animals." All are invited to attend.

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

—AT—

SOULE'S,

EAST WEYMOUTH

NOW OPENING, A CHOICE LINE OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

FOR LADIES AND GENT'S,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Goods for Children's wear.

PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN! MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Come early, and secure the Best Selection.

C. W. SOULE,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

## New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Union National Bank of Weymouth, AT WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *At close of Business December 31, 1874.*

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, | $451,896 57 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation, | 304,000 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents, | 7,081 61 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures, | 5,100 00 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes paid, | 1,107 73 |
| Checks and other Cash Items, | 2,822 14 |
| Bills of other National Banks, | 5,480 00 |
| Fractional Currency, (including Nickels.) | 253 89 |
| Legal Tender Notes, | 8,967 00 |
| Five per cent. Redemption Fund, | 13,500 00 |
| Redemption Agency, | 15,400 00 |
| | $819,208 94 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | 400,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 58,300 00 |
| Other Undivided Profits, | 26,964 01 |
| National Bank Notes outstanding, | 268,983 00 |
| Dividends unpaid, | 950 00 |
| Individual Deposits, | 63,491 93 |
| | $819,208 94 |

*State of Massachusetts, County of Norfolk,* } S. S.

I, JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twelfth day of January, 1875.

FRANK W. LEWIS, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

AMOS S. WHITE, M. C. DIZER, JAMES JONES, } Directors.

Cheaper than Ever!

In order to make quick sales and keep our men at work these dull times, we have

Reduced the Price

—OF—

EXTENSION TABLES

to $1.50 per foot for common, and $1.60 per foot for Patent Slides.

WOOD AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Furniture delivered free of charge.

READ & PHILLIPS,

38 41 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

For Sale Cheap,

A SMALL House and Garden, which the owner wishes to sell immediately. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BARNES, Mill street, South Weymouth. 38 41

FOR SALE,

COAL,

WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

BUNDLE HAY

AND

STRAW.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Jos. Sherman,

Office. - - Wharf and East streets,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

MASS.

37tf

Wanted,

A GOOD METAL ORGAN PIPE MAKER. Address C. F. S, 50 East Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y. 34 36

ROOMS TO LET,

For Mechanical Purposes,

WITH STEAM POWER.

Apply to G. F. DOTY, at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

$9.00

WILL BUY A BARREL OF BEST

St. Louis Flour

AT

A. J. BATES & CO.'S,

EAST BRAINTREE.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF WEYMOUTH.

THE Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them will be held at their Banking House in Weymouth, on TUESDAY the 19th day of January next, at 3 and 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

December 12th, 1874. JOHN J. LOUD, Cashier.

Specially Interesting

TO

THE LADIES!

L. Rich & Co.

OFFER AMONG

LARGE LINES

OF

USEFUL

Dry Goods,

GREAT

BARGAINS

IN

Felt Skirts!

AT

62 1-2 Cts., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75. The Best Value yet!

Also, yard wide Brown Cotton, 6 1-4 Cts.,

Prints, 6 1-4 Cts.,

AND

ALL OUR GOODS

Very much under the regular prices.

BRAINTREE & WEYMOUTH PASSENGER CARRIAGE.

HOWARD M. HOBART would inform the public that his Passenger Carriage will be in readiness on the arrival of each train from Boston, from morning till midnight, to convey passengers from North Braintree Depot to Weymouth Landing. 38tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SALOME BRIGGS, Executrix.

Jan. 13, 1875. 38 40

FOR SALE,

DOUBLE RUNNER PUNG,

in good order, with Pole and Shaft.

PRICE $37.00.

ALEXIS TORREY & CO.

North Weymouth, Jan. 8, 1875. 37 38

THE

South Weymouth

SAVINGS BANK

Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.

The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.

D. F. WHITE, Treas.

S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. E. JOHNSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm will be settled by J. E. Johnson, who will continue the business.

J. E. JOHNSON,
CHAPIN THAYER.

Weymouth, Jan. 1, 1875. 37 39

OODS,

OUTH

LINE OF
GOODS,

wear.

LOWER THAN

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Interesting

TO

LADIES!

h & Co.

FER AMONG

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Goods,

AT

ARGAINS

IN

Skirts!

AT

ts., $1.00, 1.25,
The Best Value

rd wide Brown
, 6 1-4 Cts.,
6 1-4 Cts.,

AND

OUR GOODS

much under the
ular prices.

REE & WEYMOUTH
NGER CARRIAGE.

M. HOBART would inform that his Passenger Carriage will be the arrival of each train from Bos ng till midnight, to convey passen h Braintree Depot to Weymouth 38tf

IS HEREBY GIVEN, subscriber has been duly appointed of the Will of JOHN BRIGGS, late in the county of Norfolk, deceased, taken upon herself that trust by giv law directs. All persons having the estate of said deceased are re the same, and all persons indebted re called upon to make payment to SALOME BRIGGS, Executrix. 38 40

OR SALE,
LB RUNNER PUNG,
der, with Pole and Shaft.
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EXIS TORREY & CO.
outh, Jan. 8, 1875. 37 38

THE
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NGS BANK

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are put upon interest on the second ay of January, April, July and Octo ual dividends of 3 per cent. are im ed to the principal, and also an extra in three years. tra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.
B. F. WHITE, Treas.
th, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

COPARTNERSHIP
FORE existing under the name of OHNSON & CO. is this day dissolved sent. All accounts of said firm will J. E. Johnson, who will continue the
J. E. JOHNSON,
CHAPIN THAYER.
Jan. 1, 1875. 37 39

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## TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY 10, 1874.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

### AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall therafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "CD." by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870

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## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**

WEYMOUTH LANDING

---

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

AT THE

## UNION STORE

**FRONT STREET, WEYMOUTH.**

WE NOW OFFER AT

**$9.00 per Bbl.**

OR $1.13 PER BAG.

**A Superior ST. LOUIS FLOUR**

WARRANTED WHITE AND LIGHT.

We also have a Flour at

**$8.00 PER BARREL,**

Or $1.00 per Bag.

TRY IT!

---

## REBUILT.

Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

**Black Walnut Chamber Suites**

(At Factory prices.)

**Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes and Hall Stands.**

***Extension Tables***

(with improved patent iron slides.)

CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.

**READ AND PHILLIPS,**

North Street, North Weymouth.

36tf

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## $8.50

WILL BUY A BARREL OF NICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

**QUEEN OF THE HARVEST,"**

Warranted as good as Taylor's Best,

AT

A. J. BATES & CO.'S,

EAST BRAINTREE.

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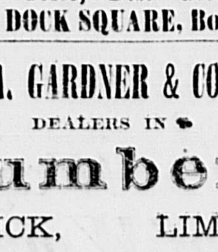
## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.



**$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalmen's!**

**Your Choice of any in the Market!**

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

**Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!**

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

**SPRING'S NEEDLES,**

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

## LEAVITT & BRANT,

**50 Bromfield St.,**

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

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## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of AMANDA S. PERKINS, late of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH B. BATES, Adm'x.

Nov. 25th, 1874. 32 34

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## OLD CHAIRS

MADE GOOD AS NEW.

The subscriber would inform the public generally, that she still continues in her business of rebottoming cane seated chairs. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. JOHN E. BATTLES.

North Weymouth, Oct. 20 1874. 26 28

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## OLD COLONY NURSERIES!

**PLYMOUTH, MASS.,**

ESTABLISHED 1842.

**Fruit and Ornamental TREES!**

**SHRUBS,
EVERGREENS,
ROSES,
GRAPE VINES,
HEDGE PLANTS,
SMALL FRUITS,**

**Garden and Flower Seeds.**

**75 Varieties STRAWBERRIES,**

THE FINEST COLLECTION IN THE COUNTRY.

**Ornamental Trees and Shrubs**

A SPECIALTY.

**EDW. A. JAMES,**

AGENT.

Commercial St., Weymouth Landing.

30tf

---

## OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD,

**And this is the way we mean TO DO IT.**

Sell for Cash.
At uniform rates, to all comers.
Sell at the most POPULAR PRICE.
Which is always the very lowest.
Warrant all goods precisely
What they are represented.
Treat every man or woman who buys of us,
Alike, equitably.
Avoid giving credit, so that cash customers
May not help pay for "poor debts."
We are bound to sell
Regardless of cost.
And confidently invite buyers to
Satisfy themselves by giving us a trial.

## The "OLD CORNER"

## CLOTHING HOUSE,

**24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,**

Is bound to maintain its well earned reputation for

**Fair Dealing and Low Prices.**

And our customers will be convinced that WE MEAN BUSINESS when we say that never before, at least since 1861, have such bargains been offered in Boston as we now offer them. During the holiday season, we have specially for

**1874. Dec. Jan. & Feb. 1875**

Boys' Dress Suits! Boys' School Suits! Boys' Skating Suits!!

In various styles and for all ages, from for from $4.50 upwards at about ONE-THIRD discount from the former prices. Also our usual assortment of

**Mens' Clothing and Underwear**

ALSO,

## OVERCOATS!

In Mixed Beaver, Blue and Black Beaver, Blue and Brown Chinchilla, Brown and Blue Moscow Beaver, and Brown Elysians.

## SURTOUTS AND SACKS

All of which will be offered at prices that will surprise those who have hitherto bought at even our well known low figures.

It is impossible in the brief limits of an advertisement to enumerate all the advantages of giving us a call, but we once more invite attention to the fact that purchasers of these Goods, which we have laid in this season, at HARD-PAN WHOLESALE CASH FIGURES, can save about one-third the cost of good clothing, as compared with the demands of other houses' for the SAME MATERIALS, MAKE AND STYLES. Men Youths, Boys or Children can save Three, Five, or Ten dollars on a Suit, for the next 60 days, at our store.

**Please make no mistake in our numbers as below,**

C. H. RICHARDS'

**"OLD CORNER,"**

**Lowest Price, Best Goods,**

**24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.**

---

## F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

# Lumber,

BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

WHARVES,

**Weymouth Landing.**

Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

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## OVERCOATS

At less prices than has been seen before since the late war.

**POPULAR PRICES!**

**$10, $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $23, $25, $28, $30.**

All of our own manufacture, made by Journeymen Tailors, and will fit as well as a garment made to measure, that would cost double the price charged for our Coats.

Every garment marked in plain figures.

**ONE PRICE.**

## WILMOT'S,

**121 Washingon St.,**

BOSTON.

22 33

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## Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

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## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,

## Funeral Undertakers,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse,** we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**Caskets or Coffins**

on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our

**NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH**

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 ly

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## COAL

**WOOD AND HAY,**

—AT—

**Wharf, East Braintree.**

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

**For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.**

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

**J. F. SHEPPARD.**

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**BROWN'S BOOTS,** Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles, French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

***Headquarters for WHITE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.***

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

**NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.**

## J. K. BROWN.

---

## SAMUEL CURTIS, COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,**

**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,

FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

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## COWS

**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Apply to or address

**J. W. HARDWICK,**

6tf WEYMOUTH LANDING.

---

## HAY and STRAW

**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

## An Auctioneer,

I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.

NOBLE MORSE.

North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

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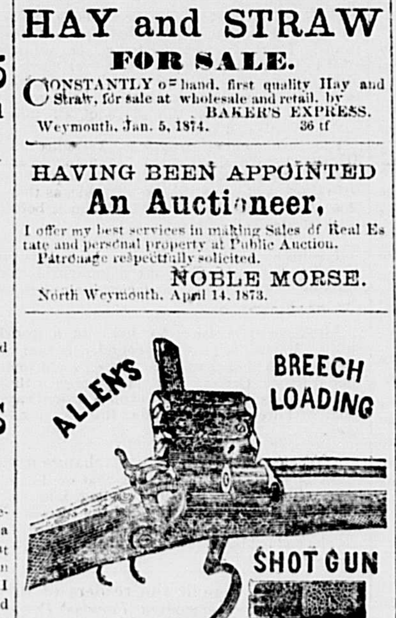


## JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Guns, Rifles & Pistols**

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

**Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,**

**BOSTON.**

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co's Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL, JOHN W. LOVELL,
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

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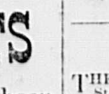

## GASTON HOUSE,

Commercial St., Weymouth L'dg

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he is ready to accommodate them with Lodgings and Meals at reasonable rates. I hope you will recognize the place under its new name.

Open eve day, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

30tf C. S. CLAPP, Proprietor.

---

## Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

**S. W. PRATT.**

---

THE WEYMOUTH

## Memorial Pamphlet,

CONTAINING the Address of Mr. Adams and the other Addresses on the occasion of the late Celebration of the 250th Anniversay of Settlement of the town, with a detailed account of that Celebration, making a Volume of 107 pages, is just published, and will be offered for sale to the citizens of Weymouth by Canvassers in the several Wards.

Price of bound Volume, 30 cents.
" " Pamphlet " 15 "
or two copies for 25 cents.

Per order of Committee.
JAS. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Weymouth, Dec. 10, 1874.

---

## H. N. OUR,

## Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, { South of Village Cemetery,

**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

---

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE.

**Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.**

# THE ALDINE

**THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.**

ISSUED MONTHLY.

*A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully carried out.*

The necessity of a popular medium for representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.—*THE ALDINE.*

*THE ALDINE,* while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate this quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST: AND THEN, THERE IS THE CHROMO, BESIDES!

The national feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE,* as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustrations of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE,* is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

**PREMIUMS FOR 1875.**

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil collors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"Man's Unselfish Friend,"**

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

**THE ALDINE ART UNION.**

The Union owns the originals of *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE.* This feature only applies to subscribers who pay FOR ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

**TERMS.**

**One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and Art Union.**

**$.600 per annum, in advance.**

(No Charge for postage.)

SPECIMEN COPIES OF *THE ALDINE,* 50 CENTS.

*THE ALDINE* wil hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, WISHOUT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLISHERS, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**

ANY person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY.

59 MALIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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## $10.75

WILL BUY A BARREL OF

**PRATT'S HAXALL,**

The best Flour sold in this County,

AT

**A. J. BATES & Co's,**

**East Braintree.**

---

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by SALOME BRIGGS, of Weymouth, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving surety or sureties on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

35 37 J. H. COBB, Register.

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## THE SUN.

**DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.**

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage, added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 20 a year, POSTAGE PREPAID. No DISCOUNTS FROM THIS RATE.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address "THE SUN," New York City.

---

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm existing as CURTIS & DERBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN CURTIS,
E. C. DERBY.

South Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1874.

---

## Agents Wanted

FOR THE BEST

## Steam Washer

LOOK HERE, WEARY WOMAN! There is REST FOR YOU! Steam will do your work! J. C TILTON'S IMPROVED STEAM WASHER, or WOMAN'S FRIEND!

Nothing like it in use! No rubbing, no pounding, no turning or tearing, no clumsy cylinder, and no twenty or thirty dollars expense. Steam does it all! It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour! All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board!

The subscriber having recently purchased the latest improved right for Norfolk Co., including West Roxbury, now offers this extra inducement. On receipt of five dollars he will ship to any person in the County of Norfolk, a complete Steam Washer, as a sample, with full directions how to use it, and also a patented Receipt by which Soap can be easily made, pure and white as snow, costing but one cent per lb. (Will send Soap receipt alone for 75 cents.)

Bear in mind that for five dollars you get the receipt free, and besides the Steamer a large sized Wash Boiler. Now is the time for those who need a new one to avail themselves of this opportunity, for it works like a wonder, never failing to do all claimed for it.

Agents wanted. Town rights for sale. All orders promptly attended to. Address D. L. WOOD.

28 32 North Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass.

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## Desirable Residence & Nice Shop

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice House and Stable and two acres of good Land, on which are a large lot of Fruit Trees and Currants.

The house is 24x30 feet, with L 18x30 connecting house with stable, which is 24x24; all in good repair. House painted white, with green blinds. Never failing well of splendid water and pump in ell. In house are eight rooms, four lower rooms painted and papered; rooms all finished but front hall.

Also, an excellent Water Power, 22 feet head, good 2 foot Whitney iron water wheel and good Shop 28x35, clapboarded and painted. Machinery consists of good Planer, with Rotary Bed, nearly new; one Jointing Saw and Bench; one Splitting Saw and Bench; one Gig Saw; one Boring and Mortising Machine; one good Tenoning Machine; one Turning Lathe, all with belts and in good running order. The above property is situated in the town of Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., between two villages, 2 1-2 miles from depot, 1-2 mile from church, one hundred rods from school and store. Price $3000.

For further particulars, address A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Canaan, N. H. 28 30

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AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

## ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Z. E. IS a DICTIONARY of LANGUAGE. It contains every word in the English language with its derivation and definition.

Z. E. IS a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. It has a sketch of every noted person of all ages, many of them with portraits.

Z. E. IS a COMPLETE GAZETTEER.— It has a description of every country, sea, lake, river, mountain, town, &c., in the world.

Z. E. IS a MEDICAL DICTIONARY. It contains description of diseases, remedies, instruments, surgical operations, &c., &c.

Z. E. IS a HISTORY of the World. It contains a description of the migration of races, the progress of nations, their customs, laws, religions, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE NATURAL HISTORY. It describes all animals, birds, insects and repasles.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on BOTANY. It describes every plant, flower, vegetable, and tree; with their properties, uses, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on MECHANICS. It describes all new inventions, engines, machinery, tools, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE CHURCH HISTORY. It describes, impartially, the various divisions of the church of all ages.

Z.E. IS EQUAL to a WHOLE LIBRARY of WORKS. It describes every material or non-material thing that is capable of description in the language.

Z.E. IS WELL ILLUSTRATED. It contains nearly three thousand engravings of persons, animals, plants, trees, machines, buildings, &c.

A specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent to any address on the receipt of 10 cents. Sold only by subscription. Agents and Canvassers wanted.

**T. ELWOOD ZELL,**

**17 & 19 South Sixth Street,**

30 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

---

## To Let.

TWO GOOD HOUSES and a STORE, on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing.

Apply to JOHN O. FOYE.

Weymouth, Sept. 23, 1874. 22tf

---

## "GOOD NEWS" RANGES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a

NEW

**Stove and Tin Store,**

NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,

and respectfully solicits a share of patronage in our line, hoping by strict attention to business to merit the same. We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**Kitchen Furnishing Goods and STOVES!**

We are Agent for the celebrated GOOD NEWS RANGE, with high and low Hot Closets, made entirely of new iron, with improvements over all other Stoves, with Clinkerless Grates, Mica Doors which show the fire, Drier for airing Clothes, and many other improvements.

**ALSO, MANY OTHER KINDS OF GOOD STOVES.**

**ALL KINDS OF JOBBING**

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**Plumbing, Roofing, Setting New and Repairing Old Furnaces;**

in fact, any work in our line. Having had nearly thirty years experience at the business, we feel that we are not overrating ourselves to say that we understand our business thoroughly.

All MENDING done, such as soldering Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other Tin Ware, the same day it is brought to the shop, as we fire up our solder pot every afternoon.

CALL AND SEE OUR

**GOOD NEWS RANGES,**

with high and low (with or without) Hot Closets.

STOVES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

**JOSEPH I. BATES.**

11 37

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

**GEO. S. BAKER,**

**Weymouth Landing.**

---

## W. F. BURRELL,

**Teacher of Piano and Organ,**

EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.

---

## WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

**Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,**

and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount at Risk, April 1, 1874, | $2,509,049.00 |
| Cash Assets | $21,963.78 |
| Deposit Notes | 96,714.06 |
| Absolute funds of the Company | $118,677.84 |

N. L. WHITE, President.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

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## BUILDINGS

**MOVED AND RAISED.**

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

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## BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

**PICTURE FRAMES**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

**Ready Made Frames**

ON HAND.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

# GEO. S. BAKER,

***Washington Square, Weymouth.***

---

## The Smith American Organ Company

**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.*

**150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.**

**50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.**

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

**THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.**

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the [illegible] of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**

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## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5th, 1874,

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.
NEW BEDFORD via TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm.
NEWPORT, 8.43 am; 4.30 pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.55 pm.
FALL RIVER via TAUNTON, 8.43 am, 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm.; via BRIDGEWATER, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5, 6.50, 8, 11.20 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 am, 3.36 pm.
TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 5, 6.50, 7.45, 8, 11.20 am; 12 m; 3.35 pm.
NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.43 am., 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.34, 7.36, 9.14 am; 12.36, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 7.01, 8.01, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.10 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.12, 8.16 9.32 am; 12.55, 5.18 pm.
MIDDLEBORO, 8 am.; 3.35, 4, 6; pm. RETURN, 6.10, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.
BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11.00 am; 12 m.; 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.31, 6.45, 7.28, 9.25, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.48 pm.
BROCKTON, 8, 11.50 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.56, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.
PLYMOUTH, 7.30 [via Duxbury] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30 [via Duxbury] 5, 6.15; [via Duxbury] pm. RETURN, 4.45 [via Duxbury] 6.35, 6.40, [via Duxbury] 9.15 am; 2.55 [via Duxbury] 3.40 pm.
EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.28, 9.30, 11.28 am; 4.03 pm.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH AND ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12m; 2.30, 5, 6.45 pm. RETURN. (S. Abington) 6.10, 7.15, 9.50 am.; 12 m; 4.17 pm; (South Weymouth) 6.27, 7.36, 10.09 am; 12.19, 4.38 pm.
KINGSTON, 7.30, [via Duxbury.] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30, [via Duxbury.] 5, 6.15; [via Duxbury.] pm. RETURN, 4.55, [via Duxbury.] 6.45, 6.52 [via Duxbury.] 9.25 am; 3.05 [via Duxbury.] 3.49 pm.
DUXBURY AND COHASSET RAILROAD.—7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, So. Duxbury, 5.05, 7.02 am; 3.15 pm.
SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.48, 7.56 am; 1, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.59, 8.11 am; 1.14, 4.27, 5.58 pm. Nantasket, E. Weymouth, N. Weymouth, Weymouth, E. Braintree, 7.38, 11 am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.52, 8.03 am; 1.07, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth) 6.27, 7.09, 8.22 am; 1.22, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (N. Weymouth) 6.32, 7.14, 8.27 am; 1.26, 4.40, 6.10 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.18, 8.31 am; 1.30, 4.44, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (East Braintree) 6.41, 7.22, 8.34 am; 1.33, 4.48, 6.18 pm.
SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.50, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m; 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.57, 6.57, 7.23, 7.40, 7.51, 8.27, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am.; 12.53, 1.52, 3.43, 4.50, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.
BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.59, 6.47, 7.28, 7.34, 7.49, 7.55, 8.30, 8.55, 9.30, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.59, 3.48, 4.53, 5.30, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.20 pm.
QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.07, 6.54, 7.33, 7.41, 7.57, 8.01, 8.35, 9.01, 9.37, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.03, 1.46, 3.56, 5.00, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.30 pm.
NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.50, 8.11, 8.51, 9.11, 9.47, 10.35, 11.08 am; 12.30, 1.58, 4.06, 5.21, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.
HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15 11 am; 12m.; 12.40, 1.05, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6, 6.20, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.24, 7.08, 7.19, 7.54, 8.16, 9.04, 9.15, 9.52, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.41, 2.02, 2.03, 4.11, 5.15, 5.27, 6.07, 6.45, 8.52, 10.43 pm.
WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.45, 5, 6.15 pm. RETURN 6.02, 6.58, 8.49 am; 1.42, 4.52, 6.14 pm.
CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis and Provincetown, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN (Hyannis) 6.45 am; 2.07 pm. RETURN, (Provincetown,) 5.00 am. 12.20 pm.
WOODS HOLE, 8 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.
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a Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. g Saturdays only. d Or on arrival of Boat from New York. { Mondays only.

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THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS, } SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1874.

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**CURE.** The best Spring Bitters that is yet known for man or woman. A pleasant medicine. Can be right round while taking the medicine, gaining in health and strength every day.

*Unsolicited Testimonials.*

**CURE.** CANAAN, N. H., Jan. 13, 1854. MRS. LINUS BELCHER: I have sold out the medicine I bought of you, and I can truly say that I believe it to be the GREATEST REMEDY for humors and best BLOOD CLEANSER I ever knew. It excels all the humor medicines of this age for SALT RHEUM, which is the pest of this nation. My husband inherited SALT RHEUM from his mother and LIVER COMPLAINT. For years, in warm weather, he was feeble, his skin flabby and sallow, no appetite, had inward heat and sometimes faintness and nausea; also a heart difficulty. In winter and at some other times have had boils, erysipelas sores, which finally ended in a brawny substance gathering on his head, in his beard, and in spots on his body, with an itching, burning, etc. At length physicians pronounced it Salt Rheum. It afflicted the skin and also ate into the flesh till warm weather came on, and then would strike inward. Often we feared that he would sink into a consumptive's grave. His blood was thin and watery, and often had a cough, and had the palpitation severely if he overtaxed his strength, or if his stomach was empty; this was for over fifteen years. Last August his humor struck inwardly, had nausea and pain in his bowels, and we thought he could not live much longer. I laughingly said I would give him some of the FEMALE CURE, and that would cure him. I gave him a spoonful, and in five minutes the pain and nausea was gone (it had been there all day), and from that hour he began to mend. Four times a day, after eating and at bed-time, he took a tablespoonful. It kept his bowels regular, threw out the humor, gave him an appetite, cured his heart difficulty, and after taking seven bottles the humor was killed. He continued to take your MEDICINE until he had taken twelve bottles.—Now his flesh looks like new, his health is good, his sleep refreshing, and looks younger by ten years. His flesh and skin looks like new, and he is hearty and happy. All praise is due to your medicine, under Providence. Another man has been blessed by it equally as remarkable. I wish you would send me one dozen more bottles of the FEMALE CURE by express.

P. S.—My husband tried everything and had eight different doctors before taking the FEMALE CURE. MRS. MARY A. JONES.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

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## THE YEAR 1874.

### A Chronological History of the Closing Year—Notable Events.

JANUARY.

2. A political crisis in Spain; Castelar succeeded by Serrano.

6. Meeting of the New York legislature and reception of Governor Dix's message.

9. Caleb Cushing nominated to the Chief-Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court.—The death of James Brooks is formally announced in the House of Representatives.—Cabinet crisis in France—the members tender their resignation.—Jacob Mechella,* the Russian murderer, hanged in Jersey City.—Anniversary of the death (and second burial) of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, in England.

11. Death of Gail Borden, the inventor of condensed milk, at Borden, in Texas.

13. Large fire in Boston.—Great fire in Natick, Mass.—Cartagena, Spain, surrendered to the besieging army.—The house of Jacob Stiner, on Sixtieth street, New York city, destroyed by fire; Mr. Stiner and his wife and daughter lose their lives.—An attempted workingmen's parade in New York city is interrupted by the police.—The substitute Salary bill is passed by the House of Representatives.

14. Caleb Cushing's nomination to the Chief-Justiceship withdrawn at his own request.—Attempted assassination of Iwakura, in Japan,

17. Death of the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, at Mount Airy, North Carolina.

19. Morrison R. Waite nominated Chief Justice.

20. Two large fires in Chicago.

22. Death of Parepa Rosa, the singer, at London.—Loss of the ship Panther, from Naniamo to San Francisco; twenty-three lives lost.

23. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Marie of Russia at St. Petersburgh.

26. Report of Dr. Livingstone's death received.

27. Fatal railroad disaster in Scotland.

28. Death of Ex-Chief Justice James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

29. Burning of the new Olympic theatre, at Philadelphia; two firemen killed.

FEBRUARY.

1. Large fire in Constantinople.

3. Death of King William Lunalilo of the Sandwich Islands.

4. Beginning of the temperance crusade at New Vienna, Ohio.

11. A platform adopted, at St. Louis, by the National Grange.

13. Fall of a brewery in Philadelphia; eleven men killed and eleven wounded.—Large fire in London. The Panopticon burns, causing a loss of $15,000,000.

17. Resignation of the Gladstone ministry in England.—Execution at Concord, N. H., of Franklin Evans.—Large fire at Sing Sing, N. Y. Loss, $150,000.—The New York Independent Grangers declare their principles.

18. Mr. Disraeli accepts the Premiership in England.

20. The new British Ministry is declared.

23. News received of the signing of the Peace Treaty in Ashantee.

25. Report received of the re-opening of the Ashantee war.—Strike on the Erie railroad.—President Grant sends to Congress a message on the Centennial.

26. Defeat in Congress of the franking bill.

28. Close of the Tichborne trial, after a continuance of one hundred and eighty days.—Railroad disaster in Canada.

MARCH.

2. Boiler explosion in England; twenty persons killed.

3. The investigation of certain revenue abuses is begun by the Ways and Means committee in Washington.

5. Defeat in Congress of the franking bill.

7. Official report of the British victory in Ashantee.

8. Death of Millard Fillmore at Buffalo.—Murder of Rev. John Stevens in Mexico.

11. Death, at Washington, of Charles Sumner.

16. Funeral of Sumner in Boston.

22. Death, at Washington, of Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant.

24. Explosion of the steamboat Crescent City on the Mississippi river, ten miles below Memphis. Sixteen lives lost.

25. Great battle at Bilbao, in Spain.—Tenement house in Mott street, New York, burned. A mother and three children killed.

28. The English University boat race is won by the crew of Cambridge.

31. Intelligence received of the loss of the steamer Nile, on her way from Hong Kong to Yokohama. Eighty persons drowned.

APRIL.

1. Large fatal fire in Millerstown, Pa. Seven persons killed.

2. Wreck and abandonment of the French Transatlantic Company's steamship Europe in the Atlantic ocean. Crew and passengers saved.

6. Passage of the finance bill in the United States Senate.

7. Adoption of the ten-hour system by New York master mechanics.

9. Explosion of the steamer Tigress, of Polaris fame, at St. Johns, N. F. Twenty-two men killed.—Fatal boiler explosion at Hamilton, Scotland.

14. Passage of the Currency bill in the United States House of Representatives.—Abandonment at sea of the French Transatlantic Company's steamship L'Amerique.

15. Fatal coal mine explosion at Dukinfield, England. Fifty-three men killed.—Terrible tornado in and near Nashville, Tennessee.

17. Governor Kellogg informs President Grant of severe floods in Louisiana, and asks aid for the sufferers.—Mr. Washburn elected to the United States Senate in the place of Charles Sumner.

18. Funeral, in England, of Dr. Livingstone.

21. Hard fighting at Little Rock, Arkansas, between the adherents of Brooks and Baxter.

22. The President vetoes the Currency bill.

24. Fatal fall of a building in Stockton street, Brooklyn.—Serious railroad disaster, near Norwich, Connecticut.

25. Two railroad disasters in England. Twenty persons killed and wounded.

27. Arrest of the boy Jesse Pomeroy, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, for the murder of a child.—Suspension of the Freedman's Savings Bank, at Washington.

28. The Senate votes to sustain the Currency veto.

30. Jacob Waltz, the murderer, is hung at Catskill, N. Y. (after fatally injuring his jailer.)

MAY.

2. Explosion of the paper mill at Shawangunk, near Kingston, New York. Seven men killed.—Marshal Serrano takes possession of Bilbao, in Spain.

11. General O. O. Howard is acquitted of charges made against him in connection with his management of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington.

12. Application is made for a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the Samaha Bay Company.—The French National Assembly meets at Versailles.—Large fire in the Bastile Quarter at Paris.

13. A new ministry is formed in Spain.—The Czar of Russia arrives at Dover, England.—The Yellowstone Expedition returns to Chicago.—Capture of Vasquez, the bandit, in California.

14. The United States Senate passes Senator Sherman's substitute for the House Currency bill.

16. Bursting of a dam at Mill River, near Williamsburg, Mass. One hundred and fifty lives lost.—Resignation of the Ministry in France.—Departure of Roman Catholic Pilgrims from New York.

18. Great fire in Galata, near Constantinople.

19. The Moiety bill passed by the House of Representatives.

20. Acquittal of Professor Swing, in Chicago.

21. Marriage, at the White House, of Miss Nelly Grant to Mr. Sartoris.—Henri Rochefort, the Communist (escaped from the French Penal colony at New Caledonia) arrives at San Francisco.

22. A new cabinet is formed in France.

23. The United States Senate passes Sumner's Civil Rights bill.

25. Strike of the omnibus drivers of New York.

26. The United States Senate passes the Centennial bill.

27. Death in Washington of Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick, senior officer on the retired navy list.—The monument of Ellsworth is unvailed at Mechanicsville, New York.

30. Henri Rochefort arrives in New York.

31. The ship British Admiral stranded on King's Island. Seventy-three lives lost.

JUNE.

1. The President accepts the resignation of Mr. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, makes him Judge of the Court of Claims, and Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, is made Secretary of the Treasury.—Attempted assassination of the Prince of Saxe Weimar.

9. Death in France of Jean Francois Landriot, Archbishop of Rheims.—The American Catholic Pilgrims received in Rome by the Pope.

10. The "Moiety bill" is passed by the United States Senate.

11. Strike of miners in Ohio.

16. Attempted lynching of Henri Rochefort in Ireland.

18. Battle at Alcera, in Spain. Prince Henry, son of Henry of Bourbon is slain.—The Canadian reciprocity treaty is sent to the United States Senate by President Grant.

20. The House of Representatives passes the Conference Committee's Currency bill, agreed to by the Senate.—Intelligence reaches Constantinople of a collision on the sea of Marmora, and the loss of a Turkish vessel, with three hundred and twenty lives.

22. The President signs the "Conference Currency bill."

23. Fatal fall of a church floor in Syracuse.—Congress adjourns.—Dedication of a new memorial hall at Harvard College.

24. Postmaster-General Creswell resigns; Eugene Hale, of Maine, appointed to the place.

25. Two Police Commissioners of New York—Charlick and Gardiner—declared guity of misdemeanor.

30. Death in New York city, of Henry Grinnell, the patron of Arctic exploration.

JULY.

1. The abduction, in Philadelphia, of Charlie Ross. — Resignation of Postmaster-General Hale.

3. Marshall Jewell is appointed Postmaster-General.

4. More than one hundred houses burned at Alleghany City, Penn.

6. Fatal railroad accident at Stony Creek, Conn.

7. The Quaker Indian Agent, Mr. Miles, makes a report on the alarming hostilities at the West.

10. Henry Ward Beecher's demand for an investigation made public.—A pleasure yacht capsizes, and five persons are drowned, off Atlantic City, N. J.—Great fire at Weehawken docks, New Jersey. Oil to the value of $250,000 was consumed.

13. Attempted assassination of Bismarck by Kullmann.—Another flood in Massachusetts.

14. Another great fire in Chicago. Loss $4,000,000.

18. The college boat race, on Saratoga lake, is won by the crew of Columbia college.—Collision of two express trains near Canasaraga, N. Y. One man killed and ten injured.

26. A great flood at Pittsburgh, Pa. More than one hundred lives lost.—A land-slide at Alarra, Spain, kills two hundred persons.—A Carlist magazine explodes at Quiza, in Spain, killing thirty men.

31. The Centennial of Chemistry observed at Northumberland, Pa., and appropriate ceremonies held in memory of Joseph Priestley.

AUGUST.

5. Burning of the steamboat Pat Rogers, on the Ohio river, below Aurora. More than fifty lives lost.

7. Sinking of the Mississippi steamer Henry Ames. Three lives lost.

9. Escape of Marshal Bazaine from the isle of Sainte Marguerite.

10. Great floods in India reported.—Death of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois.

15. Collision on the Pennsylvania railroad near Trenton. Three men killed and ten wounded.

17. England, France and Austria recognize the Spanish government.

18. Death, in England, of Sir William Fairbairn, who built the first British iron ship.

24. Colliery explosion near Hanley, Staffordshire, England. Eight miners killed.

28. Beecher acquitted by the committee of his church.

SEPTEMBER.

7. The town of Meningen, Germany, nearly destroyed by fire.

11. Collision on the Great Eastern railway, near Norwich, England. Twenty persons killed and fifty injured.

15. Outbreak in Louisiana.

19. Burning of Granite Mill No. 1, at Fall River, Mass. More than twenty persons, mostly girls, killed, and thirty wounded.

22. Collision on the Belvidere railroad, near Warren, N. J., caused by an open switch. One person killed and several wounded.—Great typhoon in China.

28. Terrific gale at Charleston, S. C. Damages, $250,000.

29. Burning of the Atlantic Block, Long Branch.

30. Fatal collision on the Alleghany Valley railroad, near Bethlehem, Pa.

OCTOBER.

1. Fitch-Sherman wedding.—Burning of the Grand Hotel, at Saratoga.

2. A barge load of gunpowder explodes on the Regent's canal, London, killing twelve persons and injuring many others and destroying a great deal of property.

3. Moulton and Tilton indicted.—Beecher appears before the grand jury.

6. Count von Arnim arrested.

8. Collision on the North Pennsylvania railroad. Four persons seriously injured.

13. The village of Ovid, N. Y., nearly destroyed by fire.—The Turkish town of Akhiolyi, on the Black sea, totally destroyed by fire.

15. Unveiling of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.

16. Fiji annexed to England.

19. Large fire at Montreal.—Daring bank robbery at Nashua, N. H.

23. Reported capture of Nana Sahib.

28. Burning of a cotton mill in Over, England; ten lives lost.

NOVEMBER.

2. Recovery of the direct Atlantic cable.

13. Political excitement in Copenhagen.

16. Strike of the 'longshoremen in New York.

17. Explosion of the tug boat Lily at Hell Gate; three men killed.—The coast packet Empire foundered while approaching her dock at New Orleans; fourteen passengers and several of the crew lost.—Burning of the immigrant ship Cospatrick, from London for Auckland; 474 lives lost.

19. Explosion in a chemical factory at St. Denis, France; three persons killed and fifteen wounded.—A boat of the English war-ship Aurora run down in the Clyde; seventeen men drowned.

20. Terrible colliery explosion at Warren Vale, Yorkshire, England; twenty-four miners killed.

22. Terrible storm in Alabama.

24. Shock of earthquake in Massachusetts.

30. Death of W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New York.

DECEMBER.

2. Large fire at Wilton, New Hampshire.

4. The Spanish coasting steamer Thomas Brooks wrecked near Guantanamo; thirty lives lost.

5. News received of the loss of the ship Pontiac, from England for Bombay; twenty-six sailors drowned.—Bursting of a pneumatic cylinder at Fall River, Mass.; a number of persons killed.

7. Reassembling of the Forty-third Congress at Washington, and reception of the President's message and department reports.

8. Dispatches bearing this date tell of a desperate battle fought at Venezuela between the government and insurgent troops.—Railroad disaster at Boca, Nevada; two persons killed and two wounded.

9. Great Britain accepts the invitation to the centennial.—Disastrous gale on the British coast; many lives lost and a large amount of property destroyed.

12. End of the Argentine insurrection.

13. A dying burglar, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, confesses that he was implicated in the abduction of Charlie Ross.

14. News received of the loss of the steamer Mongol, from Shanghai for New York; sixteen lives lost.—Large fires in Boston; loss, $500,000.

19. News received of the burning of the steamship Japan, on its way to China; fearful loss of life.—Von Arnim sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Bismarck is warned of another plot against his life.—Another dam bursts in Massachusetts.—The German Parliament passes the Imperial budget and adjourns.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, succeeds in his attempt to walk 500 miles in six days.

21. A powder magazine near Constantinople explodes, killing two hundred persons.—Explosion in a sawmill at Angelica, Shawans county, Wisconsin; fifteen men killed and twenty wounded.

23. Two railway collisions in England.—Arrival of King Kalakaua in New York.

24. The difficulties with the Turcoman tribes in Khiva reported settled.—A shocking railway accident near Woodstock, England; thirty persons killed and fifty wounded, some of the latter mortally.—An explosion at Bingall Hil Colliery, England; twenty miners killed.

28. Death in New York of Gerrit Smith.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Domestic Recipes.

LONDON BROWN.—For six pounds of yarn or cloth take one and a quarter pounds camwood, two ounces quercitron bark, one pound logwood, four ounces copperas. Boil the camwood, quercitron and logwood for an hour; add the copperas; put in the yarn and stir briskly for half an hour at boiling heat. Rinse in cold water.

A PERMANENT BLUE.—Boil the cloth in a brass kettle an hour, in a solution containing five parts of alumn and three parts of tartar for every thirty-two parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of chemic blue, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive, in the desired color.

APPLE JELLY.—Cut your apples in quarters (do not pare or core them), dip each quarter into clear water, and put them into a jar to cook in the oven until quite tender; then strain the juice as usual, and boil with a pound of sugar to a pint of the juice. The most delicious jelly will be the result, with the full, pure flavor of the apple heightened by the cores having been left in, and not spoiled by the objectionable addition of lemon peel and juice.

HARD TIMES PLUM PUDDING.—Quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, the same of grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins and flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of molasses and half a pint of milk; all of which must be well mixed together, and boiled in a mold for three and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about four hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

CURING HAMS.—A good recipe is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the salt on them until the shank looks white and the skin draws down tight; when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

### Softening Hard Water.

This is usually done with sal soda, but the effect is to hurt the clothes that are washed in the water thus prepared, and the hands also. It is because there is an excess of the soda, more than unites with the acid of the water, which makes it hard. The remedy is easy: Use enough of the salt to take up the acid, and no more. In this way both acid and soda disappear, leaving a neutral salt which is harmless. The water will be soft. Test a certain amount of water, beginning with a very little soda, and adding more if you find you need it. With our own spring water, which is hard, a lump of soda the size of a large pea to a pint of water is about the right proportion. Of course the amount of the salt should be according to the degree of hardness of the water.

## What he Did.

A reporter of one of the smaller journals of Paris asked the manager of a theater to give him two seats for a certain performance. The manager refused, and the journalist said to him: "Your refusal will cost you 40,000 francs ($8,000)." For six months after the paper to which the reporter was attached praised the theater in this wise: "Monsieur X. is a magnificent director. He has a good company, and his entertainments are excellent. His management is intelligent. He knows what the people of Paris want. What a pity it is that the staircases of the theater are of wood. If a fire should break out, the audience would have little chance to escape." The result of this was that the manager was forced to build an iron staircase which cost him $10,000.

## Two Little Girls.

The Pittsburgh *Post* contains the following: "About three years ago Robert McClellan, of North Fayette township, buried two little girls, twins, side by side. About a week ago their bodies were disinterred for the purpose of removing them to another part of the cemetery. One of the bodies was found so far decayed that but little of it remained. The other was found to be petrified, and the contour of the body so perfectly retained that even its finger-nails were complete. What appears strange is that the bodies were subject to the same agencies after death, with such diverse effects."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A man calling himself A. Bailey, and claiming to be extensively engaged in crushing quartz in California, was arrested in Montpelier, Vt., on charge of swindling. He had been operating in several cities in New England, generally purchasing machinery and giving bogus drafts, and effecting loans on his checks. His operations amount to $10,000......A serious collision occurred on the East river, New York, during a fog, between a ferry boat and a cattle boat, at a time when the ferry boats are crowded with people returning to their homes from their day's labor. One man was instantly killed, and several fatally injured, one of the injured men dying shortly after the accident......Mr. Byerly, who was killed by Gov. Warmoth, in New Orleans, received six wounds, any one of which was fatal....Patrick Wallace, a drunken laborer, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., murdered his wife Margaret by knocking her brains out with a hickory stick......The survivors only of the wreck of the burned ship Cospatrick were picked up. These were the second mate, named Henry McDonald, and two sailors. They had been ten days drifting about in the boat. During a greater portion of this time they sustained their lives by drinking human blood and eating human flesh taken from the bodies of others, their companions, who died in the boat ......The late Gerrit Smith will long be remembered for his generous gifts to the deserving. He inherited from his father 1,500,000 acres of land, and this he gave with a liberal hand. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1797.

Additional details of the burning of the Cospatrick only increases the horror of that disaster. The fire seems to have spread with such rapidity that the vessel was burned from end to end before a half hour had elapsed after the flames were discovered. Of course the five hundred people on board—for there was nearly that number—were readily panic stricken; and it will strike the reader as being an awful thing that only two boats, carrying thirty persons each, got away from the ship. These staid by the burning vessel from the midnight of Nov. 17 until the 19th, when the wreck sunk. Out of these sixty persons only three lived to tell the tale of their woes and suffering....George Reilly was convicted of burglary in the second degree, in breaking into the miser Luther Bryant's rooms in New York, from which $123,000 worth of money and valuables were stolen. He was sentenced to ten years in State prison..... Two men, captured in Pulaski county, Ark., a few weeks ago for robbing a store and boat in Yell county, were convicted in the Circuit Court at Little Rock, and sent to the penitentiary for five years. The men belonged to a gang of four who are supposed to be the Gadshillers.....Mrs. Cronk, of Wanaque, N. J., who was charged with killing James Luke, a neighbor, who frequently offered her insults, has been indicted for manslaughter. The Passaic county prosecutor made an effort to induce the grand jury to indict for murder in the first degree, but without success......Commodore Vanderbilt has purchased from Mr. B. Waterman, of New Jersey, the bay trotting gelding Boy for $6,000. .....The election in Newburyport, Mass., for Mayor in place of Cushing, elected and declined, resulted in the choice of the Hon. B. F. Atkinson, Republican, over Eliphalet Griffin, Democrat, by 46 majority in a total vote of 1,352.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Evanston, Wwoming Territory, by which eight persons were killed......Mayor Sawyer, acting as counsel for the families of four men who were killed by the falling of the bucket of shaft No. 5 of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad tunnel, is to sue the company, laying damages at $100,000......Two notorious horse thieves named Tom Cox and George Alexander, who murdered a man named White at Springfield last October, were killed near Okmulgee, Indian Territory, by detective York, of Springfield. Another notorious outlaw, named Kinch West, was mortally wounded..... On and after the 1st day of January, 1875, all printed matter of the second class in the United States destined for Canada will be treated as though it was destined for the United States, the arrangement with the Canadian postal authorities being that it shall be delivered there free of charge. All matter of this class coming into our offices from Canada will be delivered by this department free of charge. The same rule also applies to transient newspapers and postal cards. On and after Feb. 1, 1875, the single letter rate to Canada will be three cents, prepayment obligatory, and all letters received from Canada will be delivered free of charge....Pierola, the Peruvian insurgent, has been defeated by President Pardo. He fled to Bolivia, and many of his followers were captured.....Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, charged with murder in the killing of D. C. Byerly in New Orleans, was acquitted......Small-pox of the most malignant type is raging among the Indians at Pickonock, on the Gatineau river. The bodies of nine children were at one time lying unburied. The Indians are in a pitiful state of destitution, the male portion being either dead or having left the place......Near Port Jervis, on a train of the Erie railroad, a soldier named John Nagle, just discharged from the United States army, was robbed by "three-card monte" gamblers of $450, the result of five years' savings...... The deposits in the savings banks in Massachusetts increased over $14,000,000 during the last year, making the total $217,452,120.84.

Jeremiah Post, a farmer, of East Meadow, Long Island, went to New York with a load of hay. On his return he stopped at Hempstead and took several drinks. In the morning his wife, alarmed at his absence, went to the barn. There she saw the wagon overturned, and found Mr. Post under the wagon, his neck broken. The wagon was loaded with slabs, and had been upset by piles of stones...... Since the famine set in in Asia Minor 50,000 persons have migrated from various parts of the country to the city of Adana, half of whom have since succumbed to disease. The strange climate, distress, and extreme rapaciousness of the tax-gatherers aggravate the mortality. ....Mrs. Nolan was found dead in bed in Chicago with a knife wound in her side. Her two little children are too young to give any account of the mother's death. The husband said his wife died about nine o'clock. That he went for help, and afterward got drunk, and failed to return. He professes to know nothing about his wife's wounds.... Two men, Fuller and Clemens, at Fredericksburg, Mo., quarreled about whisky, and Clemens shot Fuller with a double-barreled shot gun, putting the contents of two barrels into him. Fuller, although nearly blown to pieces, stabbed Clemens, almost disemboweling him. Both men died... ..Another case similar to the Guibord litigation is likely to arise out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to bury the remains of a late murderer at St. Marie, in consecrated ground. The remains are interred for the present in an unconsecrated portion of the cemetery......The recent labor disputs in the Bestroada slate quarries, South Wales, which lasted nearly three months, cost the workmen about $123,000, besides the loss in wages......There are nearly 22,000 granges organized in the United States. Missouri, Iowa, and Tennessee are the banner States. The membership exceeds 1,300,000. It is claimed that the order has now over $17,000,000 invested in elevators, grain warehouses, flour mills, agricultural implements, cattle-feeding materials, and similar factories, banks, fire, and storm insurance companies......The Spanish army accepted Don Alphonso as King. The young man is a son of ex-Queen Isabella, and eighteen years of age.

Late accounts from Asia Minor show that the distress from the famine is increasing. There is much disease, and many deaths occur daily. ......The Emperor William, in a speech in reply to New-Year congratulations, expressed his gratification at the continuance of peace in Europe, which, he said, it was the first duty of the German Empire to preserve......The serious troubles in the Indian Territory commenced as follows: Jack Doubletooth and Thomas Cox brought a load of whisky into the Territory from Kansas, when they were met by deputy sheriffs Kousine and Colston, with a posse, who had gone out to "spill" the whisky, under the laws of the Cherokee nation. Doubletooth and Cox resisted. A fight ensued, and they were both killed, and Kousine and Colston were wounded. The latter, after being wounded, fled to the brush, but Kousine was taken home by the posse. Wash. Mays, another Indian, who had a grudge against Colston, gathered a body of friends, pursued and overtook him, and riddled his body with bullets. May and his party then fled to Chouteau, intrenched themselves in a log-house, and declared they would not be taken alive......The debt of the United States less cash in the Treasury January 1, 1875, $2,142,598,302.02; December 1, 1874, $2,138,938,334.14. Increase of debt during the past month, $3,659,967,88; decrease of debt since June 30, 1874, $489,939,14.

Richard S. Borum, of Lee county, Miss., his wife, two children, and three negro boys were murdered, and their bodies consumed with the building. Such of the remains as could be found were taken to West Point for interment. Intense excitement exists there, but there is no cleu to the murderers......Complete returns of the Manitoba election show that 8 Democrat, 5 Independent, and 10 Republican members have been elected......A description of the Mountain Meadow massacre by Rachel, wife No. 4 of John D. Lee, states that at the time of the massacre Lee was living at Fort Harmony as Indian farmer under Brigham Young. It claims that these immigrants poisoned a spring at Corn Creek, and an Indian and some stock died in consequence. The Indians then rallied and followed the train, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Mormons, the party was surrounded by the Indians. After several days' hard fighting, Lee induced the immigrants to surrender their arms to him in two wagons, with which he started for Cedar city, telling them to follow for protection. Soon after he heard firing and sounds of the massacre......Capt. E. B. Ward, a wealthy capitalist, of Michigan, and owner of several iron works in the West, died suddenly of apoplexy on the streets of Detroit......The foreign exports of Richmond, Va., during the past year were $3,031,686......Sam Sharpley, the famous Ethiopian comedian, died at Providence, R. I., after a long and painful illness.

The father of Don Carlos has given his adhesion to King Alfonzo. Other supporters of the Bourbon Pretender are expected to follow his example, thus compelling Don Carlos to lay down his arms and recognize the new *regime* or retire to the exile......Upon the assembling of the Louisiana Legislature an intense excitement existed. Both the men claiming to be Governor of the State issued proclamations to the people. The Conservatives elected Wiltz for Speaker, the other party declining to vote. Shortly after United States troops entered the State house and unseated the newly-elected Speaker and five other members. General Sheridan is in command in New Orleans, and telegraphed to Washington as follows: I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

A post-mortem examination was held over the body of Elizabeth McCarthy, who was found dead in a house in Jersey City, and it was ascertained that she froze to death, having no fuel or covering......The Milwaukee Circuit Court has appointed Judge Voorhees, of Hackensack, and Henry L. White, of Jersey City, commissioners to take the testimony of Mrs. D'Auffray, better known as the escaped nun. Her evidence is to be used in a suit pending before that court, for the purpose of exposing the internal arrangements of convents and nunneries......The debt of the city of Brooklyn, including all her obligations of whatever character, amounts to the sum of $35,048,621.52, an increase in the past year of $525,115.82......The debt of the city of New York is about $140,000,000......The evidence in the Vicksburg case shows that seventy-six negroes and two white men were killed in the attack upon the city......Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has lodged a complaint with the Porte protesting against the increasing slave trade which is being carried on in various parts of the Ottoman Empire in Africa......One of the boilers at the Franconia Iron Company's mill, at Wareham, Mass., burst with a frightful explosion, demolishing the west end of the immense building and shattering the entire structure more or less. Out of eighteen men in the building, Edward Cafery was fatally and four others slightly injured.

## The Shepherd Dogs.

In Scotland they often lend their shepherd dogs, and though they perform their duty well they never make a mistake, and adopt the new master "for good and all." A gentleman stopping for a few days with a shepherd's family, observed a fine dog come in every day at dinner time. He received his rations and then went away. "I never see that dog except at dinner time," remarked the guest, inquiringly. "The reason is," said the farmer, "we have lent him to our neighbor, Jamie Nicol, an' we tell him to come home ilka day to his dinner. When he gets his dinner, puir beast, he goes awa back till his work."

Fine working dogs they have in Scotland, with a great deal of national good sense. Three dogs were lying asleep before the fire, when some one whistled them out. "Two arose and the other lay still. "It is odd," said the visitor, "that this dog does not get up like the others." "It is no his turn," remarked the farmer, "he was oot a' the mornin'."

## Her Baby Drowning.

A woman is awaiting sentence in Dansborough, Pa., for trying to kill her infant, her husband being the complainant, and their little daughter the only witness. She was harshly treated by her husband, a German farmer named Colman, and one day while he was away she told the daughter that she had made up mind to kill herself. She took the baby in her arms and opened the cover of the well, but was for a while hindered by the girl, who clung to her dress and begged her not to jump in. She persisted, however, and when she had sunk in the water the girl ran as fast as she could to a neighbor's shouting, "Ma an' baby's drownin' to death." Some laborers heard her, and ran to the well in time to rescue both mother and child alive.

## Opinions of the Press.

The *Texas New Yorker* says: "An old Scotch physician once said to one of his patients: 'Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and your bowels open, an' there's little "ilse" can harm ye. This aphorism is full of wisdom, and expresses exactly what Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will do for you. We speak of what we know from nearly two years' practical experience in the use of this indispensable family medicine. Its office is to attack a lazy, torpid liver, and impart new life to this vital organ—a proper flow of bile and a prompt discharge of effete matter. A good digestion and appetite are restored to the sufferer. Pure blood, the 'life of the flesh,' is secured, and the patient soon feels himself a walking electrical battery. Good health is more precious than fine gold—Vinegar Bitters restores it, and is, therefore, above price. The man who discovered it is a philosopher and a benefactor of his race."—*Com.*

## Calendar for 1875.

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## A Land Owner.

Gerrit Smith was a very fortunate man, so far as worldly affairs go. His father, who was a partner of John Jacob Astor, seems to have had a truly Anglo-Saxon "lust for land," though descended from a race that had to fight for the little land it lived and did business on. When his father died, all the latter's land, about 1,500,000 acres, was left to Gerrit Smith, of which two-thirds was in New York State. This magnificent domain—equal in extent to a principality and growing in value—could not have fallen into better hands. Its management brought its owner into contact with representatives of various Indian tribes, with whom he never had the slightest difficulty, because he was not only just but generous. He had to deal with thousands of poor "squatters," who found him the most merciful and liberal of landlords. Naturally, his aid was sought for all manner of local enterprises, charities and public institutions, in the localities where he was a large landowner. In all these cases he uniformly led in liberality, and showed that unselfish regard for the welfare of others which was more valuable than what he gave.

## How It Lives.

A fresh water clam, according to a foreign scientific journal, was last year shut up in a perfectly dry drawer for two hundred and thirty-one days, and then, being plunged into water, showed signs of remarkable activity. This was during a voyage from Australia to England. On its arrival at Southampton, four hundred and ninety-eight days after leaving its native marsh, it was again put into the water, where it opened its valves and renewed its former habits as a mollusk. Recent experiments have proved that other bivalves will retain life much longer than is generally supposed. M. Hamon once left a basket of oysters at Nantes for seventeen consecutive days during the hottest part of the summer, while he made a journey elsewhere. His only precaution was to make a few incisions in the basket for the admission of air. Returning, he found the oysters in as good condition as ever, though they had not been near the water in all that time. On placing them in a bed at Caucale they throve finely.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."—*Com.*

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make Silver Tipped shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.—*Com.*

Most people like to hear of a good thing. We will tell them in confidence that, if they want to be dressed well, they should wear the Warwick Collar. An old adage says that with a nice collar and clean boots a man always looks well dressed. Remember the Warwick.—*Com.*

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.—*Com.*

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.—*Com.*

**Business for 1875.**—New brass article, sells rapidly, profitable. Agents wanted, success guaranteed. Ad's S. S. MANN & CO., 281 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

## The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks | 13½@ | 14½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 11½ |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 @90 00 | |
| Hogs--Live | 07½@ | 07⅝ |
| Dressed | 08¾@ | 08⅞ |
| Sheep | 05½@ | 07½ |
| Lambs | 06¾@ | 08¼ |
| Cotton--Middling | 14¾@ | 14⅞ |
| Flour--Extra Western | 4 95 @ | 5 25 |
| State Extra | 5 00 @ | 5 25 |
| Wheat--Red Western | 1 27 @ | 1 28 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 12 @ | 1 12½ |
| Rye--State | 94 @ | 95 |
| Barley--State | 1 30 @ | 1 42 |
| Barley Malt | 1 40 @ | 1 60 |
| Oats--Mixed Western | 71 @ | 71½ |
| Corn--Mixed Western | 87 @ | 87½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 45 @ | 95 |
| Straw, per cwt | 40 @ | 60 |
| Hops ......'74s, 45@47--'69s | 10 @ | 15 |
| Pork--Mess | 20 00 @20 62½ | |
| Lard | 13¾@ | 13⅞ |
| Fish--Mackerel No. 1, new | 13 00 @14 00 | |
| No. 2, new | 10 00 @10 50 | |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 6 00 @ 6 50 | |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 @ | 35 |
| Petroleum--Crude ......6 @6 | Refined, 1 ½ | |
| Wool--California Fleece | 32½@ | 32½ |
| Texas | 30 @ | 31 |
| Australian | @ 2s, 4d. | |
| Butter--State | 42 @ | 43 |
| Western Dairy | 30 @ | 32 |
| Western Yellow | 24 @ | 26 |
| Western Ordinary | 19 @ | 21 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 38 @ | 40 |
| Cheese--State Factory | 15½@ | 16 |
| Skimmed | 04 @ | 05 |
| Western | 10 @ | 15 |
| Eggs--State | 33 @ | 34 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1 30 @ | 1 33 |
| Rye--State | 88 @ | 88 |
| Corn--Mixed | 87½@ | 87½ |
| Barley--State | 1 29 @ | 1 29 |
| Oats--State | 63½@ | 63½ |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Flour | 5 75 @ | 7 00 |
| Wheat--No. 2 Spring | 1 06 @ | 1 07 |
| Corn--Mixed | 79 @ | 85 |
| Oats | 60 @ | 60 |
| Rye | 1 08 @ | 1 00 |
| Barley | 1 29 @ | 1 29 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton--Low Middlings | 13½@ | 14 |
| Flour--Extra | 6 25 @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat--Red Western | 1 24 @ | 1 24 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 02 |
| Corn--Yellow | 79 @ | 82 |
| Oats--Mixed | 63 @ | 64 |
| Petroleum | 05½@ | 05⅝ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour--Pennsylvania Extra | 5 50 @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat--Western Red | 1 20 @ | 1 23 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Corn--Yellow | 84 @ | 85 |
| Mixed | 85 @ | 85 |
| Oats--Mixed | 64 @ | 64 |
| Petroleum--Crude | 08½@08¾ | Refined, 12½ |


FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RING-WORM, SALT RHEUM, CANCER, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEYS, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable. Money returned in all cases of failure. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circular.

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*The following is a partial list of our Contributors for 1875.*
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No effort is spared to add to the interest and variety of the contents of the paper. Beautiful engravings are distributed to subscribers free as supplements. Early in 1875 we shall publish
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*A New Story by Dr. John B. Williams,* Author of "Deadly Foes;" "Fighting for a Fortune;" "Maurice Flint;" "Under a Mask," etc.
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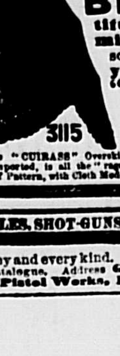
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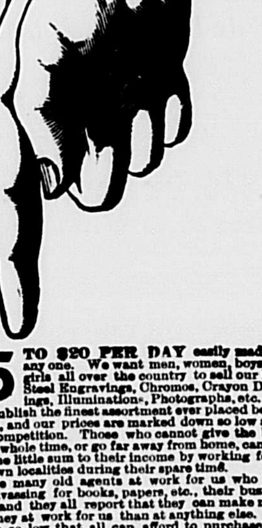

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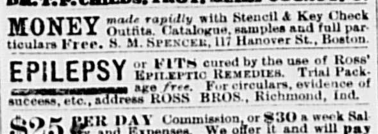

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VOL. VIII. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875. NO. 39.

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All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

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Now is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
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I would respectfully announce to all lovers of
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Butter & Cheese,
That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A No. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.
I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
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Which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.
Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage. I remain yours,
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Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
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All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.

### Twilight.

The twilight gathers fair and fine
Above the dimpling stream;
The rosy colors shift and shine,
And all the shadowy world doth seem
The picture of some happy dream.

Too soon, from darkening tide and shore,
The vision melts away;
To paint the heavenly spaces o'er
No amethystine hues delay,
Nor tender rose nor sapphire stay.

Yet not a tint will ever fade
From the heaven where once it shone;
Every sweet color there inlaid
Perpetual has grown
Since, in the trembling light, I made
You, love, my own, my own!

### WESTERN LIFE.

**Old Times on the Mississippi.**

When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi river. That was, to be a steamboatman. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first negro minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steamboatman always remained.

Once a day a cheap, gaudy packet arrived upward from St. Louis, and another downward from Keokuk. Before these events had transpired, the day was glorious with expectancy; after they had transpired, the day was a dead and empty thing. Not only the boys, but the whole village felt this. After all these years I can picture the old time to myself now, just as it was then: the white town drowsing in the sunshine of a summer's morning; the streets empty, or pretty nearly so; one or two clerks sitting in front of the Water street stores, with their splint-bottomed chairs tilted back against the wall, chins on breasts, hats slouched over their faces, asleep—with shingle-shavings enough around to show what broke them down; a sow and a litter of pigs loafing along the sidewalk, doing a good business in watermelon rinds and seeds; two or three lonely little freight piles scattered about the "levee," a pile of "skids" on the slope of the stone-paved wharf, and the fragrant town drunkard asleep in the shadow of them; two or three wood flats at the head of the wharf, but nobody to listen to the peaceful lapping of the wavelets against them; the great Mississippi, the majestic, the magnificent Mississippi, rolling its mile-wide tide along, shining in the sun; the dense forest away on the other side; the "point" above the town, and the "point" below, bounding the river-glimpse and turning it into a sort of sea, and withal a very still and brilliant and lonely one. Presently a film of dark smoke appears above one of these remote "points;" instantly a negro drayman, famous for his quick eye and prodigious voice, lifts up the cry, "S-t-e-a-m-boat a-comin'!" and the scene changes! The town drunkard stirs, the clerks wake up, a furious clatter of drays follows, every house and store pours out a human contribution, and all in a twinkling the dead town is alive and moving. Drays, carts, men, boys, all go hurrying from many quarters to a common center, the wharf.

Assembled here, the people fasten their eyes upon the coming boat as upon a wonder they are seeing for the first time. And the boat is rather a handsome sight, too. She is long and sharp and trim and pretty; she has two tall, fancy-topped chimneys, with a gilded device of some kind swung between them; a fanciful pilot-house, all glass and "gingerbread," perched on top of the "texas" deck behind them; the paddle-boxes are gorgeous with a picture or with gilded rays above the boat's name; the boiler-deck, the hurricane deck, and the texas deck are fenced and ornamented with clean white railings; there is a flag gallantly flying from the jack-staff; the furnace doors are open and the fires glaring bravely; the upper decks are black with passengers; the captain stands by the big bell, calm, imposing, the envy of all; great volumes of the blackest smoke are rolling and rumbling out of the chimneys—a husbanded grandeur created with a bit of pine just before arriving at a town; the crew are grouped on the forecastle; the broad stage is run far out over the port bow, and an envied deck-hand stands picturesquely on the end of it with a coil of rope in his hand; the pent steam is screaming through the gauge-cocks; the captain lifts his hand, a bell rings, the wheels stop; then they turn back, churning the water to foam, and the steamer is at rest. Then such a scramble as there is to get aboard and to get ashore, and to take in freight and to discharge freight, all at one and the same time; and such a yelling and cursing as the mates facilitate it all with! Ten minutes later the steamer is under way again, with no flag on the jack-staff and no black smoke issuing from the chimneys. After ten more minutes the town is dead again, and the town drunkard asleep by the skids once more.

My father was a justice of the peace, and I supposed he possessed the power of life and death over all men and could hang anybody that offended him. This was distinction enough for me, as a general thing; but the desire to be a steamboatman kept intruding, nevertheless. I first wanted to be a cabin boy, so that I could come out with a white apron on and shake a table-cloth over the side, where all my old comrades could see me; later I thought I would rather be the deck-hand who stood on the end of the stage-plank with the coil of rope in his hand, because he was particularly conspicuous. But these were only day-dreams—they were too heavenly to be contemplated as real possibilities. By-and-bye one of our boys went away. He was not heard of for a long time. At last he turned up as apprentice engineer or "striker" on a steamboat. This thing shook the bottom all out of my Sunday-school teachings. That boy had been notoriously worldly, and I just the reverse; yet he was exalted to this eminence, and I left in obscurity and misery. There was nothing generous about this fellow in his greatness. He would always manage to have a rusty bolt to scrub while his boat tarried at our town, and he would sit on the inside guard and scrub it, where we could all see him and envy him and loathe him. And whenever his boat was laid up he would come home and swell around the town in his blackest and greasiest clothes, so that nobody could help remembering that he was a steamboatman; and he used all sorts of steamboat technicalities in his talk, as if he were so used to them that he forgot common people could not understand them. He would speak of the "labboard" side of a horse in an easy, natural way that would make one wish he was dead. And he was always talking about "St. Looy" like an old citizen; he would refer casually to occasions when he "was coming down Fourth street," or when he was "passing by the Planter's House," or when there was a fire and he took a turn on the brakes of "the old Big Missouri;" and then he would go on and lie about how many towns the size of ours was burned down there that day.

Two or three of the boys had long been persons of consideration among us because they had been to St. Louis once and had a vague general knowledge of its wonders, but the day of their glory was over now. They lapsed into a humble silence, and learned to disappear when the ruthless "cub"-engineer approached. This fellow had money, too, and hair-oil. Also an ignorant silver watch and a showy brass watch-chain. He wore a leather belt and wore no suspenders. If ever a youth was cordially admired and hated by his comrades this one was. No girl could withstand his charms. He "cut out" every boy in the village. When his boat blew up at last, it diffused a tranquil contentment among us such as we had not known for months. But when he came home the next week, alive, renowned, and appeared in church all battered up and bandaged, a shining hero, stared at and wondered over by everybody, it seemed to us that the partiality of Providence for an undeserving reptile had reached a point where it was open to criticism.

This creature's career could produce but one result, and it speedily followed. Boy after boy managed to get on the river. The minister's son became an engineer. The doctor's and the postmaster's sons became "mud clerks;" the wholesale liquor dealer's son became a barkeeper on a boat; four sons of the chief merchant and two sons of the county judge became pilots. Pilot was the grandest position of all. The pilot, even in those days of trivial wages, had a princely salary—from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars a month, and no board to pay. Two months of his wages would pay a preacher's salary for a year. Now some of us were left disconsolate. We could not go on the river—at least our parents would not let us.

So by-and-bye I ran away. I said I never would come home again till I was a pilot, and could come in glory. But somehow I could not manage it. I went meekly aboard a few of the boats that lay packed together like sardines at the long St. Louis wharf, and very humbly inquired for the pilots, but got only a cold shoulder and short words from mates and clerks. I had to make the best of this sort of treatment for the time being, but I had comforting day-dreams of a future when I should be a great and honored pilot, with plenty of money, and could kill some of these mates and clerks and pay for them.

Months afterward the hope within me struggled to a reluctant death, and I found myself without an ambition. But I was ashamed to go home. I was in Cincinnati, and I set to work to map out a new career. I had been reading about the recent exploration of the Amazon by an expedition sent out by our government. It was said that the expedition, owing to difficulties, had not thoroughly explored a part of the country lying about the head waters, some four thousand miles from the mouth of the river. It was only about fifteen hundred miles from Cincinnati to New Orleans, where I could doubtless get a ship. I had thirty dollars left; I would go and complete the exploration of the Amazon. This was all the thought I gave to the subject. I never was great in matters of detail. I packed my valise, and took passage on an ancient tub called the Paul Jones, for New Orleans. For the sum of sixteen dollars I had the scarred and tarnished splendors of "her" main saloon principally to myself, for she was not a creature to attract the eye of wiser travelers.

When we presently got under way, and went poking down the broad Ohio, I became a new being, and the subject of my own admiration. I was a traveler! A word never had tasted so good in my mouth before. I had an exultant sense of being bound for mysterious lands and distant climes which I never have felt in so uplifting a degree since. I was in such a glorified condition that all ignoble feelings departed out of me, and I was able to look down and pity the untraveled with a compassion that had hardly a trace of contempt in it. Still, when we stopped at villages and wood yards, I could not help lolling carelessly upon the railings of the boiler-deck to enjoy the envy of the country boys on the bank. If they did not seem to discover me, I presently sneezed to attract their attention, or moved to a position where they could not help seeing me. And as soon as I knew they saw me I gaped and stretched, and gave other signs of being mightily bored with traveling.

I kept my hat off all the time, and stayed where the wind and the sun could strike me, because I wanted to get the bronzed and weather-beaten look of an old traveler. Before the second day was half gone, I experienced a joy which filled me with the purest gratitude; for I saw that the skin had begun to blister and peel off my face and neck. I wished that the boys and girls at home could see me now.

We reached Louisville in time—at least the neighborhood of it. We stuck hard and fast on the rocks in the middle of the river and lay there four days. I was now beginning to feel a strong sense of being a part of the boat's family, a sort of infant son to the captain and younger brother to the officers. There is no estimating the pride I took in this grandeur, or the affection that began to swell and grow in me for those people. I could not know how the lordly steamboatman scorns that sort of presumption in a mere landsman. I particularly longed to acquire the least trifle of notice from the big, stormy mate, and I was on the alert for an opportunity to do him a service to that end. It came at last. The riotous powwow of setting a spar was going on down on the forecastle, and I went down there and stood around in the way—or mostly skipping out of it—till the mate suddenly roared a general order for somebody to bring him a capstan bar. I sprang to his side and said: "Tell me where it is—I'll fetch it!"

If a rag-picker had offered to do a diplomatic service for the Emperor of Russia, the monarch could not have been more astounded than the mate was. He even stopped swearing. He stood and stared down at me. It took him ten seconds to scrape his disjointed remains together again. Then he said, impressively: "Well, if this don't me!" and turned to his work with the air of a man who has been confronted with a problem too abstruse for solution.

I crept away and courted solitude for the rest of the day. I did not go to dinner; I stayed away from supper until everybody else had finished. I did not feel so much like a member of the boat's family now as before. However, my spirits returned, in installments, as we pursued our way down the river. I was sorry I hated the mate so, because it was not in (young) human nature not to admire him. He was huge and muscular, his face was bearded and whiskered all over; he had a red woman and a blue woman tattooed on his right arm—one on each side of a blue anchor with a red rope to it; and in the matter of profanity he was perfect. When he was getting out cargo at a landing I was always where I could see and hear. He felt all the sublimity of his great position, and made the world feel it, too. When he gave even the simplest order he discharged it like a blast of lightning, and sent a long, reverberating peal of profanity thundering after it. I could not help contrasting the way in which the average landsman would give an order with the mate's way of doing it. If the landsman should wish the gang-plank moved a foot further forward, he would probably say, "James, or William, one of you push that plank forward, please." Put the mate in his place, and he would roar out, "Here, now, start that gang-plank for'ard. Lively, now! *What* 're you about? Snatch it! *snatch* it! There! there! Aft again! aft again! Don't you hear me? Dash it to dash! are you going to *sleep* over it? 'Vast heaving. 'Vast heaving, I tell you. Going to heave it clear astern? WHERE 're you going with that barrel? *for'ard* with it 'fore I make you swallow it, you dash-dash-dash-*dashed* split between a tired mud-turtle and a crippled hearse-horse!"

I wished I could talk like that.

When the soreness of my adventure with the mate had somewhat worn off, I began timidly to make up to the humblest official connected with the boat—the night watchman. He snubbed my advances at first, but I presently ventured to offer him a new chalk pipe, and that softened him. So he allowed me to sit with him by the big bell on the hurricane deck, and in time he melted into conversation. He could not well have helped it, I hung with such homage on his words, and so plainly showed that I felt honored by his notice. He told me the names of dim capes and shadowy islands as we glided by them in the solemnity of the night, under the winking stars, and by-and-bye got to talking about himself. He seemed over-sentimental for a man whose salary was $6 a week—or rather he might have seemed so to an older person than I. But I drank in his words hungrily, and with a faith that might have moved mountains if it had been applied judiciously. What was it to me that he was soiled and seedy, and fragrant with gin? What was it to me that his grammar was bad, his construction worse, and his profanity so void of art that it was an element of weakness, rather than strength in his conversation? He was a wronged man, a man who had seen trouble, and that was enough for me. As he mellowed into his plaintive history, his tears dripped upon the lantern in his lap, and I cried, too, from sympathy. He said he was the son of an English nobleman—either an Earl or an Alderman, he could not remember which, but believed he was both; his father, the nobleman, loved him, but his mother hated him from the cradle; and so while he was still a little boy he was sent to "one of them old, ancient colleges"—he couldn't remember which; and by-and-bye his father died, and his mother seized the property and "shook" him, as he phrased it. After his mother shook him, members of the nobility with whom he was acquainted used their influence to get him the position of "lob-lolly boy in a ship;" and from that point my watchman threw off all trammels of date and locality, and branched out into a narrative that bristled all along with incredible adventures; a narrative that was so reeking with bloodshed and so crammed with hair-breadth escapes and the most engaging and unconscious personal villainies, that I sat speechless, enjoying, shuddering, wondering, worshiping.

It was a sore blight to find out afterward that he was a low, vulgar, ignorant, sentimental, half-witted humbug, an untraveled native of the wilds of Illinois, who had absorbed wildcat literature and appropriated its marvels, until in time he had woven odds and ends of the mess into this yarn, and then gone on telling it to fledglings like me, until he had come to believe it himself.—*Mark Twain*

### Effects of Bad Breeding.

"Stomach Staggers," more or less developed, is a disease prevalent to a greater extent than is supposed. Its complicated symptoms tend to confound the judgment of the owner and lead him astray in his diagnosis. Thus, when the mare "goes with her head down, and appears stupid, her breathing is afflicted, and she exhibits symptoms of derangement of the kidneys," it would not seem at first sight that all this is due to nervous disorder having its origin in the stomach. But such is the fact, although the precise way in which the functions of the brain, kidneys and lungs are affected by the abnormal condition of the stomach cannot be clearly explained. However, it is well known that heaviness of the eyes, drowsiness, a habit of drooping the head over the manger as if asleep, even when feeding; a cessation of the urinary secretion, with tenderness over the loins, and subsequent bilious disorder and difficulty of breathing, all follow impaired digestion, or a frequently overloaded stomach. The disease is never known when proper care is exercised in feeding, and when digestion goes on uninterruptedly. To prevent it, the horse should be fed lightly, and never when exhausted with work, and never kept without food longer than five hours. The feed should be finely cut or ground; potatoes or carrots, or even turnips, may be given once a day with benefit; one ounce of salt should be supplied with every feed; the horse should be underfed rather than overfed; he should be well curried; the stable be well ventilated; in short, everything that will interfere with robust health should be guarded against. As for a cure, prevention of the causes is the most certain, but sometimes it will be found necessary to relieve the clogged system by a brisk purge before dietary measures become effective. For this purpose, a pint of linseed oil may be administered daily for three or four days, followed by one dram of sulphate of copper with one ounce of powdered gentian root given twice a day in the feed.

In Australia, the inoculation of cattle is now regularly practiced for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia.

### A Large Tea-Kettle.

For some weeks Boston was all agog over the size of a huge tea-kettle in front of a tea store in that city. Two prizes had been offered for the nearest estimates of its capacity, and the Yankee citizens have been consequently "guessing" ever since. Twelve hundred guesses were made and recorded. There being 120 of ten gallons or less, and five of over 3,000 gallons. These figures show a wide divergence in opinion. The average guess of the first thousand was 114 gallons, and the last thousand about 181 gallons. At noon New Year's day the kettle was publicly measured, in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 persons, Mr. William F. Reed, the official sealer of weights and measures for the city, filled the kettle with water by using a five-gallon measure, under the supervision of Hon. Henry Baldwin, Judge of the Municipal Court in the Brighton district. The thing, therefore, had a sort of official indorsement. The progress of the filling was scored upon a blackboard by Mr. Reed's son. The work proceeded thus as rapidly as possible until the kettle was nearly full, when smaller measures were successively substituted. The excitement grew intense as the end approached, and at 1:05 o'clock the great problem was settled by the recording that the tea-kettle contained just 227 gallons, two quarts, one pint and three gills. The prizes were a chest of tea for the nearest guess, and 25 pounds of coffee for the next best. The nearest guess was 227 gallons, two quarts and one pint, wine measure, or within three gills of the exact quantity. This guess was made by eight different persons, and the chest of tea was divided among them. The second nearest guess was 227 gallons, three quarts and one pint, or within five gills of the correct figures. This quantity was guessed by seven persons, and among them the coffee was divided.

### Large Farms.

In Illinois, where agriculture was certainly well systematized, "big farming" is a gigantic failure. The same may be said of Missouri. The crying need of those very fertile and extensive States is an increase in the number of farmers and farms. Concentration of best lands in the newly-developed sections of the Union into a few hands has been proved a fatal error. The history of agriculture in France and Belgium must be repeated in West and South-west, before those sections of our country can be thoroughly prosperous or highly cultivated. Each man who tills the soil must come to realize to its full extent the capability of a small tract; must concentrate his energies, and devote his whole talent to attaining largest results in smallest space. The great landholders of the Central, Western, Southern, and Pacific States have mainly gone by the board. We see no more magniloquent paragraphs concerning their desirable condition. A large proportion of them have become decidedly familiar with the operations of the bankrupt law. In those counties in Missouri, falsely called the richest—that is, where there are the largest farms—taxes are invariably highest. Thousands of people who have not discovered the fallacy of being "land poor" still cling to their tracts of five or eight hundred or a thousand acres, ruining themselves by paying taxes on land which they do not and cannot half cultivate. Immigration is rather apt to avoid those sections where large farms predominate, as it has an instinctive horror of proprietors who are "land poor;" and thousands of landed proprietors, becoming aware of this fact, are hastening to divide their ample estates into tracts, easily salable to immigrants who have no ambition beyond that of cultivating a small tract thoroughly.

### The Growth of Oysters.

A writer in the *Scientific American* describes the growth of oysters in the beds of the planters. At the age of three months the oyster spats are about the size of a finger nail, and adhere to the planted shells to the number of fifty or sixty on each. The further growth during five years of development is closely watched by the planter. The spats crowd each other on the shells to which they adhere, and are thinned out, the surplus usually being removed to other beds. At the end of the third year the oysters are taken up and removed to another field, it having been found that a change of water hastens the growth. A firm, gravelly-bottom, with a free flow of water, is considered best for oysters of that age, and in the location of the grounds the planters exercise the nicest care. Oysters grown on a muddy bottom do not mature rapidly, and are not as fine in flavor. The effect of transplanting is to thicken the meat and make it fill the expanding shell. It is only the best oysters in the market that have been subjected to these processes, the most of those eaten in restaurants being either natural or only transplanted from natural beds.

### Ice-Gathering.

Cut the blocks of equal size and regular shape; 16 or 18 inches by 12 is a convenient size; cut equal, so that they can be packed closely. At least one foot in thickness of dry sawdust, cut straw, or chaff should be packed closely around the heap, and two feet over the top of it. The ice-house needs double walls, eight inches apart, filed between with the same sort of material, and a tight roof to shed rain; the eaves may be open, as ample ventilation tends to preserve the ice. The bottom of the ice-house must be drained perfectly, and be protected entirely from the access of any current of air. It will not do to raise it above the ground. It is best to have it sunk at least one foot beneath the surface, but all the waste water from the ice must soak or be carried away. The ice-house should be placed upon a rise of ground, and never in a hollow. A house of rough planks or slabs, drained below, ventilated above, and packed at the sides, will keep he ice as well as the most costly one.

### A King in Brooklyn.

John King, when called before Justice Delmar, to answer the complaint preferred against him, said to the officer:

"Now tell the truth, and that is all I want you to do."

"You were drunk, and you know you were, and you know, and so do all the neighbors know, that you are a subject to the"—

"Stop," said King, interrupting the officer, "you see that you confute yourself, and the judge there can see that you do, for how, let me ask you, can a king be a subject, eh?"

"Give the officer five days to answer that, John," said the justice, "and in the meantime you go to Raymond street jail."

### AN EXPLODED FAT MAN.

**Startling Result of the Curiosity of a Child.**

All nations have given to the Chinese the honor of being the most ingenious people in the world. They are ever ready in curiosities of nature and art; seem to prefer enormities, monstrosities, to the true and pure grandeur of nature.

The colony of Chinese in New Orleans, says the *Picayune*, love, like all other Chinamen, to boast of the greatness of China, its wonders and munificence. The following story was told us by one of them, Che-Fung, the other night, as a proof of Chinese superiority over the barbarians of the West. Whether it was a Chinese hoax or not, it is at least theoretically and naturally possible:

Che-Fung is a picture of the most wretched Chinese. He is frightful, disgusting in appearance. Tall for a Chinaman, being over six feet in height, he is thin and emaciated, a skeleton scarecrow. His face is covered with wrinkles, like a schoolboy's atlas; his nose must be taken for granted, it is a mere suspicion; his mouth is a perfect gulf in itself; his eyes altogether out of the right position, and the flesh of his face hangs down like the hide of a rhinoceros. Altogether Che-Fung is a disgusting sight, looks as if he had been hung and dried, boiled and smoked, then buried for a month or so and dug up to be exhibited. Yet Che-Fung is a good talker in pigeon English, and in a confidential manner disclosed his whole history in that language, of which, while making out about one word in ten, we got a general idea.

"I was a circus man in China, Tsien-Sing, as we call it. We are great on gymnastic and legerdemain, but particularly in natural phenomena, human curiosities, etc. There is a human monstrosity manufactory at Tsacping, where, for a consideration, any of the human deformities you Americans regard as *lapsi naturæ* can be made to order. There are many parents who thus sacrifice their children to be made monsters of, and who live on the gaining by the exhibition of these monstrosities.

"I cannot explain how all of these tricks are done, but that they are done any Chinaman can testify. A dwarf is of easy manufacture; a regular morning dose of whiskey and tea to a child will stunt it, keep it down to its original size. A monstrosity, a hunchback, is of course easy; while human beings can be made of any shape, from a cock to an elephant, by being molded in a jar, like jelly—stuck into a jar of the desired shape when young, and left there to develop itself.

"As for myself, I was brought up a 'fat man.'"

"A fat man!" we exclaimed involuntarily, looking at Che-Fung's spare form. "Do you manufacture fat people in China?" "It is only a trick of the trade. I was naturally a thin boy, but old Fee Lee soon brought me out. You have seen sheep slaughtered here, seen them skinned. A hole is made in the outer skin, the epidermis; a bellows is inserted and worked. The air finds its way between the cuticle and the cutis, or skin proper, and swells out the animal to double its size, at the same time that it almost separates these two skins, so that the hide of the animal comes off easily. This is the manner in which I was treated. Every morning I was treated to an air bath, and a gallon or so of air injected into my system, and soon I began to swell like a balloon.

"In a month or so I was returned to my parents a fat boy, and a fine specimen of a fat boy, measuring, although only fifteen, eighty-eight inches around the chest and forty-six inches around the thigh. I was advertised as weighing 600 pounds. The truth was I weighed only about 180, the 80 being the weight of 200 gallons of air by which I was puffed out. "I don't believe that I altogether presented a very pretty aspect, being puffed out and lumpy in appearance, and looking bloated rather than fat. However, a very close observer could not detect the imposture, and I was exhibited for many years, earning a respectable livelihood for my parents, who had brought me up to the profession of fat man.

"The profession was not an agreeable one. The air made me ever feel sleepy and sick. It did not, however, make me lazy; did not impede as fat would have done. Those who saw my agility and gracefulness on the street wondered how so fat a man could be so lively, little suspecting that his apparent fatness was an assistance, and half carried me along the street. There were few young men in China that could beat the monster of 600 pounds in a foot-race.

"I came over here and exhibited in America, in San Francisco for some time. One day, during a sitting, an American child, with the usual ingenuity and investigating disposition of American children, crept up behind me, and, probably impressed with the desire of discovering whether a fat man could feel or not, ran a pin or knife or something sharp into me while no one was observing him. The result was somewhat of an explosion; the captive air rushed out and left me a thin looking individual, as I am now. There was no one to blow me up scientifically and I therefore gave up the profession of fat man for that of washerwoman. I seldom feel any evil consequences from my previous condition, save that my cuticle or outer skin is almost separated from myself, and like an ill-fitting suit of clothes, almost drops off, or bunches itself up in a disagreeable manner. I sometimes get cold inside of it, which is not at all comfortable. Still, the position of a washerwoman is much preferable to that of a fat man, and I intend to stick to it."

### A Better Watch than His Watch.

An ingenious attempt has lately been made to escape from the Massachusetts State prison. Just before the prisoners marched from their shops at the close of the day, one of their number, temporarily employed about the yard, managed to steal a coat and hat belonging to one of the instructors at the prison, and in some unaccountable manner also became possessed of a watch. Putting on the coat over his prison garb, and substituting the hat for the uniform cap, he walked boldly up to the door leading to the octagon and rapped on it loudly. Officer Darling responded, and partly opened his door. The prisoner, in a business-like manner, pulled out his watch, and, looking at it, said: "I declare, it is nearly five o'clock. I have only a few minutes to catch the cars. Wonder if I am right? If so, I must hurry along," at the same time attempting to put his foot on the threshold of the door. "Oh," returned Darling, "I guess your watch is all right; but I hardly believe that you will catch the train to-night. Hadn't you better wait a few years longer?"

### A VALUABLE TABLE.

**Cities in the United States with a Population of Over 10,000.**

The following table contains the population of each of the one hundred and thirty-four largest cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 and upwards:

| | City. | State. | Popula'n |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | New York | New York | 942,292 |
| 2. | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 674,022 |
| 3. | Brooklyn | New York | 396,099 |
| 4. | St. Louis | Missouri | 316,864 |
| 5. | Chicago | Illinois | 298,977 |
| 6. | Baltimore | Maryland | 267,354 |
| 7. | Boston | Massachusetts | 250,526 |
| 8. | Cincinnati | Ohio | 216,239 |
| 9. | New Orleans | Louisiana | 191,418 |
| 10. | San Francisco | California | 149,473 |
| 11. | Buffalo | New York | 117,714 |
| 12. | Washington | Dist. Columbia | 109,199 |
| 13. | Newark | New Jersey | 105,059 |
| 14. | Louisville | Kentucky | 100,753 |
| 15. | Cleveland | Ohio | 92,829 |
| 16. | Pittsburgh | Pennsylvania | 86,076 |
| 17. | Jersey City | New Jersey | 82,546 |
| 18. | Detroit | Michigan | 79,577 |
| 19. | Milwaukee | Wisconsin | 71,440 |
| 20. | Albany | New York | 69,422 |
| 21. | Providence | Rhode Island | 68,904 |
| 22. | Rochester | New York | 62,386 |
| 23. | Alleghany | Pennsylvania | 53,180 |
| 24. | Richmond | Virginia | 51,038 |
| 25. | New Haven | Connecticut | 50,840 |
| 26. | Charleston | South Carolina | 48,956 |
| 27. | Indianapolis | Indiana | 48,244 |
| 28. | Troy | New York | 46,465 |
| 29. | Syracuse | New York | 43,051 |
| 30. | Worcester | Massachusetts | 41,105 |
| 31. | Lowell | Massachusetts | 40,928 |
| 32. | Memphis | Tennessee | 40,226 |
| 33. | Cambridge | Massachusetts | 39,634 |
| 34. | Hartford | Connecticut | 37,180 |
| 35. | Scranton | Pennsylvania | 35,092 |
| 36. | Reading | Pennsylvania | 33,930 |
| 37. | Paterson | New Jersey | 33,579 |
| 38. | Kansas City | Missouri | 32,260 |
| 39. | Mobile | Alabama | 32,034 |
| 40. | Toledo | Ohio | 31,584 |
| 41. | Portland | Maine | 31,412 |
| 42. | Columbus | Ohio | 31,274 |
| 43. | Wilmington | Delaware | 30,841 |
| 44. | Dayton | Ohio | 30,473 |
| 45. | Lawrence | Massachusetts | 28,121 |
| 46. | Utica | New York | 28,804 |
| 47. | Charlestown | Massachusetts | 28,323 |
| 48. | Savannah | Georgia | 28,235 |
| 49. | Lynn | Massachusetts | 28,235 |
| 50. | Fall River | Massachusetts | 26,768 |
| 51. | Springfield | Massachusetts | 26,702 |
| 52. | Nashville | Tennessee | 25,865 |
| 53. | Covington | Kentucky | 24,505 |
| 54. | Quincy | Illinois | 24,052 |
| 55. | Manchester | NewHampshire | 23,536 |
| 56. | Harrisburg | Pennsylvania | 23,104 |
| 57. | Peoria | Illinois | 22,849 |
| 58. | Evansville | Indiana | 21,830 |
| 59. | Atlanta | Georgia | 21,789 |
| 60. | Lancaster | Pennsylvania | 21,295 |
| 61. | Oswego | New York | 20,910 |
| 62. | Elizabeth | New Jersey | 20,832 |
| 63. | Hoboken | New Jersey | 20,297 |
| 64. | Poughkeepsie | New York | 20,080 |
| 65. | Davenport | Iowa | 20,038 |
| 66. | St. Paul | Minnesota | 20,030 |
| 67. | Erie | Pennsylvania | 19,646 |
| 68. | St. Joseph | Missouri | 19,565 |
| 69. | Wheeling | West Virginia | 19,280 |
| 70. | Norfolk | Virginia | 19,299 |
| 71. | Bridgeport | Connecticut | 18,969 |
| 72. | Petersburg | Virginia | 18,950 |
| 73. | Chelsea | Massachusetts | 18,547 |
| 74. | Dubuque | Iowa | 18,434 |
| 75. | Bangor | Maine | 18,289 |
| 76. | Leavenworth | Kansas | 17,873 |
| 77. | Fort Wayne | Indiana | 17,718 |
| 78. | Springfield | Illinois | 17,364 |
| 79. | Auburn | New York | 17,225 |
| 80. | Newburgh | New York | 17,014 |
| 81. | Norwich | Connecticut | 16,653 |
| 82. | Grand Rapids | Michigan | 16,507 |
| 83. | Sacramento | California | 16,283 |
| 84. | Terra Haute | Indiana | 16,103 |
| 85. | Omaha | Nebraska | 16,083 |
| 87. | Williamsport | Pennsylvania | 16,039 |
| 88. | New Albany | Indiana | 15,396 |
| 89. | Augusta | Georgia | 15,389 |
| 90. | Cohoes | New York | 15,357 |
| 91. | Newport | Kentucky | 15,087 |
| 92. | Burlington | Iowa | 14,930 |
| 93. | Lexington | Kentucky | 14,801 |
| 94. | Burlington | Vermont | 14,087 |
| 95. | Galveston | Texas | 13,818 |
| 96. | Lewiston | Maine | 13,600 |
| 97. | Alexandria | Virginia | 13,570 |
| 98. | Lafayette | Indiana | 12,506 |
| 99. | Wilmington | North Carolina | 13,445 |
| 100. | Haverhill | Massachusetts | 13,092 |
| 101. | Minneapolis | Minnesota | 13,066 |
| 102. | Sandusky | Ohio | 13,000 |
| 103. | Salt Lake | Utah | 12,834 |
| 104. | Keokuk | Wisconsin | 13,777 |
| 105. | Fond Du Lac | Wisconsin | 12,764 |
| 106. | Binghamton | New York | 12,692 |
| 107. | Oshkosh | Wisconsin | 12,663 |
| 108. | Vicksburg | Mississippi | 12,443 |
| 109. | San Antonia | Texas | 12,256 |
| 110. | Concord | NewHampshire | 12,241 |
| 111. | Des Moines | Iowa | 12,035 |
| 112. | Jackson | Michigan | 11,447 |
| 113. | Georgetown | Dist. Columbia | 11,384 |
| 114. | Aurora | Illinois | 11,161 |
| 115. | Hamilton | Ohio | 11,081 |
| 116. | Rockford | Illinois | 11,600 |
| 117. | Schenectady | New York | 11,026 |
| 118. | Rome | New York | 11,000 |
| 119. | Waterbury | Connecticut | 10,826 |
| 120. | Macon | Georgia | 10,800 |
| 121. | Madison | Indiana | 10,769 |
| 122. | Altoona | Pennsylvania | 10,600 |
| 123. | Portsmouth | Ohio | 10,592 |
| 124. | Montgomery | Alabama | 10,588 |
| 125. | Nashua | NewHampshire | 10,543 |
| 126. | Oakland | California | 10,500 |
| 127. | Portsmouth | Virginia | 10,492 |
| 128. | Biddeford | Maine | 10,282 |
| 129. | Hannibal | Missouri | 10,125 |
| 130. | Ogdensburg | New York | 10,076 |
| 131. | Stockton | California | 10,066 |
| 132. | Council Bluffs | Iowa | 10,020 |
| 133. | Zanesville | Ohio | 10,011 |
| 134. | Akron | Ohio | 10,006 |

### Playing the Ear-Trumpet.

Two Boston editors dodged away into New Hampshire upon a fishing and hunting excursion. One bright morning—it was in September—they took a team, and set forth with their fishing-rods, bound for a rare day's sport. A few miles away they came to a very neat and comfortable looking farm-house, with substantial out-buildings, from the porch of which approached an aged man, who hailed them as they came up.

"What is it?" asked Ben., as he drew in the reins and came to a stop. "We are in a hurry."

Instead of replying in words the old man simply waved his hand, and then turning toward his fields he shouted, at the top of his voice:

"*Timothy!*—TIMOTHY!"

Our two sportsmen looked in that direction, and saw, nearly a quarter of a mile off, a boy engaged in digging potatoes. He had evidently heard the old man's voice, for he suspended his labor, and, leaning upon his hoe, he faced the house; and directly afterwards came the faint sound of,—

"Hallo!"

The aged sire, seeing from the boy's motion that he had been heard, shouted again, with stentorian power:

"Where is the new ox-yoke?"

A response, faint, but distinct, came back,—

"In the corn-crib."

"What did he say?" asked the old man, turning toward our sportsmen.

"He said it was in the corn-crib," answered Ben.

"Speak louder, will ye? I'm hard o' hearin'."

Ben yelled the words into the veteran's ear.

"Ah,—thank ye. That's all. You can drive on."

And so the heroes of the quill and the rod had been made to serve as an ear trumpet to a deaf man. But they enjoyed the joke; and they enjoyed the telling of it when they got home.

Why American cities burn—Dryness of climate, too much pine lumber, too high stories, overhanging and tarred roofs, bad water works, incompetent fire departments and defective flues.

### SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

**Their Platform and What They Propose to do—Figures and Statistics of the Order.**

A report just made says that it was first intended to make the "Sovereigns of Industry" a part of the Grange movement, but after deliberation a separate organization was decided upon.

The objects of the "Sovereigns of Industry" are tersely stated in brief paragraphs prefacing their constitution:

It is to improve the material, social, and intellectual condition of those who work for wages at industrial employments:

First—By presenting "an organized resistance to the organized encroachments of the monopolies and other evils of the existing industrial and commercial system.

Second—By endeavoring to "establish a better system of economical exchanges, and to promote, on a basis of equity and liberty, mutual fellowship and co-operative action among the producers and consumers of wealth throughout the earth."

Third—To do this in part, it is proposed to concentrate the trade of the members through their several councils, local, State, and national, so that they may, as far as possible, deal with "first hands" direct, and do away with all unnecessary "middlemen."

In pursuance of these purposes it mits all persons above the age of sixteen, who are actually engaged in a wage-receiving occupation, on paym of a fee of $2 for male and of $1 female workers. It rigidly exclude lawyers, and aims also to keep out persons known as professional politicia , and all such occupations as may be classified under the term "speculative." No war is made by the "Sovereigns' on individuals or classes, but it is in vigorous opposition to what its originators regard as a false system of exchange and commerce, which practically benefits the exploiter at the cost of the producers and toilers. It is opposed to strikes and similar machinery, and has therefore in some localities been reprobated by trades-unionists, while in others it is seen to have no antagonism thereto, except such as may arise from a wiser mode and policy.

Starting in Massachusetts in 1873, the report says the order now extends to twenty-five States, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Missouri, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Kansas, New York, and Indiana. There are about 600 councils and some 90,000 members.

One of the objects set forth is to buy goods at first hands and sell to the members of the order at low prices. They claim to sell goods at their stores at 10 per cent. advance on cost prices. The report says that in New Haven quite a sharp contest occurred over the purchase of coal. One large dealer contracted to supply the council with 700 tons. When the fact became known the pressure brought on him from those in the business was so great that he asked to be allowed to withdraw from the contract. The council annulled it and then sent an agent elsewhere, who succeeded in buying the coal and shipping to the purchasers at a considerable reduction.

### A Singular Hallucination.

There dwells in New York city a lady who in all respects seems a sane and sensible woman. She lost, five years ago, an only daughter of great promise, seventeen years old, and the idol of the mother. Since her child's death she has had the room she used to occupy cleaned daily and the untouched bed pulled to pieces and made over. She sits before a vacant chair at the table and carefully fills the unused plate, and spring and fall buys the newest and prettiest things for "Addie," giving away the last year's garments, "Addie" having done with them. There is no appearance of mental gloom or disorder about her, yet she carries this vagary into every act of her life. Riding out, no one ever sits beside her, as that seat is filled by the imaginary air-drawn daughter. When seats are taken at a theater, her husband always gets three. You see the vacant chair between them, where she supposes the dead "Addie" sits and views the performance. She is cheerful and happy, and asked a friend the other day for the pattern of a wrapper, saying "Addie" kept her room so much it would be serviceable, and several days later I saw the poor mother busily braiding a cashmere sack for "Addie." She will speak with all rationality for hours on all subjects, but suddenly excuse herself, saying she must go to "Addie" for a few moments. Sitting beside the empty bed (to which her daughter was confined for two years before her death) she clasps an unseen hand and talks hours together with her phantom child. It is a strange case, but by no means a sad one, since her tender ministration to this viewless "Addie" makes the mother's heart rejoice. To all intents and purposes the daughter seems to her to be with her constantly. Her husband contemplates taking her abroad, and the lady is already packing up "Addie's" things.

### Spontaneous Combustion.

At a seance of the Societe de Chirugie de Paris, a paper by M. Chassrignol of Brest was read on this subject. The question of spontaneous combustion was broached for the first time in 1692, and various French authors have accepted it as a possibility. The Germans, however, as Casper and others, have denied it. M. de Chassaignol has attempted a careful revision of all the cases recorded, and finds that no medical man, nor any one whose statements are worthy of credit, has ever observed the phenomenon at first hand. Many authors declare that the human body burns with a blue flame and the production of an empyreumatic odor, and it has been imagined that the alcohol with which the tissues of drunkards are saturated might catch fire; but facts are stubborn things; the flesh of drunkards does not appear to be more inflammable than others after death, and even when it has been soaked for several days in alcohol it burns with difficulty. Again, after injection made into the veins of animals, as of dogs, it was found impossible to effect their combustion. Others have suggested that inflammable gases might be generated, but this is also unproved, and, on the whole, M. de Chassaignol decides against the possibility of its occurrence.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.—The National Guard of the State of New York consists of eight divisions, containing nineteen brigades, composed of one regiment and nine separate troops of cavalry, one battalion and ten batteries of artillery, thirty regiments and thirteen battalions of infantry. Total officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates (three brigades estimated), twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

# Gazette and Reporter.

**FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1875.**


WORKINGMEN'S TRAINS.—The "cheap transit" question is one in which the suburban towns of Boston are directly interested, as low fares and an early train tend to enhance their growth in population and consequent increase in value of unimproved lands. We are gratified to learn of the success of the workingmen's trains on the Eastern Railroad, the increase in passengers by these trains in 1874, being about 75,000 over 1873, and the indications are that in another year these trains on that road will be among the most remunerative per mile. The statistics show that the cheap trains had not diminished the receipts by the regular trains, nor drawn passengers from them, but had called a new class of travel into existence. We trust that the managers of the Old Colony Railroad will consider this question, as we doubt not it will be a mutual benefit.

GEN. THAYER'S WILL.—We have before published the substance of the will of Gen. Thayer, wherein he devised a large sum for promoting the cause of education in his native town of Braintree. Most of our readers are familiar with the details of the bequest, but it has been suggested by a correspondent that we republish the whole of the document, which is very lengthy, and would occupy more space than we can afford to give to any particular subject.

In brief, Mr. Thayer, after specifying various annuities, devised the residue of real estate and personal property, in trust, until the whole should amount to $260,000, and as soon after his decease as the trustees should estimate the property to be of that value, then they should, in further trust, appropriate not exceeding $60,000 to the purchase of land in Braintree, and erection thereon of a suitable edifice for an academy, this to be in addition to $20,000 to be furnished by the town of Braintree; and in case said town should not furnish that sum, the trustees are authorized to locate the academy in Quincy or Randolph. He directs that no one under twelve years of age shall be received as pupils, nor unless they are well versed in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and such other branches as the trustees may prescribe; that such and so many free scholars as the trustees may deem proper be educated without charge for tuition, provided that every such free scholar shall have been born in Braintree, Quincy, or Randolph; or if not born there that one or both of his or her parents shall reside in one of said towns at the time of his or her admission, and during his or her continuance as a pupil of said academy; and in deciding on the admission of such free scholars he requests that those may be preferred whom the trustees may deem most capable and most industrious, most advanced in learning and most worthy, without regard to the pecuniary circumstances of their parents or guardians.

The appointment of instructors and making of rules and regulations is left with the trustees, and the Board of Education and Attorney-General are invited to visit and examine the academy each year, and submit to the Governor a report of their examination, which report they will cause to be printed for circulation, and published in at least one paper in the County of Norfolk. In case the Board shall refuse to do this, he desires that the said duties shall be performed by a board of three visitors, to be appointed by the Governor, President of Harvard University, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, they to fill any vacancy in the Board.

The income of the residue of the trust fund is to be applied to repairs of building, payment of salaries of instructors, and purchase of books and school apparatus. The trustees are also authorized to appropriate such portion of the income as they may deem expedient, for medals and money prizes, to be awarded to students of good moral character who may distinguish themselves for proficiency. He especially directs that the value of the residue of property, (exclusive of the academy and its appurtenances,) may never be less, if practicable, than $200,000, and the nett yearly income be less than $12,000, and when it falls short of these sums, not less than two-fifths of the interest, rents and income shall be added to the principal, until the full values are restored; also directing the trustees to set aside such portion of income as they think proper until a guaranty fund of $40,000 is obtained, to supply any deficiency in the principal. After ten years, if necessary, the trustees are empowered to build additional buildings for the institution, from the fund or income, provided the principal is not reduced below $200,000.

At the commencement of every year the trustees will submit to the Governor a financial statement, and have it printed and circulated, and published in at least one newspaper in the County of Norfolk.

Provisions are made for insurance and sales of property, vacancies in the Board of Trustees, and investments.

WEYMOUTH, JAN'Y 2d, 1875.

GENERAL J. L. BATES.

Dear Sir: You will readily perceive to what circumstance the following lines allude. I thank you for insisting on a distinction *between Patriotism and Treason.*

Let Banks forget the wrong of years,
Excuse the traitor powers,
Bedew the rebels graves with tears,
And strew with fragrant flowers;
We may forgive, but can't forget
The rebels bloody deeds,
Our martyr sons, and widows yet
Are clad in mourners weeds.
Another age must come and go,
E'er treason's bloody hand
Has ceased to deal distress and woe,
On this much injur'd land.
Bereaved patriots vigils keep,
O'er their lamented brave;
But who would for a Judas weep,
Or garland Arnold's grave?
In vain the attempt to varnish o'er
The guilty traitor's fame;
The foes of Freedom evermore
Should bear the stamp of shame.

Respectfully your servant,
F. M. ADLINGTON,
Franklin Street, Weymouth, Mass.

N. B. Old age (85) and dim sight is my excuse for pencil marks.

THE Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was incorporated in 1826, has applied for an extension of its charter for an indefinite period. The charter expires March 28, 1882, and to enable the company to continue to write seven-year policies, it is necessary that this extension be granted the coming winter.

LOW RATES.—The Randolph Register says "Some of our townsmen are making boots for parties out of town, the price paid them for their labor being $2.50 a case. They pay one dollar for a team to go for their work, the same to return it; if a case is not ready they have to hire another team, an additional expense of a dollar. Query—How much do they make?

A prominent home advertiser of Stoughton asserts that he has sold during the year, notwithstanding its dullness, one thousand dollars worth more of goods than in 1873, and attributes it entirely to his advertising. He simply sold his goods at the lowest prices he could possibly afford to and kept the people persistently aware of the fact.

## *LOCAL NEWS.*

WILLS.—The preparation of a "last will and testament" is a matter of much importance, and to carry out the expressed desire of the testator great care is necessary in order to secure a "legal wording" of the document, which, by carelessness or ignorance of the laws relative to partition or devisement of estates, may become null and void. The number of attesting witnesses is, also, another point demanding particular attention, as was evident in the presentation of the will of Thomas P. Osborne, of Weymouth, at the Probate Court held at Quincy last week, his will having but two attesting witnesses, while the law of Massachusetts requires three. The result was that Judge White was compelled to disallow the will, and letters of administration must be taken out in settling the estate, although the other heirs had legally relinquished all claims. No person who desires to leave property for the benefit of a specified heir should undertake to draft a will by a transcript of a form prepared for some other testator, neither should this important document be left in unskillful hands for preparation, but care should be taken to procure the services of a competent attorney, thereby avoiding all mistakes and omissions, which will inevitably defeat the intention of the testator and may lead to great difficulties in the settlement of an estate.

SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES.—J. W. Armington, Esq., Principal of the Broad St. Grammar School, Weymouth Landing, has been confined to the house for a week or more, through illness, and the school was left in charge of a lady teacher, toward whom some of the scholars have exercised a decidedly mutinous spirit, leading to the expulsion of a number from the school. Some "screw must be loose" in the home training of such unruly spirits, and it would be well for parents to consider that they are more directly responsible for the good conduct of their children, than is the teacher, whose influence can never counterbalance a lack of discipline in home training.

Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools, has taken charge of the school for a few days.

CONCERT.—The presentation of the oratorio of "The Messiah," last Monday evening, by the Union Musical Society, was well attended, and the rendering of difficult musical work by the Society, is pronounced by good musical judges who were present in the audience, to be one of a truly artistic character. The vocalists were in excellent voice, the vocal parts being most admirably sustained by Mrs. S. E. Cushing, Mrs. J. G. Worster, Mrs. F. O. Sterling, Miss Ruth W. Holbrook, Miss Fannie Bartlett, Mrs E. F. Holmes, Miss Amy Allen, Mr. C. G. Thompson, Mr. John J. Loud, Mr. Orace Allen, Mr. J. Frank Porter, of Weymouth and Braintree, and Mr. Cornelius Chenery of Boston. The orchestra of eight pieces comprised some of the most eminent talent of Boston, and the piano accompaniment of Mrs. C. G. Thompson was a fine addition to this part of the performance. The Society may well be proud of the success of their second public entertainment.

THE SLEIGHING never was better than at the present time, and our streets not being adapted to the "Brighton road style" of locomotion, the owners of fast teams have flocked to the broad avenue extending from the Episcopal Church in Quincy to the Adams Academy, where they have been for a week or two holding a genuine sleighing carnival, attended by crowds of spectators. Among the owners of trotters present last Saturday, were Jas. H. Clapp, of East Weymouth, John Cavanagh, Joshua Wilkins, and Morton Hobart, of Braintree, George R. Turner, of Hingham, Wm. Worcester, and many others, of Quincy. In fact, the Boston Herald says, the course was crowded to repletion by all sorts of turnouts, from the fine, sleek and thoroughbred trotter and span, down to nags whose ages and speed would be hard to guess. Sometimes a crowd of flyers and high steppers would come along in sections of a dozen or more, to be followed soon after by spans of horses, and animals whose speed required them to be kept at a convenient distance for safety's sake from the fast ones. The scenes enacted were animating. As each particular horse passed he was lustily cheered by its owner's friends, who formed a solid column on either side of the avenue. Everything was merriment until darkness set in, when the dinging and tinkling of bells, the snapping of whips and shouts of "Go 'long!" entirely ceased, to give place to almost utter desertion and complete quietude.

HONORABLE.—A case of mercantile probity has lately transpired in this town, which shows that in general, mercantile men are unwilling to suffer their business honor to remain under a cloud when it is in their power to prevent it. About seventeen years ago a party in Boston failed in business, and among his creditors was Mr. Joseph Sherman, of East Weymouth, who was happily surprised last Saturday by the receipt of a check for the full amount of indebtedness, including interest to date.

SPILLED.—Messrs. W. K. Baker & Son, expressmen of Weymouth, have been, in their twenty or more years experience in the express business, singularly fortunate in immunity from damage to goods consigned to their charge. But last week a package of sweetness was "wasted on the desert air" in the bursting of a hogshead of molasses while being transferred from their sled to the store of Messrs. Tirrell. Luckily the ice and snow made a clean bed for the treacle, and the stream being dammed, nearly all of the molasses was saved in good condition.

CAUGHT.—A resident of East Braintree has been for some time past in unlawful familiarity with the wife of another resident of that village, but has come to grief at last, being caught in bed with the woman, at a house in South Boston, last week, by the city police, and both parties were sent to the House of Correction for some months.

INSURANCE.—Z. L. Bicknell, Esq., of East Weymouth, has taken the agency for the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was held by his father, the late Lovell Bicknell, Esq., for many years.

REHEARSAL.—The Union Musical Society of Weymouth will hold their next meeting at the usual place, on Monday evening, Jan. 25. A full attendance is requested.

SUNDAY SERVICE.—Rev. I. I. Leslie will preach at the Free Christian Mission, High street, East Weymouth, next Sunday afternoon and evening.

CAPSIZED.—Mr. Frank Nash, of Weymouth Landing, experienced one of those mishaps last week, which are often witnessed when "a fellow goes out a sleighing." While passing through South Weymouth his horse became frightened by some unfamiliar object and bolted, throwing out the occupants of the sleigh and wrecking the vehicle.

JURORS.—Mr. John Cavanagh, of Braintree, is serving on the first jury, and Daniel L. Hart, of Weymouth, on the second jury, at the civil term of the Superior Court. F. A. Hobart, of Braintree, and Edward E. Richards, of Weymouth, are on the list of supernumeraries.

FULL TIME.—The Commercial Bulletin says it is refreshing to note, in these dull times, any boot and shoe firm which keeps at work in the face of hard times and long credits. Such an one, however, is A. W. Clapp & Co., of 187 and 189 Congress Street, Boston. This firm have kept their Weymouth factory on full time throughout the winter, with the exception of about a fortnight in the dullest portion, and their workmen have been favored above their brother craftsmen in the possession of a good winter's work. The firm manufacture fine and medium work for the Western trade, and enjoy the fullest confidence of their customers.

DUMB ANIMALS.—The lecture by Mr. Angell, of the S. P. C. A., in the Universalist Church, Weymouth, last Sunday evening, was largely attended, and the close attention of the audience proved that he had an interesting theme. He alluded in strong terms to the horrible treatment that animals have so often received in transportation by rail, rendering their flesh unfit for human food, and gave an interesting exhibit of the society to arrest this evil, in which they had been largely successful, and for which they deserve the thanks of the community, and should have the heartiest cooperation from every humane citizen of the State.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Wednesday evening last, the ladies of Weymouth interested in the coming fair of the S. P. C. A., held a social party at Lincoln Hall, in aid of that object. A large amount of provision was contributed for the refreshment of visitors, but as the audience was rather small, much of it was left over. About $25 was taken at the door.

The new Literary Society connected with the Baptist Society of Weymouth, gave their first entertainment in the vestry of the church, the same evening, about 75 members being present, many of them taking part in the presentation of readings, vocal and instrumental music, etc. A paper called the "Union Banner" was prepared for the occasion, under charge of Miss Lucia E. Trott and Master Willie Binney, which was received with much favor.

This afternoon and evening the pupils of the Monatiquot Young Ladies' School hold a fair and festival in the Union Congregational lecture room, in aid of the sufferers by the Western grasshopper devastation.

EXCURSION.—Chief Engineer Raymond, of South Weymouth, drove through the Landing village last Wednesday afternoon, with his mammoth team filled almost to overflowing with a party of school children from South Weymouth.

PERIODICALS.—Mr. F. Warren Parkes has taken the business of supplying periodicals, formerly carried on by J. H. Mellus, at South Braintree, and the Gazette will be found on his counters every week.

THE Norfolk County Temperance Alliance held its quarterly session in Lyceum Hall, Wednesday. The session was opened at 2 o'clock P. M. There was also an evening session. The Rev. H. A. Cooke of the Bethel Church, Boston, and others spoke. The Norfolk County Temperance Alliance held its quarterly meeting in Lyceum Hall, Jan. 20, holding two sessions. Addresses by Rev. H. A. Cooke of Boston, Edwin Thompson, Rev. Messrs. Mason, McElroy, Hill and others.

THE Old Colony Railroad Company intend to have a full train of new cars ready on the opening of the summer travel to Woods Hole and the Vineyard. The cars are now on the stocks in the shops of the corporation, with a large number of men at work on them.

NEW DEPOT.—The Quincy Patriot says that the Old Colony R. R. Co. will build a new and fine depot next spring, to be located on the west side of the track at Wollaston.

THE twenty-sixth annual report of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, together with the list of premiums to be awarded at the next exhibition of the Society, has been issued. From the treasurer's report we learn that the financial condition of the Society is as follows:—

| DR. | |
|---|---|
| To balance Nov. 30, 1873, | $17 31 |
| cash of new members | 130 00 |
| " " Commonwealth, | 600 00 |
| " proceeds of Fair, 1874, | 3,024 60 |
| " from all other sources, | 3,917 39 |
| | $7,689 30 |
| CONTRA. CR. | |
| By cash pd. incidental expenses, | $2,545 46 |
| " " premiums, | 1,590 30 |
| " " Secretary's salary, | 100 00 |
| " " Treasurer's " | 100 00 |
| " " Interest on debt, | 2,200 00 |
| Balance in Treasury, | 1,153 34 |
| | $7,689 30 |

QUINCY.—The registration of births, deaths and marriages for the year 1874 shows: births, whole number registered, 226; males, 108; females, 118. Deaths, 168; males, 84. Marriages, 96.

[For the Gazette.]

### Ancient Family Records.

### THOMAS WHITE

had four sons—Joseph, Samuel, Thomas and Ebenezer.

JOSEPH WHITE married Lydia, daughter of Dea. John Rogers, of Weymouth, 1660. Their children were Joseph, born 1661; Lydia, 1662; Thomas, 1665; Samuel, 1667; John, 1668; Ebenezer, 1670; Ann; Mary; Experience and Hannah.

His children were all born at Mendon, except Joseph, the oldest.

He went to Mendon about 1662, and in 1676 returned to Weymouth, when Mendon was destroyed by the Indians. He died in Mendon, 1706.

SAMUEL WHITE, born 1642; freeman, 1666; married Mary, daughter of Dea. Thomas and Mary (Reed) Dyer, about 1666. He lived at Fore River, and was a man of marked character and great abilities; was a merchant and very wealthy; commanded a troop of horse; Representative 1679 and 1689; built a fort on Fort Hill, Boston, and in 1694 petitioned the General Court to pay him for it, as he seems to have furnished most of the money to build it. He died in 1699, without children, giving his wife all his housing, house, barns and orchards, in Weymouth; 5 cows, 2 oxen, farming utensils, one silver tankard, two silver spoons, 200 pounds in money, four negro servants—Frank, Zipporah, Charles and Margaret; balance of estate to 28 near relatives. His wife died 1615, aged 76.

THOMAS WHITE, 2d, married Mary Pratt, daughter of Matthew the first. Their children were

Thomas, born 1673, married Mehitable Adams and Mary Bowditch; Mary married Thomas Holbrook; Samuel, 1676, married Deborah Penniman and Sarah Torrey; Joseph married Sarah Bailey, 1704; Ebenezer married, 1683, and probably Micah.

He lived in East Braintree; died 1706; was not so thrifty as his brothers or some of his descendants.

EBENEZER WHITE, born 1648, freeman 1674, married Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Phillips, 1671. Their children were,

Ebenezer, born 1672, married Hannah Pierson, 1692; Thomas, 1673, married Married Mary White of Dorchester; Samuel, 1676, married Anna, daughter of Matthew Pratt, Jr.; Joseph, married Sarah ——; Hannah, 1682, married John Alden, of Middleboro; Abigail, 1683, married Samuel Reed, of Mendon; Benjamin, 1684, married Ruth Reed and Ann Bicknell; Experience, 1687, married Joseph Pool, of Dighton; Elisabeth, 1688, married David Pierson, 1721.

He lived at North Weymouth, and died there in 1703, aged 55. His estate was appraised at 955 pounds, a large sum in those times. He was a man of integrity, much respected, and a valuable citizen.

Of the children of Capt. Thomas White, Joseph went to Mendon; Samuel lived in Weymouth, but left no children; Thomas lived and died in Braintree, and Ebenezer also lived in Weymouth, and left a numerous posterity.

ICE HARVEST.—The recent severe cold has given the ice dealers an abundant harvest of the frigid product of the "frozen North," and the houses are being rapidly filled. Mr. S. Lovell has been put to some inconvenience in securing his crop by the low supply of water in Whitman's Pond, and he was compelled to cut on the north side of the pond and cart the ice to his house on the south side.

The Boston Ice Co. are now busy transporting a large quantity of ice from Great Pond, via O. C. R. R., to their house in Neponset. They have, we learn, an order of ten thousand tons from New York, to fill, and will then proceed to gather a store for the immense houses which they have erected at the pond. The ice at the pond is seventeen inches thick, and of the best quality.

### North Weymouth.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.—Never has there been a time since the great Chicago fire, when the prospects of business of every kind, especially the manufacturing of boots and shoes, looked so encouraging as it does at the present time. Drummers who are travelling through the South and West for the leading shoe houses in Boston, give it as their opinion that business will be better for a year to come than it has been since 1865; they say the market is short of all desirable goods and the demand will be supplied. With an empty market and thousands upon thousands of laboring men and women ready to work, and an abundance of capital to do business with, what else is wanting but confidence, to go ahead and give everybody employment? For the past three years but a very little has been done in the boot and shoe trade, except on orders, and those have been very limited; therefore the market has become short of goods, and once more the noise and bustle of the factories and workshops throughout the country will be heard as before the panic.

AN UNFORTUNATE SLEIGH RIDE.—On Friday of last week Edward Goodfellow, of South Boston, thought he would improve the opportunity of enjoying a sleigh ride into the country, with a splendid pair of trotters, for which he had been offered fifteen hundred dollars. On arriving in Old Spain, and when near the residence of Mr. John Holbrook, one of the horses slipped down and unfortunately broke one of his legs just above the knee, mangling the bone in a very bad manner. The horse had to be killed. It was the best horse of the pair, and valued at nine hundred dollars. N. M.

### East Norfolk Court Report.

Robert Cook, of Manchester, N. H., for being a vagrant at Weymouth, at his own request was sent to the House of Correction for three months.

George E. Houghton, of Braintree, (case continued from January 5th,) for a felonious assault on Miss Annie L. Foye, was held in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Superior Court at Dedham, on the first Monday of April next.

George E. Houghton, of Braintree, for a felonious assault on Susan R. Williams, of said Braintree, was held in the sum of $500 for trial.

John O'Keefe, of Randolph, on complaint of Thomas Green, for being a common seller of intoxicating liquor. Plead not guilty. Case was continued.

J. P. Stetson, of Quincy, for evading payment of fare on Old Colony Railroad, was arraigned on complaint of Conductor Mellus. Plead not guilty, when the case was continued.

Malichi Donnovan, of Braintree, for a second drunkenness. Plead not guilty, when said Donnovan was ordered to recognize in the sum of $200 for his appearance on Friday, Feb. 5th.

Don't fail to read the advertisement in this column, of the lecture of Dr. Lorrimer, at the Old North Church, Wednesday evening next.

FOR DAWES.—In the ballot for U. S. Senator, in the Legislature last Tuesday, Representatives Dyer and Newton, of Weymouth, voted for Dawes, and Wallace, of Braintree, for J. G. Abbott. Senator E. A. Hunt voted for Dawes. Dawes was elected on the second ballot.

TOWN DIVISION.—The Legislative committee on towns commenced the hearing Wednesday on the petition of Washington L. Reed and others for the division of the town of Abington and the forming of a new town from the southern part of it. The case for the petitioners was opened by Hon. Charles P. Thompson, when the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next, as a town meeting is to be held in East Bridgewater on Tuesday, and action is there to be taken as to allowing a portion of that town to be included in the proposed new municipality.

KILLED.—A valuable horse was killed on the sleighing course in Quincy, yesterday, by a collision between with a sleigh coming from an opposite direction, the shafts of the sleigh penetrating his body to a considerable depth.

PROBATE.—At the Probate Court in Dedham Wednesday, the first account of the trustees of the estate of Sylvanus Thayer, late of Braintree, for $285,320.19, was allowed.

THEY do not marvel at the cold in Lyndonville, Vt., yet. The Postmaster, in a letter to the Boston Globe, says: "The mercury has been down to thirty below zero for the last four mornings; this morning it was thirty-eight below.—But we don't brag until it goes down into the fifties."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The February number of this excellent monthly furnishes the following list of contents:—The Story of a Parrot: Eight Cousins; Kings of France; A Fox and a Raven; A Pretty Sure Shot; The Coal Imp; The Peterkins Journey; Ann's Answer; The Story of a Birch-Bark Boy; How Dolls are made; The Young Surveyor; Fashions in Valentines; The Little Torn Primer; The Marmosets; Blue and Pink; The Picture in the Fire-Place Bedroom; The Fariy Wedding; A Droll Fox trap; A Great Traveller with the usual departments. Subscription, $3 00 a year. Published by Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

"WOMAN'S FRIEND".—Our housekeepers are delighted with the Steam Washer, "Woman's Friend," which is advertised in our columns by Mr. J. L. Wood, of North Scituate, manufacturer of the Washer, and who solicits public attention to its merits. The saving in time, will pay for the Washer in a few months, and its decided superiority as a labor saver will commend it to the ladies. Garments are washed "as white as snow" by the steamer, and ruinous effects of the rubbing board are entirely obviated. We can safely commend it to our readers as just what is needed in every household. Read carefully the extra inducements offered in his advertisement in our columns.

NEW MUSIC.—O. Ditson & Co., Boston, have recently published the following music:—Chant Du Nord. A Song of The North. Melodie, by Gustav Lang; When Will My Boy Come Back to Me. Song and Chorus, words by Geo. Cooper, music by Chas. E. Pratt; City of Perking Galop, by Chas. E. Pratt; On the Banks of the Hudson, Polka, by Wm. A. Fallman; Breach of Promise, Song, by Mr. Howard Paul; Stars of Heaven Softly Shining, words by Arthur W. French, music by Chas. D. Blake; Pearly Gates and Golden Bars, Song and Chorus, words by Miss Belle Rose, music by M. C. Thayer; Molly, my Darling, Come Over the Sea, Song and Chorus, music by Wm. Huntley, words by Sam'l N. Mitchell; We Sail Tomorrow, Darling, Ballad, by J. W. Wheeler; You May Pet Me As Much As You Please, Ballad, words by Geo. Cooper, music by Harrison Millard; Ray of Moonlight, Waltz, by J. W. Turner.


OLD NORTH
**LECTURES!**

**DR. GEORGE C. LORRIMER**

WILL LECTURE on the "UNEDUCATED POETS OF SCOTLAND," at the Old North Church, Weymouth, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27th, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

Many having expressed a strong desire to hear this later lecture, it is put in place of the one on BOYS, advertised as postponed.

INDUCEMENTS.
**LADIES.**
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
**Human Hair!**
OUR THIRD ANNUAL
CLEARING OUT SALE
WILL COMMENCE
*Saturday, December 26th.*

This is a Special Sale to make room for Millinery Goods ordered for the approaching spring trade and all goods will be sold at

Less than Cost to Import.

The Stock is very large and manufactured of only the best quality of Human Hair, and consists of

Switches in every shades and size.
Do. White and Grey mixed.
Chatelaine and Pompadour Braids in all shades and Grey-mixed.
Back Sets, Centre and Side Curls.
Puffs, single and in clusters.
Best double Frizzette Weft in all shades.
Wigs, Frontpieces and Seams in plain and gray-mixed.
Also a large Stock of superior Human Hair in all lengths and shades, to be sold by the pound or oz.

LADIES

AVAIL YOURSELF of the PRESENT CHANCE as you can buy a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF HUMAN HAIR at IMMENSELY LOW PRICES

Purchase before Stock is Reduced.

We shall DISCONTINUE TO KEEP TOILET ARTICLES, and offer a LARGE STOCK OF BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, COLOGNE STANDS, PUFF BOXES, and all kinds of OILS, POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, POWDERS, &c. &c.

**At Closing Out Prices.**

M. M. COHEN & CO.,
34 WINTER STREET,
NEXT TO SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,
AND
Fashionable Hair Emporium,
*307 Washington street,*
Cor. Temple Place,
**BOSTON.**
35 38


The readers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be impressed with the novelty and freshness, as well as with the importance of the topics treated in the February number of that popular monthly. Containing over eighty illustrations, in the variety of the reading matter it is to a corresponding degree rich and extensive.

This Number contains four distinctly American articles, three of which are profusely illustrated. A glowing, but accurate description of "New Washington," shows what changes have been wrought in the national capital by the improvements made since the war; "Wonders of the Lowlands," is an entertaining illustrated article on the Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley. The unpublished letters of De Witt Clinton give curious illustrations of partisan politics half a century ago. The most important of the articles on American topics is the fourth paper of the Centennial series, continuing the progress of mechanical art.

Other valuable illustrated articles by well known contributors are "Caricature among the Ancients," "The French Institute," "Christian Missions," with maps; short sketches, serials, poems, &c., all of a high order of merit.

The AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulations. This feature requires the closest scrutiny to prevent it from leading to abuses. The plan adopted by the publishers of the DIRECTORY to secure correct and trustworthy reports, is rigid in its requirements and adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity, but give Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co. such information as enables them to weed out unsubstantiated statements of pretenderes in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.


HALE'S
**SUBSTITUTE for CASTOR OIL,**

The most reliable and safe vegetable substitute for Castor Oil ever compounded. Instantly relieves Colic, Cramps, Diarrhea, and all diseases of Children Teething. Causes natural and healthy sleep, gives rest to Mother and Child, regulates the bowels, assimilates the food, and builds the child right square up from suffering pain, weakness, to strong and robust health. A perfect *medicine chest for our little ones.* Only 25 Cents, by all dealers.

**$500** WILL be paid for any case of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint or Impure Blood that DR. JOB SWEET'S STRENGTHENING BITTERS will not relieve or cure when all other remedies fail, if directions are followed. Sold by all dealers.

**Costiveness the Source of Disease.**

It causes *Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness, Sour rising, Oppression of Food, Low Sprits, Worms, Indigestion, etc.* DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES warranted to cure all these and every form of Dyspepsia, and the only cure for *Piles*, either bleeding or blind; as all outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists.

**Stop that Cough!**

There is positively no case of pulmonary disease which DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND will not cure or greatly alleviate. It is the best known remedy for Whooping Cough; gives immediate relief in Asthma; infallible for Croup; strengthens the vocal organs; contains no opium or other dangerous drug; is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Trial bottles, 10 cents. Sold by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth. F. W. PARKS, So. Braintree. Also for sale by J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth


### Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In North Weymouth, Jan. 14th, by Rev. L. B. Voorhees, Mr. Andrew J. Hosley to Miss Abbie F. Cushing, both of North Weymouth.

DIED.

In Dedham, Jan. 8th, Miss Nellie, second daughter of Col. John W. and Mrs. Sarah B. Thomas, aged 27 years 4 mos.

"Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Throned above;
Souls like thine with God inherit,
Life and love."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of JONAS PERKINS, late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, clergyman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

J. R. PERKINS, Executor.

Brockton, January 13, 1875. 39 41


THE PRICE TELLS
AND
EVERYBODY TELLS the PRICE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
**CLOTHING!!**
AT RETAIL.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, $5 to $25
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $3 to $15

ALL WOOL DOUBLE BREASTED SACK AND FROCK SUITS.

**$12 to 24.00.**

Styles equal to the Best.
Stock Replenished Daily.
ONE PRICE
BLUE STORE,
12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 & 24
Washington Street,
BOSTON.

A NEW IDEA.

70 cts

sent to the NEW YORK & ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY will insure by return mail, one pound of excellent Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan or Mixed Tea, such as is usually retailed at $1 30 to $1.50 per pound.

IT IS A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN that by a recent arrangement of the Post Office, small quantities of merchandise are now conveyed at charges considerably less than those of the express companies. The cost on one pound of Tea being 8 cts. only.

The New York and Oriental Tea Company is taking advantage of THIS EXTRAORDINARY FACILITY and is supplying its customers in all parts of the United States with the finest Teas ever imported at

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

REASONS WHY you should order your teas from the New York and Oriental Tea Company.

1st. Because the Company deals only in PURE UNADULTERATED TEA. It is well known what immense quantities of so called "Tea" adulterated with the leaves of the Willow, Hawthorn, and other trees, and even small stones, particles of lead and steel filings, besides coloring matter, are sent over the country and sold at enormous prices as "Tea." The buyers of the New York and Oriental Tea Company, can by A NEW PROCESS, not generally known, detect the presence of adulteration in all its forms; and the Company will continue to maintain the high character it has hitherto sustained, by selling none but

GENUINE TEA.

2d. Because our command of capital enables us TO IMPORT LARGELY FOR CASH, and thus to sell cheap. We buy all our Teas at the Ports of China and Japan, and thus save many intermediate profits and charges.

3d. Because we have inaugurated a NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS, originated a NEW IDEA.

We save the profits of the middlemen and give them to our Customers, by sending direct to any address, the finest qualities of Tea at Wholesale Prices.

4th. Because as the

*Great Need of the Times*

is pure TEA AT A LOW PRICE; and as we are determined to SUPPLY THIS NEED, it is to your interest to help us by sending on your orders at once.

See our Price List.

Oolong (Black) 40, 50, 60, best 70 cts per pound.
Mixed (Green and Black) 40, 50, 60, 70, best 80cts.
Japan (Uncolored) 60, 70, 80, best $1.00 per pound.
Imperial (Green) 60, 70, 80, $1.00, $1.25 "
Young Hyson (Green) 50, 60, 70, best, $1.00 "
Gunpowder (Green) $1.00 best 1.25, "
English Breakfast (Black) 60, 70, 80, best $1.00.

P. S. We have a special quality of very fine Oolong and Young Hyson at $1.25 per pound.

Any of these qualities delivered free by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed on receipt of price.

PLEASE NOTE—We deal in nothing that is UNSOUND, INJURED, DAMAGED, OR ADULTERATED IN ANY RESPECT; even the lowest qualities in the above list are perfect in their degree, clean, pure, and uninjured in every particular.

WE WANT ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to whom special inducements are offered. The business is honorable and respectable. Young and old, Rich and Poor, Male Female, can get up clubs and act as Agents. Send for circular and begin at once.

Address
New York and Oriental Tea Company.
38 Vesey Street, New York.
39 42

# DRY & FANCY GOODS,
—AT—
# SOULE'S,
# EAST WEYMOUTH

NOW OPENING, A CHOICE LINE OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
**Goods for Children's wear.**

PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN! MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Come early, and secure the Best Selection.

**C. W. SOULE,**
EAST WEYMOUTH.


### New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the Will of LOVELL BICKNELL, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

Z. L. BICKNELL,
J. N. L. BICKNELL, } Executors.
R. T. BICKNELL,

Weymouth, Jan. 6, 1875. 39 41


Cheaper than Ever!

In order to make quick sales and keep our men at work these dull times, we have

**Reduced the Price**
—OF—
EXTENSION TABLES

to $1.50 per foot for common, and $1.60 per foot for Patent Slides.

WOOD AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Furniture delivered free of charge.

**READ & PHILLIPS,**
38 41 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

**For Sale Cheap,**

A SMALL House and Garden, which the owner wishes to sell immediately. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BARNES, Mill street, South Weymouth. 38 41

FOR SALE,
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME, CEMENT,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
BUNDLE HAY
AND
STRAW.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Jos. Sherman,
Office, - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
MASS.
37tf

Wanted,

A GOOD METAL ORGAN PIPE MAKER. Address C. F. S, 50 East Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y. 34 36

ROOMS TO LET,
For Mechanical Purposes,
WITH STEAM POWER.
Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

**$9.00**
WILL BUY A BARREL OF BEST
St. Louis Flour
AT
A. J. BATES & CO.'S,
EAST BRAINTREE.


WEYMOUTH
SAVINGS BANK.

THE Annual Meeting of the Weymouth Savings Bank Corporation, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, Feb'y 1, 1875, at 1-4 past 3 o'clock P. M.

A meeting of the Trustees will be held at 3 o'clock the same day, at the same place, to hear the report of the Board of Investment and act thereon.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Jan. 14, 1875. 38 40


E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Photograph Artist,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

Copying a Specialty,

and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Specially Interesting
TO
THE LADIES!

L. Rich & Co.
OFFER AMONG
LARGE LINES
OF
USEFUL
Dry Goods,
GREAT
BARGAINS
IN
Felt Skirts!
AT
62 1-2 Cts., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75. The Best Value yet!

Also, yard wide Brown Cotton, 6 1-4 Cts.,
Prints, 6 1-4 Cts.,
AND
ALL OUR GOODS
Very much under the regular prices.

BRAINTREE & WEYMOUTH
PASSENGER CARRIAGE.

HOWARD M. HOBART would inform the public that his Passenger Carriage will be in readiness on the arrival of each train from Boston, from morning till midnight, to convey passengers from North Braintree Depot to Weymouth Landing. 38tf


NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SALOME BRIGGS, Executrix.

Jan. 13, 1875. 38 40


FOR SALE,

DOUBLE RUNNER PUNG, in good order, with Pole and Shaft. PRICE $37.00.

ALEXIS TORREY & CO.

North Weymouth, Jan. 8, 1875. 37 38


THE
South Weymouth
SAVINGS BANK

Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.

The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.

B. F. WHITE, Treas.

S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. E. JOHNSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm will be settled by J. E. Johnson, who will continue the business.

J. E. JOHNSON,
CHAPIN THAYER.

Weymouth, Jan. 1, 1875. 37 39

## TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

July 19, 1874.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

### AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall thereafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same: provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "CD." by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870


## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**
WEYMOUTH LANDING

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

AT THE
## UNION STORE
**FRONT STREET, WEYMOUTH.**

WE NOW OFFER AT
**$9.00 per Bbl.**
OR $1.13 PER BAG,
**A Superior ST. LOUIS FLOUR**
WARRANTED WHITE AND LIGHT.
We also have a Flour at
**$8.00 PER BARREL,**
Or $1.00 per Bag.
TRY IT!

## REBUILT.

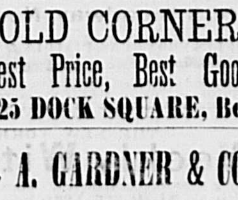
Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

Black Walnut Chamber Suites
(at Factory prices.)
Book Cases, Sideboards,
Wardrobes and Hall Stands.
*Extension Tables*
(with improved patent iron slides.)
CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.
**READ AND PHILLIPS,**
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

## $8.50

WILL BUY A BARREL OF NICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
**QUEEN OF THE HARVEST,"**
Warranted as good as Taylor's Best.
AT
A. J. BATES & CO.'S,
**EAST BRAINTREE.**

## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.



**$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!**

**Your Choice of any in the Market!**

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

**Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!**

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

## SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

**LEAVITT & BRANT,**
**50 Bromfield St.,**
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT.
Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34


## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of AMANDA S. PERKINS, late of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH B. BATES, Adm'x.

Nov. 25th, 1874. 32 34


## OLD CHAIRS

MADE GOOD AS NEW.

The subscriber would inform the public generally, that she still continues in her business of rebottoming cane seated chairs. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. JOHN E. BATTLES.
Weymouth, Oct. 29 1874. 26 28

## OLD COLONY NURSERIES!

**PLYMOUTH, MASS.,**
ESTABLISHED 1842.

**Fruit and Ornamental TREES!**

SHRUBS,
EVERGREENS,
ROSES,
GRAPE VINES,
HEDGE PLANTS,
SMALL FRUITS,
Garden and Flower Seeds.

75 Varieties STRAWBERRIES,
THE FINEST COLLECTION IN THE COUNTRY.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
A SPECIALTY.

**EDW. A. JAMES,**
AGENT,
Commercial St., Weymouth Landing.
30tf

## OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD,

**And this is the way we mean TO DO IT.**

Sell for Cash.
At uniform rates, to all comers.
Sell at the most POPULAR PRICE,
Which is always the very lowest.
Warrant all goods precisely
What they are represented.
Treat every man or woman who buys of us,
Alike, equitably.
Avoid giving credit, so that cash customers
May not help pay for "poor debts."
We are bound to sell
Regardless of cost,
And confidently invite buyers to
Satisfy themselves by giving us a trial.

## The "OLD CORNER"

## CLOTHING HOUSE,

**24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,**

Is bound to maintain its well earned reputation for

**Fair Dealing and Low Prices.**

And our customers will be convinced that WE MEAN BUSINESS when we say that never before, at least since 1861, have such bargains been offered in Boston as we now offer them. During the holiday season, we have specially for

**1874. Dec. Jan. & Feb. 1875**

Boys' Dress Suits! Boys' School Suits! Boys' Skating Suits!!

In various styles and for all ages, for from $1.50 upwards at about ONE-THIRD discount from the former prices. Also our usual assortment of

Mens' Clothing and Underwear

ALSO,

**OVERCOATS!**

In Mixed Beaver, Blue and Black Beaver, Blue and Brown Chinchilla, Brown and Blue Moscow Beaver, and Brown Elysians.

**SURTOUTS AND SACKS**

All of which will be offered at prices that will surprise those who have hitherto bought at even our well known low figures.

It is impossible in the brief limits of an advertisement to enumerate all the advantages of giving us a call, but we once more invite attention to the fact that purchasers of these Goods, which we have laid in this season, at HARD-PAN WHOLESALE CASH FIGURES, can save about one-third the cost of good clothing, as compared with the demands of other houses for the SAME MATERIALS. MAKE AND STYLES. Men Youths, Boys or Children can save Three, Five, or Ten dollars on a Suit, for the next 60 days, at our store.

**Please make no mistake in our numbers as below,**

C. H. RICHARDS'
"OLD CORNER,"
Lowest Price, Best Goods,
**24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.**

## F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
**Lumber,**
BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,
WHARVES,
**Weymouth Landing.**
Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

## OVERCOATS

At less prices than has been seen before since the late war.

**POPULAR PRICES:**

$10, $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $23, $25, $28, $30.

All of our own manufacture, made by Journeymen Tailors, and will fit as well as a garment made to measure, that would cost double the price charged for our Coats.

Every garment marked in plain figures.

**ONE PRICE.**
**WILMOT'S,**
**121 Washingon St.,**
BOSTON.
22 33

## Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,

**Funeral Undertakers,**
EAST WEYMOUTH.

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse**, we are prepared to attend to all orders connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
**Caskets or Coffins**
on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our
**NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH**

THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 11 1y

## COAL

WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
**Wharf, East Braintree.**

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

**For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.**

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

**J. F. SHEPPARD.**

## BROWN'S BOOTS.

Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles, French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

**ONE PRICE.**

*Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.*

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

**J. K. BROWN.**

## SAMUEL CURTIS,

**COFFIN WAREHOUSE,**
AND
**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,**
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

## COWS

**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**
Apply to or address
**J. W. HARDWICK,**
6tf WEYMOUTH LANDING.

## HAY and STRAW

**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.

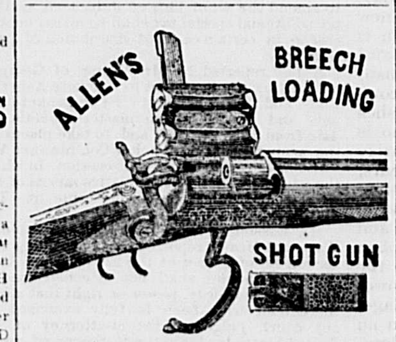
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

## HAVING BEEN APPOINTED An Auctioneer,

I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.

NOBLE MORSE.

North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.




## JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Guns, Rifles & Pistols**
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
**Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,**
**BOSTON.**

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL, JOHN W. LOVELL, BENJ. S. LOVELL.

## GASTON HOUSE.

Commercial St., Weymouth L'dg.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he is ready to accommodate them with Lodgings and Meals at reasonable rates. I hope you will recognize the place under its new name.

Open evenings, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
30tf C. S. CLAPP, Proprietor.

## Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

**S. W. PRATT.**


## THE WEYMOUTH Memorial Pamphlet,

CONTAINING the Address of Mr. Adams and the other Addresses on the occasion of the late Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Settlement of the town, with a detailed account of that Celebration, making a Volume of 107 pages, is just published, and will be offered for sale to the citizens of Weymouth by Canvassers in the several Wards.

Price of bound Volume, 30 cents.
" " Pamphlet " 15 "
or two copies for 25 cents.

Per order of Committee,
JAS. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Weymouth, Dec. 10, 1874.


## H. N. OUR,

**Carpenter and Builder,**
WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,
**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
36 tf



A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

## THE ALDINE

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

*A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully carried out.*

The necessity of a popular medium for representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.—*THE ALDINE.*

*THE ALDINE*, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate this quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST: AND THEN, THERE IS THE CHROMO, BESIDES!

The national feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE*, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustrations of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

### PREMIUMS FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"Man's Unselfish Friend,"**

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALLINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

**THE ALDINE ART UNION.**

The Union owns the originals of *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay FOR ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

**TERMS.**

**One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and Art Union.**

**$.600 per annum, in advance.**

(No Charge for postage.)

SPECIMEN COPIES OF *THE ALDINE*, 50 CENTS.

*THE ALDINE* will hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLISHERS, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**

ANY person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY.
59 MALIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

## $10.75

WILL BUY A BARREL OF
**PRATT'S HAXALL,**
The best Flour sold in this County,
AT
**A. J. BATES & Co's,**
**East Braintree.**


### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by SALOME BRIGGS, of Weymouth, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempted from giving surety or sureties on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

35 37 J. H. COBB, Register.


## THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 20 a year, POSTAGE PREPAID. NO DISCOUNTS FROM THIS RATE.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address "THE SUN," New York City.


## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm existing as CURTIS & DERBY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN CURTIS,
E. C. DERBY.

South Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1874.


## Agents Wanted

FOR THE BEST

## Steam Washer

LOOK HERE, WEARY WOMAN! There is REST FOR YOU! Steam will do your work! J. C. TILTON'S IMPROVED STEAM WASHER, or WOMAN'S FRIEND!

Nothing like it in use! No rubbing, no pounding, no turning or twisting, no clumsy cylinder, and no twenty or thirty dollars expense. Steam does it all! It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour! All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board!

The subscriber having recently purchased the latest improved right for Norfolk Co., including West Roxbury, now offers this extra inducement. On receipt of five dollars he will ship to any person in the County of Norfolk, a complete Steam Washer, as a sample, with full directions how to use it, and also a patented Receipt by which Soap can be easily made; pure and white as snow, costing but one cent per lb. (Will send Soap receipt alone for 75 cents.)

Bear in mind that for five dollars you get the receipt free, and besides the Steamer a large sized Wash Boiler. Now is the time for those who need a new one to avail themselves of this opportunity, for it works like a wonder, never failing to do all claimed for it.

Agents wanted. Town rights for sale. All orders promptly attended to. Address D. L. WOOD,
28 52 North Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass.

## Desirable Residence & Nice Shop FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice House and Stable and two acres of good Land, on which are a large lot of Fruit Trees and Currants.

The house is 24x30 feet, with L 15x30 connecting house with stable, which is 24x24; all in good repair. House painted white, with green blinds. Never failing well of splendid water and pump in ell. In house are eight rooms, four lower rooms painted and papered; rooms all finished but front hall.

Also, an excellent Water Power, 22 feet head, good 2 foot Whitney iron water wheel and good Shop 28x35, clapboarded and painted. Machinery consists of good Planer, with Rotary Bed, nearly new; one Jointing Saw and Bench; one Splitting Saw and Bench; one Gig Saw; one Boring and Mortising Machine; one good Tenoning Machine; one Turning Lathe, all with belts and in good running order.

The above property is situated in the town of Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., between two villages, 2 1-2 miles from depot, 1-2 mile from church, one hundred rods from school and store. Price $3000.

For further particulars, address A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Canaan, N. H. 28 30

## AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

## ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Z. E. IS a DICTIONARY of LANGUAGE. It contains every word in the English language with its derivation and definition.

Z. E. IS a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. It has a sketch of every noted person of all ages, many of them with portraits.

Z. E. IS a COMPLETE GAZETTEER.—It has a description of every country, sea, lake, river, mountain, town, &c., in the world.

Z. E. IS a MEDICAL DICTIONARY. It contains description of diseases, remedies, instruments, surgical operations, &c., &c.

Z. E. IS a HISTORY of the World. It contains a description of the migration of races, the progress of nations, their customs, laws, religions, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE NATURAL HISTORY. It describes all animals, birds, insects and repasles.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on BOTANY. It describes every plant, flower, vegetable, and tree; with their properties, uses, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE WORK on MECHANIES. It describes all new inventions, engines, machinery, tools, &c.

Z.E. IS a COMPLETE CHURCH HISTORY. It describes, impartially, the various divisions of the church of all ages.

Z.E. IS EQUAL to a WHOLE LIBRARY of WORKS. It describes every material or non-material thing that is capable of description in the language.

Z.E. IS WELL ILLUSTRATED. It contains nearly three thousand engravings of persons, animals, plants, trees, machines, buildings, &c.

A specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent to any address on the receipt of 10 cents. Sold only by subscription. Agents and Canvassers wanted.

**T. ELWOOD ZELL,**
**17 & 19 South Sixth Street,**
30 PHILADELPHIA, PA.


## To Let.

TWO GOOD HOUSES and a STORE, on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing.

Apply to JOHN O. FOYE.

Weymouth, Sept. 23, 1874. 22tf


## "GOOD NEWS" RANGES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a

NEW
**Stove and Tin Store,**
NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,

and respectfully solicits a share of patronage in our line, hoping by strict attention to business to merit the same. We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**Kitchen Furnishing Goods and STOVES!**

We are Agent for the celebrated GOOD NEWS RANGE, with high and low Hot Closets, made entirely of new iron, with improvements over all other Stoves, with Clinkerless Grates, Mica Doors which show the fire, Drier for airing Clothes, and many other improvements.

**ALSO, MANY OTHER KINDS OF GOOD STOVES.**

**ALL KINDS OF JOBBING**
PROMPLY ATTENDED TO.

**Plumbing, Roofing, Setting New and Repairing Old Furnaces;**

in fact, any work in our line. Having had nearly thirty years experience at the business, we feel that we are not overrating ourselves to say that we understand our business thoroughly.

All MENDING done, such as soldering Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other Tin Ware, the same day it is brought to the shop, as we fire up our solder pot every afternoon.

CALL AND SEE OUR
**GOOD NEWS RANGES,**
with high and low (with or without) Hot Closets.
STOVES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

**JOSEPH I. BATES.**
11 37

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire-Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

**GEO. S. BAKER,**
Weymouth Landing.

## W. F. BURRELL,

Teacher of Piano and Organ,
EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.

## WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,

OF WEYMOUTH.

Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous, and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.

Amount at Risk, April 1, 1874, $2,509,049.00
Cash Assets - - - - $21,962 78
Deposit Notes - - - - 96,714.06
Absolute funds of the Company $118,677.84

N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

## BUILDINGS

MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.

F. T. BLANCHARD.
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
All orders promptly attended to.

## BAKER & RANDALL

## ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,

*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

## The Smith American Organ Company

**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.*

**150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.**
**50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.**
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

**THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.**

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**


## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5th, 1874,
TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD VIA TAUNTON, 3.30 pm.; VIA FAIRHAVEN, 8 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am. 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am; 4.30 pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER VIA TAUNTON, 8.45 am, 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm.; VIA BRIDGEWATER, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5a, 6.30, 8, 11.20 am, 3.41 pm; via Bridgewater, 6.30 a m, 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am; 12m.; 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 5.43h, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12 m.; 4.35 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.54, 7.56, 9.14 am; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 7.01, 8.04, 9.22 am; 12.33, 5.10 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.12, 8.16 9.32 am; 12.45, 5.18 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8 am.; 3.25, 4, 6g pm. RETURN, 6.10i, 7.20, 9.05 am; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11.00 am; 12 m.; 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.31, 6.45, 7.38, 9.23, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8, 11.00 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.56, 8, 9.40 am; 1.07, 3.16, 5.12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, 7.30 [via Duxbury] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30 [via Duxbury] 5, 6.15g [via Duxbury] pm. RETURN, 4.45i [via Duxbury] 6.25, 6.40, [via Duxbury] 9.15 am; 2.55 [via Duxbury] 3.40 pm

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.58, 9.34, 11.38 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH AND ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12m; 2.30, 5, 6.45 pm. RETURN, (S. Abington,) 6.10, 7.18, 9.30 am.; 12 m; 4.17 pm; (South Weymouth) 6.29, 7.36, 10.09 am; 12 19, 4.38 pm.

KINGSTON, 7.30, [via Duxbury,] 8.45 am; 2.30, 3.30, [via Duxbury,] 5, 6.15g [via Duxbury,] pm. RETURN, 4.55i, [via Duxbury,] 6.45, 6.52 [via Duxbury,] 9.25 am; 3.05 [via Duxbury,] 3.49 pm.

DUXBURY AND COHASSET RAILROAD.—7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15g pm. RETURN, So. Duxbury, 5.05i, 7 02 am; 3.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.45, 7.56 am.; 1, 4.15, 5.40 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.59, 8.11 am; 1.14, 4.27, 5.58 pm. Nantasket, E. Weymouth, N. Weymouth, Weymouth, E. Braintree, 7.30, 11 am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.52, 8.03 am; 1.07, 4.21, 5.52 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.09, 8.22 am.; 1.22, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (N. Weymouth,) 6.32, 7.14, 8.27 am.; 1.26, 4.40, 6.10 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.18, 8.31 am; 1.30, 4.44, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (East Braintree) 6.41, 7.22, 8.34 am.; 1.33, 4.48, 6.18 pm.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, 6.50, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m.; 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.29, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.55, 6.30, 7.26, 7.49, 7.51, 8.26, 9.27, 9.42, 10.20, 10.45 am; 12.53, 1.32, 3.43, 4.50, 5.25, 5.35, 8.25, 10.20 pm.

BRAINTREE, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30 11 am; 12m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 5.59, 6.47, 7.28, 7.34, 7.49, 7.55, 8.39, 8.55, 9.30, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.39, 3.48, 4.55, 5.05, 5.38, 6.25, 8.29, 10.24 pm.

QUINCY, 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am; 12m; 12.40; 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.07, 6.54, 7.33, 7.41, 7.55, 8.01, 8.35, 9.01, 9.37, 9.53, 10.57 am; 1.03, 1.46, 3.56, 5.00, 5.12, 5.43, 6.31, 8.36, 10.30 pm.

NEPONSET, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.50, 8.11, 8.51, 9.11, 9.47, 10.35, 11.06 am; 12.39, 1.58, 4.06, 5.23, 5.51, 6.41, 8.46, 10.39 pm.

HARRISON SQUARE, 6.50, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15 11 am.; 12m.; 12.40, 1.05, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.25, 6, 6.20, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. RETURN, 6.24, 7.08, 7.19, 7.54, 8.16, 9.04, 9.15, 9.52, 10.24, 11.10 am; 12.44, 2.02, 2.09, 4.11, 5.15, 5.27, 6.07, 6.45, 8.53, 10.43 pm.

WEST QUINCY, 8.10 am; 12.40, 2.40, 5, 6 15 pm. RETURN 6.02, 6.58, 8.49 am; 1.42, 4.52, 6.14 pm.

CAPE COD RAILROAD.—Hyannis and Provincetown, 8 am, 4 pm. RETURN (Hyannis) 6.45 am; 2 07 pm. RETURN, (Provincetown,) 5.00 am, 12.20 pm.

WOODS' HOLE, 8 am; 4 pm. RETURN, 7.12 am; 2.15 pm.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD and NANTUCKET, 8 am.

*a* Thursdays excepted. *e* Thursdays only. *g* Saturdays only. *h* Or on arrival of Boat from New York. *i* Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.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GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.
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IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

**Custom Work** of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

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CONSTANTLY on hand and for SALE or EXCHANGE at
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**NEW REPOSITORY,**
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Hall to let, with Piano built by McPhail.
**PLEASANT ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH**

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He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
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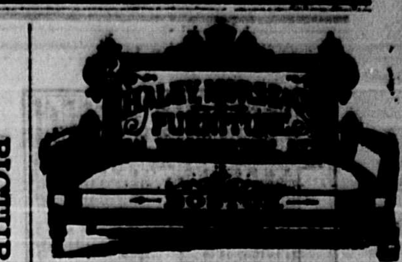
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.



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## E. C. BUMPUS,

BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
**42 Devonshire St., Boston.**
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.


### MEETINGS OF THE Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS,
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1874.


## JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET, : : Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
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In a prompt and satisfactory manner.
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TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

**IMPERIAL COLOGNE,**
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Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers
**FLORIDA WATER,**
THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!
**BAY RUM,**
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
**HAIR OILS, &c.**
PREPARED BY
**R. W. WALKER,**
**WEYMOUTH, - MASS.**

For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 39

## Mrs. Linus Belcher's

## Vegetable Medicine!

**CURE** FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS.—I received an Indian receipe from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Supporters are not used under any consideration. Its effects are wonderful in the relief and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Irregularities, Change of Life, Whites, Dropsical Affections, Billiousness, Inflammation of Kidneys, Headache, Spinal Complaint, Rheumatism, Dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

**CURE.** The best Spring Bitters that is yet known for man or woman. A pleasant medicine. Can be right round while taking the medicine, gaining in health and strength every day.

*Unsolicited Testimonials.*

**CURE.** CANAAN, N. H., Jan. 13, 1854. MRS. LINUS BELCHER: I have sold out the medicine I bought of you, and I can truly say that I believe it to be the GREATEST REMEDY for humors and best BLOOD CLEANSER I ever knew. It excels all the humor medicines of this age for SALT RHEUM, which is the pest of this nation. My husband inherited SALT RHEUM from his mother and LIVER COMPLAINT. For years, in warm weather, he was feeble, his skin flabby and sallow, no appetite, had inward heat and sometimes faintness and nausea, also a heart difficulty. In winter and at some other times have had boils, erysipelas sores, which finally ended in a braw ny substance gathering on his head, in his beard, and in spots on his body, with an itching, burning, etc. At length physicians pronounced it Salt Rheum. It afflicted the skin and also ate into the flesh till warm weather came on, and then would strike inward. Often we feared that he would sink into a consumptive's grave. His blood was thin and watery, and often had a cough, and had the palpitation severely if he overtaxed his strength, or if his stomach was empty; this was for over fifteen years. Last August his humor struck inwardly, had nausea and pain in his bowels, and we thought he could not live much longer. I laughingly said I would give him some of the FEMALE CURE, and that would cure him. I gave him a spoonful, and in five minutes the pain and nausea was gone (it had been there all day), and from that hour he began to mend. Four times a day, after eating and at bed-time, he took a tablespoonful. It kept his bowels regular, threw out the humor, gave him an appetite, cured his heart difficulty, and after taking seven bottles the humor was killed. He continued to take your MEDICINE until he had taken twelve bottles.—Now his flesh looks like new, his health is good, his sleep refreshing, and looks younger by ten years. His flesh and skin looks like new, and he is hearty and happy. All praise is due to your medicine, under Providence. Another man has been blessed by it equally as remarkable. I wish you would send me one dozen more bottles of the FEMALE CURE by express.

P. S.—My husband tried everything and had eight different doctors before taking the FEMALE CURE.

MRS. MARY A. JONES.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

**Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.**

### Calendar for 1875.

| 1875. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | 1875. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | July | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Feb. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Aug. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mar. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Sept. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. |
| April | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | Oct. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Nov. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Dec. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. |

## A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

**Adventures of Two Shipwrecked Seamen in the Bay of Biscay—Exciting Narrative of Suffering and Danger.**

The narrative of the adventures on a raft of two of the crew, Henry Lamont and John Hooper, of the steamer La Plata, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, is most interesting. When the vessel sank they managed to get on board the raft, which was made of compartments filled with air, and joined by a canvas band, forming a seat. Seated on this band they were in a sort of trough, and the water came up to their waists, their bodies below the waist getting gradually benumbed. Their only hope of escaping a lingering death lay in their being observed by some passing ship. On Monday there was a strong breeze and a nasty sea. Several ships passed at a distance; these they could plainly see, but by none of them could they hope to be seen. Tuesday was calm during the greater part of the day, and their hopes of safety were raised by seeing a three-mastered schooner within half a mile of them. They shouted with all their might, and thought they must be heard, but the schooner sailed on. Tuesday evening the breeze freshened. The men were exhausted, and in the conflict between wearied nature and hopes of life, they sank into a state between sleeping and waking. On Wednesday morning the one who was in his waking moment saw through the darkness the loom of a vessel, and immediately roused his companion. The vessel rapidly approached, and came within a hundred yards of them. With all the strength that was left to them they uttered their cry for assistance, and after a few seconds interval, a bright light told that their cry had been heard. For two hours the light burned before their eyes, but just before dawn it disappeared, and when day broke no ship was to be seen. Hope was fast giving away to despair, when about two hours after daylight the missing vessel bore down towards them. This was the Dutch schooner Benklezoon. The master, when he heard the cry of distress, had immediately brought his ship to, and lay-to till the morning. In the meantime the shipwrecked men on the air raft had drifted to leeward. When the master of the Benklezoon found at daybreak that nothing could be seen, he conjectured from the force and direction of the wind the point to which any floating wreck or boat would have drifted, and bore down in that direction. But the sea was running so high that the master of the schooner dared neither to lower a boat nor bring his vessel alongside the raft. He therefore beckoned to the two men to quit the raft and swim to the schooner. Thoroughly exhausted by their three days' exposure they mistrusted their powers of swimming even this short distance; but it was their only hope. Lamont succeeded in getting alongside. Meantime the schooner and raft had again separated, and the schooner made another tack to give Hooper a chance. He was still more exhausted than Lamont; but, thinking it was no worse to be drowned between the raft and the ship than be left to perish on the raft, he made the desperate effort, and struck out for the schooner. When he got alongside his hands were too benumed even to clutch the rope which was held out to him, and he took it between his teeth. The little schooner was low in the water, and some of the crew leaning over and watching their opportunity caught him by the hands and so pulled him on board. They were unable to stand and almost dead from exposure and weakness from want of food, for it was then close upon noon on Wednesday, and they had eaten nothing since the previous Saturday evening.

### Expensive Funerals.

Not many days since a household in Baltimore was stricken with a calamity which threw upon it the necessity of burying four of its members on the same day. It was a heavy burden which this poor family were compelled to bear, and one for which they were entirely unprepared. The funeral expenses entirely exhausted their scanty resources, and left them to confront the winter without money and without employment. This incident has directed attention to the cost of burying the dead, and to the enormous tax which the custom of hiring enough hacks to constitute a funeral procession imposes upon a class of people who are entirely unable to bear it. Every day we see a train of carriages, says a Baltimore paper, varying in number from five to twenty, start away from some small house, the yearly rental of which would not amount to the cost of this showy funeral. Why should poor families be compelled to toil, to make sacrifices and to deny themselves the commonest comforts of life for many months, in order to save enough money to pay for a useless pageant, which certainly adds nothing to the happiness of the living or the dead?

### A Very Sad Story.

A Terre Haute paper tells this sad story: On Christmas eve a beautiful widow was married to a young merchant. On Sunday morning the wife arose before her husband was out of bed and, slipping a light wrapper over her night clothes, went out. No more was thought of it by him until her prolonged absence began to create alarm. He then arose, alarmed her parents, and began a search for her. They looked in vain until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she was found in the edge of a small stream about six miles from the town. As soon as she saw her brother she began to scream and plunged into the water up to her waist. They rescued her and then discovered that she had become a raving maniac. What caused her insanity none can tell.

### Eggs in Winter.

To have plenty of eggs in winter, the fowls must have warm roosting and nesting places, warm food, if possible, with some kind of animal food at least once a day, and water to drink at will; gravel and lime must be always at hand, and the poultry-house must be kept scrupulously clean, and the fowls out of the way of vermin and free from lice.

Lice may be destroyed by the application of lard or sweet oil in which carbolic acid has been mixed at the rate of one part of acid to one hundred of oil or lard. For poultry, the mixture should be rubbed beneath the wings and on top of the head, except in the case of sitting hens, which should never have grease of any kind applied to them, if the eggs are to be hatched.

## THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

**Its Present Complexion and the Prospects for the Next Session.**

In an article on the present complexion and the prospects of the next United States Senate, the New York *Herald* says:

On the 4th of March the terms of twenty-five Senators expire. It will be of interest, in view of the present state of parties and the approach of the Presidential election, to see what the prospects are for the two great political organizations in the upper house of Congress. Seventeen Republican Senators retire on the 4th, three Independents, and five Democrats. So far eight elections have been held, resulting in the election of five Democrats, two Republicans, and one Independent. Seventeen States remain to be heard from. From these it is expected there will be a return of nine Democrats and eight Republicans, showing in the entire field a Republican loss of nine and a Democratic gain of eight votes. The following table exhibits the situation:

| *State.* | *Present Senator.* | *New Senator.* |
|---|---|---|
| California | John S. Hagar. | Newton Booth. |
| Connecticut | Wm. A. Buckingham. | William. W. Eaton. |
| Delaware | Thomas F. Bayard. | — |
| Florida | Abijah Gilbert. | — |
| Indiana | Daniel D. Pratt. | — |
| Maine | Hannibal Hamlin. | — |
| Maryland | Wm. T. Hamilton. | W. Pinckney White. |
| Massachusetts | Wm. B. Washburn. | — |
| Michigan | Zach. Chandler. | — |
| Minnesota | Alex. Ramsey. | — |
| Mississippi | Henry R. Pease. | Branch K. Bruce. |
| Missouri | Carl Schurz. | — |
| Nebraska | Thomas W. Tipton. | — |
| Nevada | Wm. M. Stewart. | — |
| New Jersey | John P. Stockton. | — |
| New York | Reuben E. Fenton. | — |
| Ohio | Allen G. Thurman. | Allen G. Thurman. |
| Pennsylvania | John Scott. | — |
| Rhode Island | William Sprague. | — |
| Tennessee | Wm. G. Brownlow. | — |
| Texas | John W. Flanagan. | Samuel B. Maxey. |
| Vermont | Geo. F. Edmunds. | Geo. F. Edmunds. |
| Virginia | John F. Lewis. | Robert E. Withers. |
| West Virginia | Arthur I. Boreman. | — |
| Wisconsin | Matt. P. Carpenter. | — |

The meetings of the Legislatures that have as yet to act on candidates are as follows:

Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Day of balloting for Senator, January 19.

New Jersey and West Virginia, January 26.

Bayard is sure of re-election in Delaware and Hamlin in Maine. Chandler in Michigan, Ramsey in Minnesota, and Carpenter in Wisconsin are tolerably certain of being returned. Tipton's successor from Nebraska, it is thought, will be John M. Thayer. William Sharon, the wealthy miner, will be returned from Nevada. Indiana and the other States named are uncertain.

### A New Election in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced into the House a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a republican form of government. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Elections, and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such election; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State registrars, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all the legally qualified voters of the State; that the State registrars and superintendents shall in like manner appoint two supervisors for registration in each parish, and that the superintendents shall in like manner appoint two commissioners of elections for each election precinct within ten days of the day of election. The State registrars are to open the returns in the presence of the superintendents, and to examine, canvas, and compile the same, and the superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after this promulgation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the government thus established is to be recognized by the United States government as the legal government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by this act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace, to sustain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana, or of a State Court interfering with the execution of the act is to be treated as absolutely void.

### The Indian Agents.

Gen. Custer, of the U. S. army, in a letter addressed to the chief of the Indian Bureau, says: The commissioner, sitting in his comfortable chair in Washington, might assert that there are no wrongs heaped upon the Indians at remote agencies by the representatives of the Indian Department; that they have not been deprived of large portions of the annuities intended for them and that they have not been in reality robbed by being forced to trade where ten times the market price of an article is taken from them. That the commissioner may or may not know of these wrongs does not affect the truth of the statement that they exist. Within the past ten days I have been appealed to by a delegation of prominent chiefs, asking that the military would exert its influence to protect them and their people against the unjust demands, as they believed, of their agent. This is but one of many incidents of the same kind. To this appeal as to others of a similar nature, I replied that the military had nothing to do with their grievances, that they must represent the facts to their agent, and ask to have the matter forwarded to the Great Father in Washington. To which they replied that the agent (as might be inferred from the glaring reports of the commissioner based on the statements of agents) only tells his own side of the story, while there is no one to speak for the Indian. I then assured the chief who acted as spokesman that the Great Father had the interest and welfare of the Indians at heart, and in selecting men for agents endeavored to select only good men. The reply of the chief is well worth considering by the commissioner. He said: "The Great Father may choose only good men, as you say, and they may be good men when they leave Washington; but by the time they get to us they are thieves, and we would like a change." I have quoted the chief's reply literally, and have referred to this matter more as an illustration than under the belief that by so doing I would invite the attention of the commissioner to the affairs of his department.

### "That Feels More Comfortable."

There is a good joke on a school professor in Paris, Ill. In the summer he went to Chicago to attend some sort of an educational meeting, and retiring for the night, he found that the room was rather close, and had his room-mate to get up and open the window; he found the window but could not raise it, so the professor told him to knock a pane out; he did so, and returned to bed. The professor concluded that the room was still too close to suit him, so he got up and kicked out another pane of glass, and said, "That feels more comfortable," and went to bed and enjoyed the ventilated room. On getting up in the morning they discovered they had smashed the glass in the door of a book-case.

## A Notorious Western Desperado.

The career of one of the most desperate ruffians who ever infested any country has just been cut short at Nebraska City, where "The Terrible McWaters" has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years at hard labor. Though but about thirty years of age, he is known for his bloodthirsty wickedness from Nebraska to Oregon, and probably has not committed less than a hundred murders within the last fifteen years. He is tall, handsome, and finely formed, and had not the devil been born in him, might have turned his love of adventure in a direction that would have made him a hero of the Kit Carson sort rather than that of Hare and Murrill. He was graduated from a bad school—that of the Missouri bushwhackers, though his mother is said to have been a cultivated Kentuckian. When but twelve years old he delighted to do his little part among the "border ruffians," and to curse and shoot at the abolitionists when his friends raided over into Kansas. At the breaking out of the rebellion the little rascal and some pals burned the Platte bridge and precipitated a Hannibal and St. Joe railroad train with all its passengers into an awful chasm, the plea being that he thought there were Federal soldiers on board. He fought under the notorious Jim Giddins and General Price for six months, and then returned to Bee Creek, to find that his father and mother had been killed in the war. Desire for revenge then probably excused to himself all future deeds of lawlessness, and, together with some other ruffians, he resolved to war on mankind. He killed Captain Cheeseman and between thirty and forty of his men, and afterwards, with the notorious Quantrell band, sacked and burned Lawrence. When the war ended he opened a saloon in Platte City and soon murdered a man and escaped to St. Joe, shooting an officer in his flight. In this fight his friend Fletch Taylor was killed, and McWaters married Susie Davis, who had been engaged to Taylor. He then went to Wyoming and shot Dr. Wolfe; about a year afterwards he and John Crook were caught and confined in an iron cage for another murder, but both escaped. After various adventures he found himself among the Black Foot Indians and killed one of them. Next he is heard of at Sparta, in Oregon, where, in cold blood, he murdered a man named Weed, shooting him in the back with a needle-gun. There were now many rewards for his capture, and a short time since Sheriff Farbar, of Nebraska City, who owed him a grudge, pinioned and clapped him into prison. The trial came on, and ended in his conviction and sentence. Through all these desperate adventures he had been accompanied by his wife, who almost adored him. His parting from her and his little boy—who it is to be hoped will not follow in his father's footsteps—was affecting, and drew tears even from the eyes of the sheriff.

### The New Motor.

The new motor is being put in train for practical operations in Philadelphia. Nothing is known about the nature of this motive power, except what the inventor chooses to reveal. He declares that with two gallons of water he can generate force enough to draw a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back again. He uses no fuel, neither does he employ chemicals of any kind, or electricity, or magnetic currents. It is supposed that the force must be obtained by the rapid decomposition of water into its constituent gases, but he denies, as above stated, using any of the customary methods for reaching that result. In the machine he is now constructing, he has developed, he asserts, a pressure of 7,000 pounds to the square inch; and when it is remembered that the pressure to which boilers are subjected is seldom more than 200 pounds to the square inch, the enormous leap Mr. Keeley claims to make with his new motor may be partially appreciated. It is plain to the meanest comprehension that, should such an immensely powerful servant be added to the resources of man, steam engines and machinery would become more antiquated than the stagecoaches and the mechanisms of the Middle Ages are to us now; coal would lose its greatest importance, in aiding the conversion of mechanical motion into heat; mountains could be tunneled or leveled like ant-hills, and in fact all the processes of civilization would be changed. However, the scheme is altogether too magnificent for belief at present. Many a man has been absolutely confident of having invented perpetual motion, and many another, in old days, thought he should yet be able to transmute base metals into gold. The invention of Mr. Keeley is very jealously guarded, and only a few persons—among them Chief Engineer Ruthford, of the United States Navy; men who have advanced him money, of whom, it is said, are John J. Cisco, Israel Corse, Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, and several Worcester and Philadelphia men; and a half dozen practical mechanics—have seen his trials of the yet unfinished machine. What they have seen has filled them with wonder, and given them confidence in the genuineness of the man and his discovery.

### Among the Cannibals.

The Feejee Islanders are not delighted with one of the results of their annexation to the British empire. As soon as the act was accomplished, the Governor-General proceeded to impose taxes on the natives and to establish custom houses with a tariff of duties on importations, which was a feature of civilization which the unsophisticated natives did not anticipate, and which they fail to appreciate kindly. The Sydney *Empire* says that if the consummation of annexation had not been hastened, a terrible massacre would have occurred. The compact of cession was entered into between Great Britain and King Thakambau, chief of one of the principal islands. This gave offense to the chiefs of the other islands, of which there are more than one hundred and fifty, and a plot was concocted between several of the windward chiefs for the subjugation of Thakambau and a general massacre of the treaty parties. An agent was sent by these chiefs to Sydney to purchase a steamer and arms and ammunition, and he actually bought and shipped to his employers several pieces of ordnance. But before the proparations for the uprising were completed the British had assumed authority over the islands, and the idea of resistance was abandened. It is doubtful, however, if the discontented savages will prove either tractable or profitable subjects. The annexation project was strongly opposed in the British Parliment for years, on the ground that if it should be peaceably effected it would entail more loss than profit, to say nothing of trouble.

### Plymouth Church.

At the annual renting of pews and aisle-seats in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the auction was opened at 7 o'clock, and, at that hour the church was densely crowded, there being no standing room in any part of it. The result of the sale was very gratifying to Mr. Beecher and his congregation. The premiums on the pews amounted to $58,322, and those on the chairs to $810. The rentals of the pews and chairs sold aggregate $12,033; making the total sum paid for seats in the church $71,165, which is an increase of nearly $13,000 over the amount yielded last year. In addition to the seats sold there are 500 free seats. At the hour of opening, Mr. Beecher stepped forward upon the platform and made a brief address.

Eggs are too full of themselves to hold anything else, and there are conceited men in the same condition.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

**Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.**

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention was held at Concord. On the first ballot 687 votes were cast, and Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinford, receiving 347 votes, was declared the nominee for Governor. For railroad commissioner, A. T. Pierce, receiving the highest vote, was nominated by acclamation. ......Several persons who took part in the disturbances at Podgoritza, Albania, when a number of Montenegrins were killed, have been condemned to death by the Turkish authorities. ......The statistics show that last year a smaller number of immigrants arrived at New York than in any year since 1862..... Governor Tilden, of New York, recommends a moderate appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of the Centennial Commissioners representing the State, in order to testify a sense of the greatness of the event......The message of the Governor of New York gives a detailed statement of the condition of the State Treasury, showing a balance of $6,494,881.44, On the 30th of September, 1874, the total funded debt of the State was $30,199,456.40, the actual reduction during the year being $6,024,950. The State tax levy for the year amounted to 7¼ mills; the total tax will be $15,727,482, about $900,000 in excess of the amount levied during the preceding fiscal year.

From the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, it appears that the State debt was reduced by $1,230,186 during the past year...... In the Massachusetts Legislature G. B. Loring was elected President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House......In the Illinois Legislature the Democrats controlled the organization of both houses. E. M. Haines, was elected temporary Speaker of the House, and A. A. Glen, temporary President of the Senate......Mr. R. B. Irwin, ex-agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was taken before the bar of the House of Representatives, and, as he again refused to answer the questions put to him in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, he was committed to the common jail of the district for contempt......Congressman Stowell, of Virginia, was convicted in the investigation before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of selling a cadetship in the naval academy at Annapolis for $1,700 and falsely denying the fact....The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, say that in view of the appreciation in the value of the coal lands of the estate, and the productiveness of 550 acres of ground contiguous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have resolved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of accommodating five hundred additional orphans. There are now five hundred and fifty orphans in the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four applicants for admission......As John Cosgrove and E. N. Barringer attempted to cross the railroad track at Barrytown, N. Y., with a horse and wagon, a passing locomotive struck them, killing Barringer instantly, and terribly injuring Cosgrove, who will die. The horse was also killed.

The Governors of Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Massachusetts and other States have sent messages to the Legislatures of their respective States calling attention to the state of affairs in Louisiana......Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, in his message to the Legislature recommends, among other things, the repeal of the prohibitory and constabulary laws..... In the Indiana Legislature a Democratic Speaker was elected in the House. The Democrats have a majority of eight on joint ballot. ..... In the Florida Legislature a Democratic Speaker was elected......Governor Dingley, in his message to the Maine Legislature, suggests that the divorce laws be reformed and that a bill be passed enabling women to hold office......Governor Bagley's message to the Michigan Legislature contains a gratifying exhibit of the State finances......The total payment to contractors on account of the Hoosac tunnel by the State of Massachusetts is $12,-973,822.31.......By a fire in Baltimore two tobacco warehouses and $250,000 worth of tobacco were destroyed.

The Committee on War Claims at Washington made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from troops during the invasion of that State by General Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,251,474 for the use of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset, and York. The committee take the ground in opposing the bill that the government is under no obligation or duty to compensate its citizens for property seized, damaged, or destroyed by the public enemy, or in battle by the government forces......Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, was nominated in the First and S. N. Bell, of Manchester, in the Second Congressional Districts of New Hampshire by the Democrats......The United States Senate passed the naval appropriation bill, which appropriates a little over $16,000,000......The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in Philadelphia .....Owing to the extreme cold weather it is feared there will be much suffering and probably loss of life in the grasshopper districts......A saloon keeper in New York ejected a man from his saloon, and the man died from cold and exposure. The saloon keeper died from remorse......The fire caused by the collision on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, near Washington, destroyed the entire Northern mail, including the accumulated day's mail from the South, $400,000 in new national bank notes, and several packages of important government letters.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. was observed by the Imperialists in Paris, and by the Imperialists of London and Chiselhurst....The State Legislatures of Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia have protested against the Louisiana affair.... .Further difficulties between China and Japan are anticipated...... The Wisconsin State Grange adopted a resolution thanking the Legislature for passing the Potter law and the State officers and Supreme Court for enforcing it; also a resolution asking Congress to so amend the patent laws that any person can manufacture a patent article upon the payment of royalty......The mails destroyed by the burning of the car on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad included those of the following dates: New Orleans, evening of the 4th inst., and morning of the 5th; Richmond, Va., 7th; Savannah, 5th; Charleston, S. C., 5th; Wilmington, N. C., 6th; Nashville, 5th; Galveston, 4th; and Memphis, 5th. Mails from all intermediate points are of course also destroyed......The suspension of coal mining operations in Pennsylvania has become almost general. Affairs in the producing regions are in a very unsettled condittition...... The revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the month of December was $1,644,006, and the expenditures $1,010,096......Taylor Strander, colored, the Virginia wife murderer, whose case has been carried from court to court and appealed, was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of March next......The Western Hotel at Sacramento, Cal., was destroyed by fire and several lives were lost......General Valmaseda has been offered the post of Captain-General of Cuba, but refuses to accept it unless the government guarantees him a reinforcement of 20,000 troops to aid in crushing the insurrection.

The Rev. J. M. T. Johnson, the colored preacher who was convicted of stealing chickens and turkeys in Rahway, N. J., was sentenced to nine months and three days imprisonment......Gen. Sheridan, in command at New Orleans, in an official dispatch says he is willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military. He says that 102 members of the Legislature answered to their names, of this number 52 were Republicans and 50 Democrats, and that upon the organization of the body the nomination of Wiltz, for Speaker, was out of order, but he being declared elected, rushed upon the platform, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself elected He concludes as follows: When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law it was furnished also. Had this not been done it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued......At the suggestion of Democrats, a meeting was held at Washington consisting of one leading Democrat from each State, to consider the political situation. The consultation was private......A man on trial at Bath, N. Y., for bigamy, shot himself in the court room. He did not succeed in his effort to take his life.... The weather has been so cold in the West that persons have frozen to death in Kansas and Nebraska......Irwin, of the Pacific Mail case, has been locked up in the Washington jail because he would not divulge to whom the money had been paid. It has already broken out that members of Congress were offered money—$1,000 being the sum named to vote for the subsidy......Caroline Babcock was arrested at Hartford, charged with poisoning her husband, Jesse W. Swain, at Sheffield, October, 1873......The New York 7th regiment was invited to visit New Orleans and take part in the Mordi Gras festivities, but declined the invitation, as it was impossible to go.

Thomas Francis Farrell, a boy three years old, was burned to death in his father's house at New Haven, Conn., by his clothes catching fire from a stove, where he had come to dry them, after sliding down hill......The steamer Kathleen Mary, from Odessa for Falmouth, has been lost at sea and twenty-six persons drowned. .....During the late cold weather in New York and New Jersey a number of persons were frozen to death..... The inmates of the Lincoln (Neb.) penitentiary overpowered their guards, seized the armory, shot several citizens, and attempted to escape.....The Spanish orders of Charles III., Isabella the Catholic and Marie Louise have been re-established by the Spanish government.....Don Carlos has determined to carry on his war, notwithstanding the restoration of the Spanish Monarchy...... The mining difficulties in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania are causing the stoppage of machine shops and foundries......During a snow storm the brig Agnes Raymond, Captain Randall, ran ashore at White Island, thirty miles from Halifax, and became a total wreck. When some fishermen discovered the wreck no person was on board, and there is no doubt that all hands were lost. The crew doubtless took to the boats, which were swamped, as two boats were washed ashore in the neighborhood. There were probably eight persons on board. ......Mr. Scudder, of New Jersey, introduced a bill in the United States House authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn. ....The Committee on Elections in the United States House directed the chairman to prepare a report in favor of the resolution for the exclusion of delegate Cannon from a seat in the House, on the ground of his being a polygamist...... A boiler in Tyson's Baltimore Chromo Works, Baltimore, exploded, killing William Lucas, a colored employee, and causing damage to the amount of $10,000......The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad declared a dividend on the 29th of December. Jacob Rubino, a stockholder and bondholder of the company, complained before Justice Tappen, in the Brooklyn Circuit Court, and an investigation was ordered preventing the dividend from being paid.

### Advice to the Farmers.

The commencement of a new year is the most appropriate time to open a day-book, and begin to keep not only accounts, but a record of events. The farmer or the mechanic who neglects this, is not a business man. Thorough business habits are as needful to the success of a farmer, as for that of any other manufacturer or dealer—for a farmer is both of these. He manufactures, buys, and sells. If he does not know the cost of his wares, whether they be wheat or pork, he can never be sure if he is doing business at a loss or a profit. No elaborate system of bookkeeping is needed. A plain daily record or diary of occurrences is first needed. From this, once a week, can be posted into a simple account book, everything that relates to purchases, sales, payments, contracts, and work done upon each crop, in such a way that nothing will be trusted to memory. A daily journal will be a valuable record of facts and experiences, of great use in the future. Such a record for the past year would be profitable reading now, and many hints for one's guidance would be always at hand. What a man knows is but little compared with what he has forgotten. When the year's experiences are written down and indexed at the end of each year, the needed information is ready at a moment's notice. This is the appropriate season for laying out plans for the new year. To have a well-digested plan is the best preparation for a successful year's work. A methodical man, whether farmer or not, is a man of comparative leisure, and yet he accomplishes much more work than the one who is without plan or system. He is rarely the victim of accident, and if one occurs, there is leisure to repair damages before mischief is done. This is a time also to clear off old scores, to pay debts, and settle accounts. Business men complain of the want of money, and look to the farmers for relief. The farmer who owes a hundred dollars in a Western village, has it in his power to set in action an impulse that will be felt through a hundred distinct points, until it reaches one of the great Eastern cities. By paying his debts, he enables another to be paid, and so this goes on, and thousands of such collections gather and swell into a stream, which overflows at the money-centers, and straightway we hear of active trade, money in plenty going west again, to purchase grain or pork, and thus the money finds its way back again to the pockets whence it started.—*Agriculturist.*

### The Sewing Machine Raid.

The application to Congress for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patent is made in behalf of four great companies—the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, the Singer, and the Howe Companies—which have already made enormous profits in the business. The patent in question, says the *Graphic*, is for a feeding attachment, and was granted to A. B. Wilson, some twenty-five years ago. It was extended eight years ago, and immediately after the extension Wilson sold it to the four companies above mentioned. The exorbitant profits which the latter have made during the last four years can be guessed at from the sworn statement of sales for 1870 and 1872, and the sworn testimony given by Mr. I. M. Singer as to the cost of the production of a sewing machine. In 1870 the companies sold 343,599 machines, at an average price of sixty-four dollars each. According to Mr. Singer the cost of these machines was less than twelve dollars each. The profits of that year were therefore $14,774,757. In 1872 three of these companies alone sold 445,776 machines, and it is probable that the sales of the last two years reached even a higher figure.

### A Beautiful Woman.

The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshiped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux*. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health —the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take Vinegar Bitters. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion, and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with.—*Com.*

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

### Senate.

Moses Taylor and other citizens petition that they were owners of merchant vessels which were destroyed by the Shenandoah, and ask to share in the award.

The following bills were reported adversely from the Finance committee, and indefinitely postponed: The House bill fixing the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. The House bill authorizing gold note banks to issue circulation to the extent of ninety per centum on the amount of United States bonds deposited as security, and Senator Stewart's bill to prohibit the national banks from loaning money on legal tenders, United States currency, or gold as security.

Senator Alcorn's bill making United States silver coins a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $100 was reported adversely, but placed on the calendar.

Senator Davis's bill to reduce the tax on circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks was reported adversely, but on motion of Mr. Sargent was placed on the calendar.

The bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold, was reported favorably. It provides: That so much of section 5,185 of the revised statutes of the United States as limits the circulation of banking associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold, severally, to the amount of one million dollars, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and each of such existing banking associations may increase its circulating notes, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to such limitation.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer, officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst.; and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof, or prevented from taking the same, by any such military force, officer or soldier; and, if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place."

During the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Thurman, much feeling was evinced in the remarks made by members of both parties.

The naval appropriation bill for the coming year was taken up. Mr. Sargent said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over $16,000,000, somewhat larger than the amount appropriated last year. The principal item of increase was for coal for ships' use. The Senate committee had reported in favor of increasing the appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate adopted Mr. Thurman's resolution of inquiry into the use of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, after adopting amendments calling for information in regard to Ku-Klux, White Leagues, etc.

During the discussion of the Louisiana question, Mr. West, of Louisiana, referred to the hints thrown out by the papers of attempts that would be made to assassinate the President. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, treated them in his remarks as only bubbles.

The reports of Mayor Merrill and of General Emory, relative to the disorders in Louisiana, were called for from the Secretary of War. Carl Schurz spoke at length on the Louisiana resolution, denouncing the action of Grant and Sheridan, and warning the Republicans that they were pursuing the right course to stifle all the constitutional rights of the people. He condemned the interference of the military on constitutional grounds, and urged Senators to retrace their steps before it is too late.

### House.

The new army bill, which was discussed, appropriates $27,701,500. It forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution: That the Judiciary committee be instructed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions, and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

A bill was introduced to increase the duty on distilled spirits from 70 to 80 cents per gallon.

The Fortification bill, which passed the House, appropriates $850,000, including $50,-000 for forts in New York harbor.

A bill was passed providing that the adjutant-general's department of the army shall consist of one adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of the brigadier-general; two assistants, with the rank of colonel, four with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and ten with the rank of major.

Much of the time of the House was used in discussing the Louisiana troubles.

The House afterward took up as the special order of the day—the Senate Finance bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. All discussion was stopped on the bill so as to cut off amendments, but members were allowed to put their remarks in the *Record*. The bill then passed by a vote of 136, all Republicans, to 98, including all the Democrats in the House.

Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of 13th of July, 1866, so that no additional special tax shall be levied on successors in certain cases of dissolution of partnership.

A bill reported by Mr. Young, of Georgia, authorizing the President to promote Asher R. Eddy and Rufus Sexton to be lieutenant-colonels and deputy quartermaster-generals, to date from July 24, 1866, and to take places on the army register next below Col. Stewart Van Vliet, gave rise to a lively discussion, in which the whole question of the relative merits of the regular and volunteer officers came up. The bill passed the House.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that section 19, of the act of the 22d of June, 1874, repealing moities, shall not be constructed to affect any authority, power or right that might thereunder have been lawfully exercised by any court, judge or district-attorney of the United States to obtain the testimony of an accomplice in any crime against or fraud upon the customs revenue laws, by a discontinuance or dismissal of any proceedings against such accomplice. Passed.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary committee, declaring the control of the Louisiana Legislature by Federal troops to be in violation of the Constitution and a menace to the liberties, rights and dignity of other States; and demanding the restoration of peace by the immediate withdrawal of troops, and the condign punishment of those guilty of the "reckless usurpation."

Mr. Kasson introduced a supplementary Specie-payment bill, containing a provision for the destruction of redeemed notes.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill, appropriating $1,344,785, was passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn; to extend for one year the time to bring suits for the recovery of internal taxes illegally collected; proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the Government owes protection to all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; to refund the losses of depositors in the Freedman's bank; to cheapen telegraphic communications, facilitate news reports of all press associations, and prevent telegraph monopoly; to abolish the office of lieutenant-general of the army; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army.

### A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir* —It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip, joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.—*Com.*

### Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many potent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place, the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly premium until it is redeemed—principal and interest. By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the financial agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com.*

There is no better way of saving money than in purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have either worn the Elmwood or Warwick Collar have discovered this, and advise their friends to try these first-class goods.—*Com.*

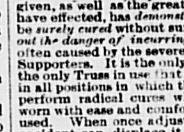
We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them. —*Com.*

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated. No man should be without them who owns a good horse.—*Com.*

**Business for 1875.**—New brass article, sells rapidly, profitably. Agents wanted, success guaranteed. Ad'ss S. S. MANN & CO., 281 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

### The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 13¼ @ | 13½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 @ | 11½ |
| Milch Cows | 50 00 @ | 90 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07½ @ | 07½ |
| Dressed | 08¾ @ | 09 |
| Sheep | 05¾ @ | 07½ |
| Lambs | 06½ @ | 08½ |
| Cotton—Middling | 15 @ | 15½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 4 75 @ | 5 10 |
| State Extra | 4 75 @ | 5 10 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 27 @ | 1 28 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 12 @ | 1 12½ |
| Rye—State | 94 @ | 95 |
| Barley—State | 1 30 @ | 1 42 |
| Barley Malt | 1 30 @ | 1 40 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 71 @ | 71½ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 86½ @ | 87 |
| Hay, per cwt | 70 @ | 95 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 @ | 65 |
| Hops ....'74s, 42@48—'59s | 08 @ | 18 |
| Pork—Mess | 20 00 @ | 20 25 |
| Lard | 14 @ | 14½ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 13 00 @ | 14 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 10 00 @ | 10 50 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 6 00 @ | 6 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 @ | 35 |
| Petroleum—Crude ....6½@6½ | Refined, | 12½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 32½ @ | 32½ |
| Texas " | @ | 31 |
| Australian " | @ | 2s, 4d. |
| Butter—State | 40 @ | 43 |
| Western Dairy | 24 @ | 26 |
| Western Yellow | 24 @ | 26 |
| Western Ordinary | 19 @ | 21 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 38 @ | 40 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 15½ @ | 16½ |
| " Skimmed | 06 @ | 10 |
| Western | 10 @ | 15 |
| Eggs—State | 33 @ | 34 |
| **ALBANY.** | | |
| Wheat | 1 39 @ | 1 39 |
| Rye—State | 88 @ | 88 |
| Corn—Mixed | 87½ @ | 87 |
| Barley—State | 1 48 @ | 1 48 |
| Oats—State | 63 @ | 66 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Flour | 4 75 @ | 6 50 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1 06 @ | 1 07 |
| Corn—Mixed | 78 @ | 85 |
| Oats | 60 @ | 60 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Barley | 1 29 @ | 1 29 |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 13½ @ | 14½ |
| Flour—Extra | 6 26 @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 21 @ | 1 24 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 02 |
| Corn—Yellow | 79 @ | 82 |
| Oats—Mixed | 63 @ | 63 |
| Petroleum | 05½ @ | 05½ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 5 90 @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1 18 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 1 00 @ | 1 00 |
| Corn—Yellow | 83 @ | 85 |
| Mixed | 84 @ | 85 |
| Oats—Mixed | 61½ @ | 66 |
| Petroleum—Crude .... 08½@08½ | Refined, | 12½ |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The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical *cures* they have effected, has *demonstrated* the fact that *rupture* can be *surely cured* without suffering or annoyance, and *without the danger of incurring Spinal Disease or Paralysis*, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures when all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the *unqualified approval of* the most eminent practitioners in the profession.

From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:

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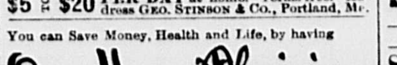

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**No Person can take these Bitters** according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

**Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,** which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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in in the region of the Kid-
a hundred other painful symp-
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, are literally dug up and carried
system in a short time by the use
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Tape, and other Worms,
the system of so many thousands,
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f medicine, no vermifuges, no an-
ics will free the system from worms
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arried or single, at the dawn of wo-
, or the turn of life, these Tonic
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nse the Vitiated Blood when-
find its impurities bursting through
in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;
t when you find it obstructed and
in the veins; cleanse it when it is
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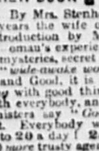

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## AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VIII. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875. NO. 40.

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Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,
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And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue and Hams,
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AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
All Meats Warranted, or No Pay.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, Jr.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

**WEYMOUTH MARKET**
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, LARD,
Hams, Butter, Cheese, and
FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

**DENTISTRY.**
Now is the time for those who want a set of Teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH extracted without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS or ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE—WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Dr. A. C. NYE.

**W. T. BURRELL,**
Painter & Glazier,
DEALER IN
DOORS, BLINDS SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
Paper Hangings, Etc.
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
**WEYMOUTH AND VICINITY.**
I would respectfully announce to all lovers of
FINE
Butter & Cheese,
That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A No. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.
I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
TEA,
Strictly Pure Java Coffee and Spices
Which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.
Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage. I remain yours,
S. J. BULLOCK.

**Dr. A. C. NYE**
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at his Residence,
NO. 4 FRONT STREET.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Norfolk St., Mt. Pleasant, Weymouth.
Office Hours,—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

**J. BINNEY & CO.,**
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing,
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

**OLIVER BURRELL,**
House, Sign & Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

**R. F. RAYMOND,**
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

**Citizens Market.**
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF,
TONGUE,
HAM,
&c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer is allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.


### Don't Run in Debt.

Don't run in debt—never mind, never mind
If your clothes are all faded and torn;
Fix 'em up, make them do; it is better by far
Than to have the heart weary and worn.
Who will love you the more for the set of your hat,
Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe,
The style of your boots or shade of cravat,
If they know you're in debt for the new?

Good friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt.
If the chairs and the sofa are old;
They'll fit your backs better than any new set,
Unless they are paid for—with gold.
If the house is too small, draw the closer together,
Keep it warm with a hearty good will;
A big one, unpaid for, in all kinds of weather,
Will send to the warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt—dear girls, take a hint,
If the fashions have changed since last season;
Old Nature is out in the very same tint,
And old Nature, methinks, has some reason.
But just say to your friends, I cannot afford
To spend time to keep up with the fashion;
My purse is too tight and honor too bright
To be tarnished with such silly passion.

### A NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

**Mile Stones in his Journey from 1620 to the Present New Year.**

1620.—Lands on Plymouth Rock, and sets up for himself.

1621.—Keeps Thanksgiving—in no danger of over eating.

1622.—Builds a meeting house.

1623.—Proclaims a fast day.

1628.—Cuts down a May pole at Merry Mount, as a rebuke to vain recreations.

1635.—Is crowded for accommodations, and stakes out a new farm at Connecticut.

1637.—Makes war on the Antinomians, and the Pequot Indians, and whips both.

1638.—Starts a college.

1640.—Sets up a printing press.

1643.—Goes into a Confederacy—the first colonial Congress.

1648.—Lays down the Cambridge platform. Hangs a witch.

1648.—Sets his face against the unchristian custom of wearing long hair, "a thing uncivil and uncomely."

1651.—Is rebuked for "intolerable excess and bravery of apparel," and is forbidden to wear gold and silver lace, or other such gewgaws.

1652.—Coins pine tree shillings—and makes the business profitable.

1663.—Prints a Bible for the Indians.

1680.—Buys a "hang-up" clock, and occasionally carries a silver watch that helps him guess the time of day. About this period learns to use forks at table; a new fashion.

1692.—Is scared by witches again, at Salem; but gets the better of them.

1702.—Founds another college, which, at lasts settles down at New Haven.

1704.—Prints his first newspaper, in Boston.

1705.—Tastes coffee, as a luxury, and at his own table.

1708.—Constructs another platform—this time at Saybrook.

1710.—Begins to sip tea—very sparingly.

1711.—Puts a letter in his first post-office.

1720.—Eats a potato, and takes one home to plant in his garden as a curiosity.

1721.—Is inoculated for the small pox—not without grave remonstrance from his conservative neighbors. Begins to sing by note on Sundays, thereby encountering much opposition and opening a ten years' quarrel.

1740.—Manufactures tinned ware, and starts the first tin peddler on his travels.

1742.—Sees Faneuil Hall built. The cradle of liberty is ready to be rocked.

1745.—Builds an organ; but does not permit it to be played in the meeting house.

1750.—Buys a bushel of potatoes for winter use—all his friends wondering what he will do with so many.

1755.—Puts up a Franklin stove in the best room, and tries one of the newly-invented lightning-rods.

1760.—About this time begins to wear a collar to his shirt. When he can afford it, takes his wife to meeting in a chaise instead of on a pillion, as heretofore.

1765.—Shows his dislike to stamped paper, and joins the "Sons of Liberty."

1768.—Tries his hand at type founding—not yet successfully—in Connecticut.

1770.—Buys a home-made wooden clock.

1773.—Waters his tea in Boston harbor. Plants liberty trees, wherever he finds good soil.

1774.—Lights Boston streets with oil lamps; a novelty (though "new lights" have been plenty for some years).

1776.—Brother Jonathan—as he begins to be called in the family—declares himself free and independent.

1780.—Buys an "umbrillo," for Sundays; and whenever he shows it is laughed at for his effeminacy.

1791.—Starts a cotton spinning factory.

1792.—Has been raising silk worms, in Connecticut; and now gives his minister (not his wife) a home-made silk gown. Buys a carpet for the middle of the parlor floor.

1793.—Invents the cotton gin, and thereby trebles the value of Southern plantations.

1795-1800.—Wears pantaloons occasionally, but not when in full dress. Begins to use plates on the breakfast and tea table.

1802.—Has the boys and girls vaccinated.

1806.—Tries to burn a piece of hard coal from Philadelphia. A failure.

1807.—Sees a boat go by steam on the Hudson.

1815.—Holds a little convention at Hartford, but doesn't propose to dissolve the Union. Buys one of Terry's patent "shelf clocks," for $36, and regulates his watch by it.

1817.—Sets up a stove in the meeting house, and builds a fire in it for Sunday; an innovation which is stoutly resisted by many.

1818.—Begins to run a steamboat on Long Island sound, and—after making his will—takes passage on it to New York.

1819.—Grown bolder, he crosses the Atlantic in a steamship.

1822.—Lights gas in Boston. At last, learns how to make hard coal burn, and sets a grate in his parlor. Buys a steel pen, (one of Gillott's, sold at $30 per gross). Has his every-day shirts made without ruffles.

1825.—About this time puts a percussion lock on his old musket.

1826.—Buys his wife a pair of queer-shaped India rubber overshoes. Puts on his first false collar.

1828.—Tastes his first tomato—doubtingly. Is told that it is unfashionable to feed himself with his knife—and buys silver forks, for great occasions.

1832.—Builds a railroad and rides on it.

1833.—Rubs the first friction match—then called "Lucifer" and afterward "Loco Foco." Throws away the old tinder-box, with its flint and steel.

1835.—Invents the revolver and sets about supplying the world with it as a peace-maker. Tries a gold pen, but cannot find a good one yet; nor till 1844.

1837.—Gets in a panic—and out again, after free use of "shin-plasters."

1838.—Adopts the new fashion of putting his letters in envelopes; (a fashion which does not fairly prevail till seven years later.)

1840.—Sits for his daguerreotype, and gets a fearfully and wonderfully made picture. Begins to blow himself up with "camphene" and "burning fluid;" and continues the process for years, with change of names of the active agents, down to and including "non-explosive kerosene."

1844.—Sends his first message by the electric telegraph.

1847.—Buys his wife a sewing-machine, in the vain hope that somehow it will keep the buttons on his shirts. Begins to receive advices from the "spirit world."

1855.—Begins to bore and be bored by the Hoosac tunnel.

1858.—Celebrates the laying of the ocean cable, and sends a friendly message to John Bull. Next week begins to doubt whether the cable has been laid at all.

1861.—Goes South to help compromise a family quarrel. Takes to using paper-money.

1861-1865.—Climbs the tree of difficulty—relieved of his pack after January 1, 1865. Loses Great Heart at the last, April 14, 1865.

1865.—Gets the Atlantic cable in working order at last, in season to send word to his British cousins, who have been waiting for an invitation to his funeral, that he "lives yet."

1865-75.—Is reconstructing and talking about resumption. Sends his boys to the museum to see an old-fashion silver dollar.

### Suicides.

The disposition to commit suicide seems to be a growing one of this country, the Louisville *Journal* says. Our columns contained an elaborate account the other day of the striking and sad case of Colonel Anderson, in Atlanta; then of a Presbyterian minister in Washington, and for the past month there has not been a single day in which the telegraph has not made one or more additions to the list. A correspondent, writing from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, mentions a large number that have occurred in that city; some of them, apparently, being without provocation. Two men who were well-to-do in the world terminated their existence to avoid the payment of taxes. They seem to have thought it time to square the account with one government and to open a new one with another, under the conviction, doubtless, that the worst government on the other side of death was an improvement upon "the best the world ever saw." What is singular, there was but one bachelor among the number, while the names of several unmarried girls appear. The statistics of New York show a large increase in that city also, and if we keep on in this way we will rival the old Romans in our readiness to face the disadvantages and dangers of another world in preference to enduring the cares and disappointments of this. It was an easy thing for a heathen, ignorant of the responsibilities of our Christian life, to plunge into "the yellow Tiber," and bury his grief beneath the turbid flood. But even had not heaven "fixed its canon 'gainst self-slaughter" it is difficult to understand how a sane being would wish to make an untimely plunge into the dark unknown, however uncomfortable might be his situation here. The trivial cause assigned by the Indianapolis correspondent for most of the cases in that city is what is most suprising, and we may next expect an introduction of the Oriental custom of cutting one's throat upon the premises of an unkind neighbor to give him the entertainment of an arraignment and trial for murder.

### A Minister Offended.

Mr. Monroe, the Minister to England, writes Jesse Fremont, was justly offended to find himself, at the State dinner given to the diplomatic corps, placed at the foot of the table, between two Envoys from German principalities. This made him angry and abstracted, and when the first health was drank and all rose, he in sitting down, did not notice where he placed his wine-glass, but brought it down into his finger-bowl, splashing his neighbor, who thereupon was civilly insulting.

Mr. Monroe had not time for wrath, for the Russian Minister rising, all rose to follow his toast. It was "a health and welcome to our new confrere, the Minister from the United States of America, and to his ruler and his country." Whether this was already prepared, or was the gracious inspiration of the moment, was the secret of the old diplomat. But he must have had a new sensation, when Mr. Monroe in his thanks to him after dinner, went on to say that "James Monroe did not care where he sat at table;" but "for the minister of such a country as I represent, to be put down at the foot, between two little principalities no bigger than any farm in Albemarle! I was blind with anger; but I shall make no apology for splashing his laced coat."

### Catholic Statistics.

The *Catholic Directory* for 1875 shows that there are in the United States 7 archbishops, 58 bishops, 4,873 priests, 6,920 churches, chapels, and stations, of which 4,800 are churches, 18 theological seminaries, and 1,375 studying for the priesthood; 68 colleges, 511 academies, 1,444 parish schools, 215 asylums, homes and refuges, 87 hospitals, and a Catholic population (exclusive of Baltimore, Charleston, Erie and Brooklyn, for which no estimates are given) of 5,761,242.

THE BONAPARTES.—The story has been started that the Bonaparte family are descendants of the daughter of M. Bonpart, Governor of the fortress of Ste. Marguerite, whose daughter was secretly married to the Man in the Iron Mask. Two children were born of this union, who, on the marriage being discovered by the French governor, were sent to Corsica. From these were descended the future sovereigns of France, and the legitimate ones, if it be a fact that the Mask was the twin brother of Louis XIV.

### LOST AT SEA.

**The Burning of the Cospatrick With Her Load of Immigrants.**

The barest outlines of the disaster to the Cospatrick are given, but little imagination is needed to supply the rest of the picture. The flames were first discovered at midnight, when the greater part of the crew, and probably all the passengers, lay in their bunks asleep, in happy ignorance of the fearful fate in store for them. How the fire originated is unknown, but the beginning of the mischief appears to have been in the boatswain's locker. Certain it is that the flames enveloped their prey with frightful rapidity. In two brief hours they had obtained a complete mastery, and nothing remained of the stout ship but a charred and smouldering hulk. No calamity, perhaps, has so demoralizing an effect upon even the most courageous men as a fire on shipboard. On men-of-war and on many ocean mail-steamers the crews are disciplined to act as a fire-brigade on the first alarm. The fire-hose is quickly brought to bear upon the flames, and by the aid of steam the danger is often averted. But on immigrant ships there is seldom steam power, and the battle is waged between the fiercest of the elements and mere flesh and blood. Even discipline, which is too often entirely wanting, is sometimes of little avail. The coolest head becomes confused, and the stoutest heart quails amid the cries of suffocating children, the shrieks of wives and mothers, and the groans of strong men in their death agony. Words fail to describe even the least of the horrors which must have been experienced in those two midnight hours on the burning Cospatrick. Who can imagine the blind terror and despair of those four hundred unhappy wretches, men, women and little children, rudely aroused from their first and soundest sleep to find themselves surrounded by hungry flames and the still more hungry sea? The second officer of the ship, McDonald, who is one of the survivors, says that it was a terrible sight to see men, women and children drowning by hundreds, and no power to save them. A terrible sight indeed—too terrible to dwell upon longer. The captain, whose name was Elmslie, stood by his ship until the last, and then leaped into the sea and was drowned. For two days the blackened wreck floated upon the waves, then sank suddenly, and nothing was left of the Cospatrick save a few charred timbers. For ten days McDonald and his companions drifted about on the ocean, suffering torments scarcely conceivable by us on shore. First one died, then another, until at last reason was temporarily deposed by hunger, and the living ate of the bodies of the dead. At last the British Scepter bore down upon the little open boat, and the sufferings of the castaways were at an end. Three recovered, and were taken safely to St. Helena, the fourth died "raving mad." Who can wonder at it?

We have narrated this sad story, says the *Evening Post*, because of its completeness, and the warnings and lessons which it conveys. It is too soon yet to hazard a guess at the probable cause of the calamity, whether it was the result of carelessness, lack of discipline, panic, or of some inscrutable accident. It is, however, plain that there must be some radical defect in a system which exposes immigrants to such awful peril. This is not the first immigrant ship, by many, which has been burned at sea. The category of marine disasters contains many similar instances, although very few, if any, of such utter destruction. The Cospatrick was a large and well constructed ship, only eighteen years old, and was commanded by an experienced and certainly brave man. And yet within two hours after the discovery of the fire the work of death was complete. The London *Daily Telegraph* prints a list of the names of the immigrants, and from this it appears that numerous families have been completely blotted out of existence. In many cases father, mother and seven, eight, nine, and in one instance ten children perished. By far the greater number of adults on board were heads of families, laboring men and mechanics, who, after long years of unremunerative toil in the mother country, had bidden adieu to their old homes to try their fortunes in another land. The loss of the Cospatrick is likely to have a very decided influence upon immigration. It will not be long before the laboring classes of England hear of the fate of their fellow workers, and no one can doubt that the warning will not be lost upon them. Who can wonder if even Dorcester laborers prefer their present poverty and slavery to the risk of being roasted or drowned? The serious question arises whether it will not be necessary to make a law forbidding the transportation of immigrants in any vessel not furnished with steam power to work the pumps in case of fire or collision. In a sudden emergency time is everything. Every hour, every minute is of the last importance. If the flames on board the Cospatrick could have been kept under for a few hours the great majority, if not all of her luckless passengers could have been transferred into small boats or to rafts, with provisions enough to keep them from immediate starvation and to afford them a chance at least for their lives. The lives of immigrants are too valuable to be recklessly cast away. It is not necessary to regard the matter in a sentimental light solely. The plainest and most practical common sense tells us that there is peril enough in the fury of winds and waves, without adding thereto the dangers of weak bottoms, insufficient boats and the possibility of fire. A most rigid investigation will of course follow this latest catastrophe of the sea, but unfortunately almost all those who could give testimony on the subject are burned or drowned. The loss of the Cospatrick is a lesson and a warning to both hemispheres. We hope they may be taken to heart.

### A Modern Ginevra.

A foreign town has recently been the scene of a sad event, very similar to that of the Mistletoe Bough. A gentleman by the name of Kelk, cashier to a building firm there, had recently got married. He gave a party at his house. His young wife, in her anxiety to get out of the hot air, ventured up stairs, and seeing a small closet with a ventilator, she entered to fasten it, when the current of air closed the door. In vain she called to the servants, although she could hear the door-bell ringing and the visitors enter, and as none suspected that the imprisoned lady was in the roof of the house, all the other parts of the dwelling and grounds were searched. When at last found, Mrs. Kelk was seriously ill and hysterical. Violent epileptic fits followed, and the shock being more than the nervous system could sustain, death shortly put an end to her sufferings.

### A Newspaper Question.

The question as to whether a newspaper can or cannot exist wholly independent of advertising patronage has, says the New York *Sun*, in a few rare instances, been answered in the affirmative. A problem less difficult of solution is whether a journal can reject news from its columns altogether, and by offering almost nothing but advertisements, obtain material for publication on the one hand, and circulation on the other sufficient to insure its success. In preparing to issue such a sheet the first necessity is to obtain advertisements, and here an apparently insurmountable difficulty arises. Advertisers would naturally raise the objection that the public would scarcely care to pay for a journal containing no reading matter merely to see advertisements which they could find in any of the leading newspapers. The question then would be how to obtain a circulation for the paper; and the readiest way to do this would be by supplying it *gratis*, and relying for remuneration solely upon the advertisements. Certainly no man could object to receive a paper that was not only not charged for but left at his door free of expense every week. Under ordinary circumstances he might not read it, but if he wanted to buy or to sell anything, or required a servant, or desired to fill a situation, he undoubtedly would; and this is all he could be expected to do with respect to the advertisements of the most popular newspaper in the world.

The attempt to produce such a journal would not be an entirely novel one even in New York. It has been tried and abandoned more than once, the failures being unquestionably due to a lack of capital, and, possibly, to a deficiency of intelligence in the management. The scheme would not be one to be entered upon with any prospect of immediate success; but a man prepared to swim against the current for some time might embark in such a venture and reasonably hope to reap a plentiful harvest at no very distant date, when the importance of his journal as an advertising medium had become fully known.

The only thoroughly successful journal conducted on this principle is the Dublin *General Advertiser*, thoroughly familiar to every one who has resided in the Irish metropolis. It labored for a long time under the disadvantage of a very limited circulation, and a consequent difficulty of obtaining advertisements. It is now the first advertising medium of the country, the recognized official sheet, and is looked upon as almost a necessity in every house. Its reading matter, which is of the very best description, seldom occupies more than two columns out of some thirty-two, all the remaining space being filled with advertisements. It is delivered by carriers, who return subsequently and take it back. Thus a paper delivered on Saturday might be returned on Monday, and even allowing for the loss of one-half of the copies, the remainder would, as waste paper, far more than pay the expenses of delivery; but even supposing that the papers were given entirely away, as would perhaps be done in New York, there would still be a liberal margin for profit after the deduction of all expenses.

### In the Court Room.

A correspondent, writing of the Beecher-Tilton trial, says: Mrs. Tilton entered the court-room and came into Mr. Tilton's presence for the first time since last July. A lady friend, Mrs. Anna M. Field, of Hicks street, Mr. Field, and Judge Nathan B. Morse, the second husband of Mrs. Tilton's mother, were of the party. Small, slight, and plainly dressed in black, Mrs. Tilton was lost in the crowd. When it parted she was seated, seperated from Mr. Beecher by a low table, on whose upper edge her husband had laid his arm and was resting his head. Looking past Mr. Beecher, the jury had her face in full view. The scandal has lasted long enough, and has had full enough situations of trying publicity to give all concerned tolerably steady nerves, but no one yet has begun to show the rare self-command Mrs. Tilton showed. There were passages when Mr. Beecher's face flushed uneasily; a sentence or two in one of his letters, as read by Mr. Morris, drove from Mrs. Beecher's face the bitter smile with which she listens to the plaintiff's counsel, and replaced it by a look of positive concern. But no line drew from Mrs. Tilton any sign. As she had seated herself, Mr. Beecher had nodded, with the quick look that lights his face in a recognition, and Mrs. Beecher joined him in the greeting, while Mrs. Tilton's face answered with a smile. Mrs. Beecher left her husband when the recess began, and, stepping to Mrs. Tilton's side, warmly greeted her, Mrs. Tilton rising and shaking hands, but with the same sober face she had worn all the morning.

### Acids and Alkalies for Headaches.

Dr. Lander Brunton, in a paper published in the *Practitioner*, states that the administration of a brisk purgative, or small doses of Epsom salts, thrice a day, is a most effectual remedy for frontal headache when combined with constipation; but if the bowels be regular, the morbid processes on which it depends seem to be checked and the headache removed even more effectually by nitro-hydrochloric acid, or by alkalies, given before meals. If the headache be immediately above the eyebrows, the acid is best; but if it be a little higher up, just where the hair begins, the alkalies appear to be the more serviceable. At the same time the headache is removed, the feelings of sleepiness and weariness, which frequently lead the patients to complain that they rise up more tired then they lie down, generally disappear. Dr. Brunton's long and careful investigations in this direction render the results of his researches of peculiar interest.

### Wood Seasoned with Salt.

It has been found by long experience that immersion in salt water while wood is seasoning prevents or retards its decay. In Holland, where active ship-building has been carried on for centuries, this fact is universally admitted and utilized. Other maritime nations have also known and taken advantage of it. It is found, too, that piles sunk in salt water last for an unlimited time. External causes of decay may be neutralized by painting the wood; but, against the internal dry rot, this is ineffective. In order to prevent dry rot, wood must be subjected to treatment when seasoning, and salt seems to be the most available of the simple and cheap antidotes. Even after dry rot has commenced in timber, immersion in salt water checks the decay and preserves the remainder of the wood. It is said that in the salt mines of Hungary and Poland, the galleries are supported by wooden pillars which last unimpaired for ages from being impregnated with salt.

### THE MAYOR'S SON.

**An Old Galway Legend Retold in a Different Style from History.**

Bailey in a letter from Galway, Ireland, relates the well-known legend of the fate of young Fitz Stephen. He says:

Galway has narrow streets, dingy stone buildings, and not particularly clean streets. One of its buildings, or rather fragment of a building, was the residence of a gentleman named Fitz Stephen, in 1524. He was the Mayor of the town, and had one son. The printed legend is to the effect that the son went to Spain on business to some Spanish firm for his father, and while there the firm made up a valuable cargo to send to Galway, and a son of a member accompanied it. On the voyage young Fitz Stephen conspired with the crew to murder the young Spaniard, and convert the money to their own use. The deed was subsequently discovered to the Mayor, who took summary vengeance on the murderer, his son.

But this is an absurd version of the murder. Does any one suppose for an instant that a man who had made but one voyage, would be in a fit condition to conspire to a murder? If you think so, just take a trip across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and you will feel so little like murder that you will only be too glad to crawl away somewhere in the hold, and feel grateful for permission to die in peace. And then remember that he was the son of a Mayor, and that the crime was committed for plunder. Now there is no one insane enough to suppose that the son of a Mayor would murder for money. What on earth does a son of a Mayor want of money?

The idea is so ridiculous that it vexes me sorely to see people believing it. The true story, and an eminently plausible one, my Galway friend related to me.

Young Fitz Stephen did not go to Spain, but the young Spaniard came to Galway, and was the honored guest of the Mayor and family. He stayed here for some days, the place smelling so much like home as to make him contented with the people. He had free range of the castle of the Fitz Stephens, which was then a noble two-story building with a separate structure for the hens.

But in an evil moment he fastened his eye on the heiress of a considerable property across the river. The ruins of her father's homestead are still here. Young Fitz Stephen had previously fastened one of his eyes on the same young lady, and saw with some trepidation that the gallant young Spaniard, who wore a yellow neckerchief and played on a guitar, was getting rather thick over there. I know a little something myself about those guitars. They are death on women. One of them cut me out when I was mortally sure of having everything to myself, and I never since could bear the sight of a guitar. Young Fitz Stephen was not made of such firm stuff as I am, and so he allowed jealousy to get the upper hand of him.

There was a party at her father's castle one evening, a sort of candy-pull—to which all the young people were invited. Fitz Stephen and the Spaniard were there. The latter took a lively interest in the candy and ate some twelve pounds of it; but Fitz soured on it.

The next morning the body of the Spaniard was found in the backyard, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his hair full of imperfectly-boiled molasses. Young Fitz was charged with doing the deed, although it is more than likely that the deceased overdid himself at the candy. I have seen just such people as he, new beginners and gallant, at candy pulls, and have made it a practice to always take a look at the backyard, the next morning, for their bodies.

The Mayor tried his son and found him guilty, and condemned him to be executed on a certain day. But no one could be found to be the hangman. The young man was popular, and had many relatives and friends. They besought the Mayor to have mercy upon him, and to pardon him. They were confident he would not execute his son. On the morning of the day appointed by the old gentleman, the relatives and friends went to the house, and the first there fell back in horror at beholding, dangling from a front window, the body of the unhappy young man. The old ass had hung him.

The moral of this story is very plain. Young men who are sons of Mayors should eschew Spaniards, and not fool around candy-pulls.

### Protecting Trees from Mice.

Since the sad havoc made by mice in our apple and pear orchards several years ago, we have adopted the plan of placing around each tree a covering of tarred paper late in the autumn. This has proved entirely successful, and as it costs but little for material or labor, we venture to recommend it. The cylinder of paper should be brought close to the ground, and extend high enough to protect the tree for a foot or more above, and the cord holding it in place should be securely tied without a loop knot. Trees that are liable to be covered by deep snows must be protected for more than one foot, as we have had trees from which the bark was gnawed three feet above the ground, not only the trunk being denuded, but many of the limbs. Mice attack almost every kind of bush, shrub, and tree. The bitter barks of the peach and cherry appear to be fully as acceptable as those of the pear or plum. Where mice prevail, it will not do to depend upon any of the usual expedients, such as banking trees with earth or manure, or treading down the snow in winter. Reliance upon these has cost us more than 100 of our choicest fruit trees. The tarred paper coverings must be renewed fresh each year, as they become so tender or brittle that they cannot well be used a second time.

### The Story of the Apple Tree.

The following story is told by a Pennsylvania paper: Near Mount Pleasant lives a rich farmer, and, as is the case everywhere, he has a poor neighbor. The times being hard this winter, the latter, whose family is large, had a tight time of it. His neighbor, although rich, is a kind-hearted man. He helped his poor neighbor and gave him permission to cut down and take home for fire wood an old, hollow-butted apple tree, which had stood the storms of many a long year. The man did cut down the tree, and discovered in the hollow thereof something to make his heart glad. With him hard times, tough struggling, and battling with the cold were over, for in that hollow, rotten trunk he found at least a hat full of gold, enough in value to make him a comparatively rich man.

### LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

**Fearful Adventures of Eight Hunters—Lost in the Fog—The Entire Party Perish.**

A gentleman from Bartlett Springs, Lake county, California, relates a thrilling account of a party of hunters lost in the dense fog which has so long prevailed in the Sacramento valley and the mountains lying to the west. He says a party of two arrived at the Bartlett Springs almost famished from hunger and cold, and in a very pitiful manner gave a hurried detail of their misfortunes. They said that a party of eight of them left their homes in Napa county for a hunting excursion. After three days' travel and hunting they came into Lake county. Soon afterward one of the party became seriously ill, and it was decided upon to return and abandon their first project. Accordingly they started homeward, with only a very limited supply of provisions, not having been very successful in their hunting exploits. At the close of the first day's perambulations they found themselves entirely destitute of provisions and their horses too lame to travel. They now found themselves in a sad position; no food, game scarce and the horses utterly unable to travel. Besides, one of their party being very ill, made it out of the question to resume their journey on foot. What they were to do was more than they could conceive. All their endeavors to capture a deer or even a rabbit or a bird were fruitless. Would they leave the unfortunate invalid to perish in that wild and mountainous country? That was more than they could think of. Would they stay and perish? Such thoughts as these employed their minds through the long, wearisome night. But the morn brought with its light a solution. Their fellow pilgrim had passed out of the land of the living to the more genial hunting grounds, "from whose bourne no traveler returns." They buried him low, with as formal a ceremony as the circumstances would permit, using their wagon box to make a rude coffin. But 'twas Heaven's will, perhaps, that he should not remain to undergo the uniform sufferings of his companions. The remaining party of seven now started on their way on foot, taking nothing but a few bed clothes to shield them from the cold at night. They had now gone one whole day without food, and the opportunities of procuring any offered but slight consolation. They could obtain water sufficient at springs and rivulets.

The fog became so dense that it was impossible to distinguish an object any considerable distance. These regions being very difficult to travel even by a person acquainted with the country, they found it much more so to them who were complete strangers and in so dense a fog. Yet they traveled, for travel they must, in order to find some place where their craving appetites might be satisfied. But soon it became evident, as they wandered at random, that they were lost. As is generally the case in such instances, their assumed course was almost opposite from that which they should have taken. They had no guide whatever by which to direct their course. All that met their gaze on either side were huge, rugged mountains. They could scarcely have been placed in a more helpless condition. Besides all this discouragement, they were made sensitively aware of their inattention to the "man within." Hunger and weariness engaged their doleful consideration, and all their consolatory schemes fell to fragments and were scattered by the winds of despair. The night of the second day found them in the same deplorable condition. Hungry, cold and fatigued, they lay down, but to sleep would have been to walk into the mouth of death. Their minds were too full in considering the present and the sorrow to come, and in contriving some mode of escape. They arose on the morning of the third day to meet its coming with hearts of dread and despair. In the forenoon one of the party observed a snake crawling in the brush, and seized upon the opportunity as the only chance of preserving life. True, this would seem but a very uninviting dish when prepared, but what would not seem delicious when life is rapidly ebbing from the effects of starvation? It was eaten greedily I dare say, and was the means of preserving life three days longer. The latter three days were passed much like the first, they having obtained meanwhile nothing but water, as they were now destitute of the means of procuring game. All the time they wandered from place to place, and on Saturday came to a spot where they had been twice before, and then gave up all hopes of recovery. In the evening, amid all the agony the human mind can endure, five of the seven expired. The other two, it seems, felt more hopeful than the rest, and decided upon traveling even to the last. They did so, and chance directed their footsteps to the place where my informant saw them, but only to tell their sad story and share the fate of their comrades. They ate a supper, perhaps a too heavy one; were both taken seriously ill before eight o'clock, and by morning were both cold in death. They gave the names of all the party who perished, but three of which—Jeff. Bohrar, Simmons and Thomas Hayes—my informant remembers. It is truly a sad affair, and has caused no little excitement and talk in our quiet village.

### Highwaymen in Pennsylvania.

A Lancaster, Penn., paper says that as a stage was crossing the Welch mountains several men sprang from different sides of the road, one of whom sprang to the horses heads and demanded of the driver, Hanford Cummings to stop; another fired a shot from a pistol at the driver, which passed harmlessly through the coach curtains, and another jumped upon the side of the coach, and struck him with a knife, which also resulted in no harm except to his clothing. Mr. Cummings drew a revolver and fired at the party who had attempted to stab him. Whether the shot took effect or not is not known. At any rate, he dropped from his position on the side of the stage, and the driver, applying the lash vigorously to his horses, succeeded in getting beyond the reach of harm.

### More Temperate.

And now there comes from Washington the pleasing intelligence that it is a rare thing to see a tipsy Congressman. Vice-President Wilson, it is said, has done much to bring about this reform, by keeping strong drink from his table and entertainments. Forty years ago a Congressional temperance society was formed, but Congressmen were too jovial and it came to grief. It was revived again, but peaked and pined into oblivion. Now a fresh movement is started, and let us hope its success will be permanent. It certainly would be a cheerful and elevating sight to see our rulers free from guile and whisky.

### Thoughts for Saturday Night.

In union there is strength, especially where the union is fortified by a fixed policy.

It is a strange fact that wise men learn more from fools than fools do from wise men.

Patience and cheerfulness adorn the ruins of fortune, as ivy does those of castles and temples.

The customs of an enslaved people are a part of their servitude; those of a free people are a part of their liberty.

Who can measure the power of a great idea? Armies fight in vain against it, and nations yield to its sway.

All men who do anything must endure a depreciation of their efforts. It is the dirt which their chariot wheels throw up.

There is no such thing as luck. It's a fancy name for being always at our duty, and so sure to be ready when the good time comes.

There are many who talk on from ignorance rather than from knowledge, and who find the former an inexhaustible fund of conversation.

In all good things give the eye and ear full scope, for they lead into the mind; restrain the tongue, for it is a spender; few men have repented of silence.

The true wealth of a community lies in the integrity of its citizens, and its chief honor arises, not from the possession of great riches, but the possession of true men.

We never detect how much of our social demeanor is made up of artificial airs until we see a person who is at once beautiful and simple. Without the beauty we are apt to call the simplicity awkwardness.

Douglas Jerrold says, in his "Hedgehog Letters," that "respectability is all very well for folks who can have it for ready money; but to be obliged to run in debt for it is enough to break the heart of an angel."

It is a high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual that his earthly influence, which has had a commencement here, will never, through all ages, were he the very meanest of us all, have an end.

### Beecher in Court.

A New York correspondent writes as follows of the appearance of Henry Ward Beecher in court:

At five minutes past eleven there was a sensation in court. A noise was heard at the door and a whisper ran through the room. A moment afterward the long, gray hair and full, ruddy face of Henry Ward Beecher was seen. He stopped and turned in the doorway as if to lead in another person. Everybody arose to his feet in anticipation of, it was hardly possible to say what. The person that Mr. Beecher led in was his wife, the only woman not a witness that could under any circumstances gain admittance. Her silky white hair showed under a bonnet of rich black material. Her black veil was raised. Both she and her husband were smiling, and greeted counsel and other friends pleasantly and heartily. Mr. Tilton cast a momentary glance toward them, and then directed his gaze elsewhere. Mr. Moulton regarded them steadily but unobstrusively for a longer time. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher sat near the head of the long counsel table, and Mr. Henry B. Beecher sat to the left of his mother. Every eye was fixed on them. Soon afterward ex-Judge Morris was delivering his opening address; his voice often trembled with emotion. There was a twitching sensation about Mr. Tilton's eyelids, but otherwise he preserved the calmness of his features. Mr. Beecher, during some of the scathing denunciations that ensued, held his face toward the floor. It was flushed, but otherwise did not express emotion. Mrs. Beecher sat steadily looking at the speaker. Her face was cast down, and her eyes directed upward under her sharply cut brows, giving her a peculiar aspect, suggestive of mingled anger and watchfulness. The corners of her mouth were drawn down, and added to the sternness of her expression. Once when the speaker stated that his client could not, of course, produce direct evidence to prove his charges, Mrs. Beecher turned toward her husband with a smile, but soon resumed her look of bitterness.

### Recovering a Picture.

A few months ago the most important figure in Murillo's picture, "The Appearance of the Infant Christ to St. Anthony of Padua," in the Cathedral of Seville—the Saint in an ecstatic posture—was cut from the canvas and carried nobody seemed to know where. On the 2d of January, during the forenoon, two Spaniards, one acting as interpreter, called at a New York picture gallery and stated that one of them had a valuable oil painting that he wished to sell, and mentioned Murillo as the artist. The proprietor felt great interest, while he looked at the picture, and requested the men to call on Monday, bringing it back with them. The men left, promising to call, which they did, and the proprietor, who had suspected it was the stolen picture, found his suspicions were true. The picture was tacked by the edge to a plain strainer, though it looked as if it had been rolled for some time. Much of the paint from the head, face and eyes of the Saint had peeled off, and in fact, the picture was much damaged. It will require the most skilful retouching to restore it to anything like its former beauty. The man did not wish to name a price, and requested the proprietor to do this, and the picture was left for a few days. The proprietor then hastened to the Spanish Consulate, where he communicated the discovery to the Consul, who was greatly pleased at it. The Consul and Mr. Sidney Webster called to see the picture, and both were satisfied that it was the stolen one so highly valued. The arrangements for its purchace were made, and $250 was paid for it. It has been sent back to Spain.

### Among the Mormons.

A Mormon paper at Salt Lake places the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss, by legal punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and thinks that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children. This is probably a pretty accurate computation. One of the beauties of the polygamous system is shown by a statement that within a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an aged Mormon who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus his first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, and a sort of uncle to his other children, and—you can study it out further, if you want to.

WEEKLY GAZETTE AND REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

## Strolls Round and About Washington.

NO. 7.

*THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.*

The reaction intimated in my last in regard to the Louisiana matter has to a great extent already taken place. The facts of the case have already been known in this city for some time, while the President's message has simply given these facts to the public. The whole affair of the 4th of January was a perfectly arranged conspiracy in which the Southern Associated Press was no unwilling or inconsiderate coadjutor, and into which the Democratic party of the North fell a willing dupe. There have been no new disclosures within the past week, not foreshadowed in my last, while the discussion in the Senate upon the subject has been unusually spicy. Prominent among those who have defended the action of General Sheridan are Howe of Wisconsin, Logan of Illinois, Conkling, Edmunds and Scott of Pennsylvania, whose speeches have been characterized with a wonderful knowledge of the condition of the South since the close of the Rebellion, and establishing the constant desire of the Administration to preserve peace and good feeling, despite the unparallelled outrages committed in that section against colored men and avowed Republicans. It is to be hoped that some legislation by Congress will end this unhappy subject for good.

The truth is, the whole matter of Southern affairs needs a complete reconstruction, and such attention must and will be given them, before the country need expect any material change from their present aspect. The question of the cause of the unsettled condition of the South need go back but a few years. We can hardly summarize, as we heard an eastern Congressman the other morning remark, that the foundation of the whole trouble was laid when the first cargo of negro slaves was landed at Jamestown, nor can we, as have our Conservative friends during the past month, throw the burden of blame upon those who are under the law burdened with its execution. The most important and clearly the most stratgetic solution of the negro question yet advanced, was stifled in its incipiency, by the well meaning but partizan prejudice of one of our greatest statesmen, whose devotion to an idea, has but questionably benefitted our race, to the demoralization of another. When the San Domingo purchase was advocated by the President, ostensibly to procure the United States a coaling station and safe harbor in the South Atlantic, it is now rumored that quite another purpose was intended to be subserved, and that none other than to offer brilliant inducements for the newly enfranchised to emigrate thereto, and leaving the South for the benefit of the white man, remove from his midst the great bone of contention. Mr. Sumner however saw through the plan, in time to frustrate it, not daring however to disclose his real opposition to the plan, knowing that such a scheme would meet the views of a majority of his colleagues, notwithstanding his own antagonizing attitude toward the President. It is easy to see that such a plan if carried out would have tended more to harmonize the discordant elements of race than almost any other plan which could have been determined upon. It is time and labor thrown away in attempting to assert that there has been no intimidation practised in the South, or that the negro has voted the Democratic ticket without coercion, and the Conservative party in the North may as well drop that line of argument at once. When we consider that the documents which accompanied the special message on Louisiana affairs, voluminous as they were, *are not an hundredth part* of the mass from which they were indiscriminately culled; when the Commander of the White League boasts that he can bring 30,000 men into the field armed and equipped, at an hour's notice: when Gen. Sheridan reports the names and dates of over three thousand murders around Louisiana where political causes are proven, within the past three years, he must be willfully blind and ridiculously partizan, who will uphold the lawless element in Southern politics under the plea of party affiliation. It is no longer a question of party. The alternative is one of law and order, or a relapse to barbarism.

The Pacific Mail Investigation is dragging its slow length along, but as yet the Committee has failed in unravelling the mystery. Colonel Irwin, the main witness, for refusing to disclose the names of those to whom money was paid to secure the passage of the subsidy, is languishing in durance vile in the District Jail, and a *habeas corpus* has failed in securing his release. Today we have another correspondent, one Wetmore, from the Pacific coast, in contempt for refusing to answer an inquiry of the Committee. Mr. Albert, an attorney of the District, who under instructions of Irwin, disbursed over one hundred thousand dollars of this bribe money, has given the names of a number of newspaper correspondents and professional lobbyists, who received sums ranging from one to twenty-five thousand. McFarland, of the Philadelphia Press and the Boston Globe, is the lucky man who received the biggest plum, which he asserts, however, was turned over in total to the incorruptible Forney. Shaw, of the Boston Transcript, who sent the nonsensical dispatch to Gen. Butler on the evening of his defeat, was caught to the tune of fifteen thousand, which he boastingly acknowledges. No one understands, however, why Shaw was "feed," as his influence here does not amount to a rush. His assistance in pushing the subsidy appears to have been limited to inquiring occasionally of some member "how the thing was getting along." At present we are having Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, before the Committee, who does not appear to know anything beyond the mere rumors of his "runners," notwithstanding the elaborate leaders he has been throwing off on the subject during the past month. It is clear the present year is going to be a hard one for the independent, incorruptible press, as was the past one for ministers. Yesterday Mr. Reid was arrested at the suit of Ex-Governor A. R. Shepherd upon the charge of libel in the columns of the Tribune, and gave bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. However he is used to this sort of thing, and it can hardly be considered news. The most damaging evidence in the Pacific Mail matter is that of one Dillon, a clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who testifies that on the day of the passage of the bill, a large number of the members deposited bran new one thousand dollar notes to their private accounts. These notes it appears were sent to the members in question anonymously, so much so that one was received by a member who had steadfastly opposed the passage of the bill. By this course Irwin and his employers can testify that no money was paid to any Member of Congress, who upon their part can swear that no one approached them upon the subject.

Since writing the above Colonel Irwin has overcome his repugnance to the questions of the Committee and has appeared and given the names of those parties to whom he paid some $600,000. Nothing new however has been elicited, beyond the fact that one Shumacker, a Democratic member elect and a member of the forty-second Congress, who as such was entitled to the privileges of the floor, received $300,000 of the bribe money. The whole amount expended in the interest of Pacific Mail to secure the passage of the subsidy as far as has been ascertained is $1,300,000. What is to be the result of the investigation is still in doubt. The general opinion seems to be that some conclusion will soon be arrived at, to enable the House to go for the Western Union. When that comes up look for some fun.

CARLOS.

SEIZURE.—State Constable Furnald seized a small qurntity of intoxicating liquors, at the Pine Point House, North Weymouth, last week.

### East Norfolk District Court.

Edwin Phillips of Holbrook, for being drunk. Plead guilty and fined $3 and costs. In default was committed to the House of Correction. Said Phillips was also arraigned for larceny of $5 in gold from Sarah T. Belcher. Plead guilty and sentenced to the Housu of Correction for two months.

John Crofger, arrested by Constable Faxon of Braintree, for larceny. Plead guilty and sent to the House of Correction for three months.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### South Weymouth.

The Noah Webster Literary Society gave a very pleasing entertainment at Music Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, consisting of Piano Solos and Duetts, Songs, Readings, Declamations, &c., by various members of the Society, assisted by Mr. Frank Vining (Tenor,) and Miss Ruth W. Holbrook, (Soprano.) Announcement was made that Mr. N. W. Torrey would also be present, but the engagement was broken at the last moment, and the audience severely disappointed. The various exercises comprising the programme were mostly rendered in a very satisfactory manner. The Piano Selections were excellent; that by Miss Susie Blanchard, entitled "Fantasie Brill'e it", being especially applauded. Miss Holbrook sang her charming pieces in her same favorite familiar manner as of yore, giving in addition to the parts assigned her in the programme, a beautiful ballad in response to an encore, and another in the stead of "Departed Days", announced for N. W. Torrey. The duett, "On Mossy Banks", by Miss Eva Bates and Mr. Frank Vining, was finely rendered and enthusiastically applauded. Had we time we might give a more extended report of the readings, &c., but suffice it to say that they were in most respects well given, Miss Greely's "No Mortgage on the Farm," showed her to be a very pleasing reader, "Over the Hill to the Poor House", by Miss Carrie A. Vining, and "Over the Hill from the Poor House", by Chas. S. Joy, both in character, were attentively listened to. Crossly's appeal to "Great Britian and America", was delivered in a masterly manner, while several others not mentioned helped to fill out the programme with more or less credit to themselves. We understand another entertainment will soon be given.

REX.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Anna White Vose, widow of Josiah Vose, (a former noted leather dealer of Boston,) died in that city recently, at the advanced age of 80 years. Mrs Vose was a native of Weymouth, being a daughter of Major John White. By will she has left large bequests to various charities, and to relatives, who number about 40 persons. The estate wiill probably yield in the vicinity of half a million dollars, and it is to be regretted that the testatrix did not devise a portion of her large estate for the benefit of her native town, in some form, following the example of the late General Thayer, who provided so munificently for the educational advancement of the residents of Braintree.

ACCIDENT.—The 6 P. M. train from Cohasset over the S. S. R. R., was delayed about two hours at Hingham last Monday evening, by a freight car running off the track, and on arriving at Braintree Conductor Mellus found that the South Braintree special for Boston had been gone fifteen minutes, which he supposed would give that train abundant time to keep clear of his train; but the supposition proved an error, and the trains collided at Harrison Square, injuring the engine of the S. S. R. R. and damaging the car to some extent. Constable Horace Faxon of Braintree, and a Deputy Sheriff, sustained some bruises. The accident is under official investigation, and the train employees have been suspended, waiting the result. Mr. Crocker, the engineeer, has proved himself to be a very reliable employee, being strictly temperate in his habits, and we hope to hear of his speedy return to the post of duty.

TRINITY (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Holbrook, of Brighton, is expected to lecture in Trinity Church Weymouth, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4th, at 7 1-2 P. M. The Rev. Mr. Wingate of Melrose, will lecture at a later day, (to be announced,) on the sacred places in the Holy Land, recently visited by him. Services on Ash-Wednesday, at 10 1-2 A. M. and during Lent, as shall be notified from time to time.

REV. B. H. DAVIS will preach next Sabbath in the Universalist Church, Weymouth.

THE Monatiquot Young Ladies Fair and Entertainment, for the benefit of the Western sufferers from the grasshopper plague, netted upwards of sixty-five dollars. By request it will be repeated for the same object in the course of two or three weeks. Further notice will be given. Contributions for the table solicited.

DRAMATIC.—The entertainment given Jan. 15 at Randall's Hall, East Weymouth, by the C. T. A. and L. A, of that place, netted about $70, which will be applied to Library purposes.

REDUCTION.—Capt. C. W. Soule, of East Weymouth, has an announcement in the Gazette today, which is well worthy of attention of those who desire to obtain bargains in clothing. He has a fine stock, and *now is the time* to make selections.

UNTRUE.—It has been stated that Costley had confessed the murder of Miss Hawkes, but the Boston Herald says the rumor is utterly groundless.

VISITS.—A party of members of Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., of Weymouth, visited their brethren of Norfolk Union Lodge, Randolph, last week, and were very agreeably entertained.

Union Lodge of G. T., of Weymouth, made a sleigh-ride excursion to Abington, Tuesday evening last, visiting their brethren in that place.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Edward Hobart has sold to Robert D. Hobart, 24 1-2 acres of land in Braintree, for $2000.

ROBBERY.—Messrs. John P. Lovell & Sons' elegant show window, in their new store in Boston, proved so attractive to thieves, last Sunday, that a hole was smashed in the glass, find $300 worth of goods taken.

LOVELL'S CORNER, Jan. 21, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Wednesday evening, Jan 20th, was the occasion of a social gathering of the Lodges of Good Templars in this vicinity. Wessagusset Lodge met as usual, and had been in session but a short time when suddenly the portals were opened and large delegations from Union, Unity, Social Harmony and Mutual Lodges, entered, and the evening was profitably passed until the hour of closing arrived, after which all partook of refreshments kindly provided by the ladies of Wessagusset Lodge. The happy ceremony being over, the young people joined in various amusements, until time to retire, which was done with many kind wishes that our new Lodge might be productive of very much good in this locality. And who shall say it will not? that this chord of sympathy and friendship shall not twine itself about some wreck which has been cast upon the breakers? that the influence of our noble order shall not restrain even one from falling into the tempter's snare. If it accomplish only this; that one is saved from this blighting curse, and with that one the happiness of his family and friends, we shall be amply repaid for all our exertions.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

OLD NORTH LECTURES.—Col Russell H. Conwell lectured in the Old North Church last wednesday evening, on Incidents of Travel. Col. Conwell was travelling correspondent (Russell) of the Traveller, during a nearly two years trip around the world. Having the eye of wide awake Yankee and five years experience in the Old World, he has observed to some purpose and can draw a moral as well as tell a story. Two full hours of growing attention and delight on the part of the audience were the best commendation possible of the lecture.

The Ladies propose to close their course of lectures on Feb. 8th, with a vocal and Instrumenaal concert. Mrs. Agnes Giles Spring, of Boston, Mrs. Cobb of Attleboro, and the two blind musicians from Boston, who gave so much pleasure at the children's concert last spring, with some of our best home talent, are engaged, and promise a concert that in quality, quantity and variety cannot fail to give satisfaction.

[For the Gazette.]

### Ancient Family Records.

DEA. MATTHEW CUSHING; with his wife, four sons and one daughter, came over in 1638, in the ship Diligent, of Ipswich, John Martin, Master, and settled in Hingham. He was the son of Peter Cushing, of Hingham, Old England; born in 1588. He married Nazareth Pitcher, in 1613. His children were Daniel, 1619; Jeremiah, 1621; Matthew, 1623; Deborah, born 1625, married Matthew Briggs, 1648; and John, 1627. He died Dec. 30, 1660; his widow died, 1681, aged 95. All the Cushings in this part of the State are probably descended from this Matthew.

DANIEL (2) married Lydia, daughter of Edward Gilman, 1645. Their children were Peter, 1646; Daniel, 1648; Deborah, 1651, who married first, Henry Tarleton, 1679; second, Rev. B. Woodbridge, 1686; Jeremiah, 1654; Theophilus, 1657, and Matthew, 1660. His first wife died, 1689, and he married second, Elizabeth, widow of Captain John Thaxter and daughter of Nicholas Jacob, in 1691. He was the third town clerk, and left manuscript of much value relating to the early history of Hingham. His will, dated 1693, is very long, and provides for his wife, five sons, daughter Deborah Woodbridge, and sister, Deborah Briggs. He died Dec. 3, 1700, and his widow died 1725, aged 93.

JEREMIAH (2) was a mariner of Boston, 1656. Lost at sea. His wife was Elizabeth, widow of John Wilkie.

MATTHEW (2) married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, 1653. Had Matthew and two others, none of whom outlived their parents. He died, 1700, and his widow, about 1701.

JOHN (2) married Sarah, daughter of Matthew Hawke, 1657, and in a few years moved to Scituate. Had John, 1662; Thomas, 1663; Matthew, 1665; Jeremiah, 1666; James, 1668; Joshua, 1670; Sarah, 1671, who married Thos. Loring, 1699; Mary, 1674, who died unmarried in 1698; Benjamin, 1679. He was often selectman; Representative for several years, and an assistant in Plymouth Colony; also Representative several years after the two colonies were united. His wife died in 1679, probably at birth of Benjamin. He died, March 31, 1708.

PETER (3) son of Daniel (2) married Hannah, daughter of Matthew Hawkes, 1685. They had Peter, 1686; Jonathan, 1689; and Stephen. Perhaps it may be unnecessary for me to state to those who are familiar with the name, that his descendants are in Weymouth even unto this day.

Since 1700 the descendants of the first Matthew have been drifting into Weymouth, marrying and giving in marriage.

Capt. Adam Cushing, to whom Mr. Adams refers in his address, page 49, as being "a remarkable man," and who introduced herring into Weymouth Back River in 1730, was the son of Theophilus, son of Daniel, who was son of first Matthew. He was born in Hingham, 1692, was a graduate at Harvard College, 1714, and settled in Weymouth. He married Hannah Greenwood, probably daughter of Rev. Thomas Greenwood, of Rehoboth, and had children, Greenwood, Adam, Thomas, Frederick, Beza and Alithea, wife of Samuel Pratt. He was a notable man in his day. He died in 1751. Of his sons, Greenwood I think went to Abington, and was a soldier in the French war at Halifax and Newfoundland, about 1760. Thomas died in Weymouth, 1757, leaving Tabitha, and two sons, Er and Regemelick, and one daughter, Tabitha. Frederick died in 1786, leaving widow, Grace. Er, son of Thomas, married Mary Burrill, 1774-5. Had Warren, 1777; Mary, 1780; Betsey, 1781, and Billey 1784.

NOTE—PERSONAL.—I desire to say again, that in these articles I claim nothing as original with myself. I have gathered them from the best and most reliable sources open to me. That there are some mistakes I do not doubt, but they are essentially correct. It is probable that in some instances the descendants of some of the families named still living in Weymouth or Braintree would be very likely to know more than I should about their ancestors; such can take what I write for what it is worth.

A very large part of those I have written about are my own ancestors, and their history is a part of the history of the towns. The research neccessary to obtain the requisite information has been an abundant source of pleasure and interest to me, and that has been ample compensation. Of the original settlers of Weymouth, Bichard Porter, Nicholas Byrum, John Burrell, Andrew Ford, Enoch Hunt, John Hollis, Robert Lovell, James Marsh, William Orcutt, Thomas Richards, John Whitman, William Reed, James Priest, Robert Randall, Thomas Dyer, Staples, Shaw, Ring, and without doubt Jonas Humphrey, William Torrey, and Zecheray Bicknell, were all my ancestors. In Braintree, of the original and ancient settlers, Gregory Belcher, Theophilus Curtis, John French, George Farr, Caleb Hobart, Alexander Marsh, James Mycall, Francis Newcomb, Quinton Pray, Amos Stetson, in (Braintree 1727,) Richard Thayer, John Thomas, (1700,) John Wales, were also my ancestors, and their families in both towns have constantly intermarried, so that I may still claim to be somewhat of a Weymouth and Braintree man, although not a resident in either.

J. W. P.

ANNUAL MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Union Medical and Surgical Association, held at Weymouth Landing, on Thursday Jan. 21st, the following members were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. Dearing, of Braintree, President; Dr. Tower, of South Weymouth, Vice President; Dr. Spooner, of Hingham, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Gordon, of Quincy, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Fay, of East Weymouth, Librarian.

By the record it appears the association failed to hold its monthly meeting but once last year, and at most of the meetings there was full attendence and interesting discussions upon subjects important to the people as well as the medical profession. Some parts of the Annual addaess by the President, Dr. Dearing, will be found below.

*Gentlemen of the Union Medical and Svrgical Association:*

As my predecessor, in his annual address, last year, considered so fully the general advancement of medical science, the advantages, welfare and past work of our association, I will not ask your attention to the same points longer than to say that in the opinion of the chair, the association's work the past year has been fully equal to that of any previous year.

Though on account of the sickness of our inviting host a regular meeting was lost and another delayed, yet the *esprit de corps* is maintained, and all the working members appear ready to take their hand. The chair is of the opinion that no paper has been read before the club during the year which did not contain some valuable fact or suggestion, and a digest of them all would be worthy of publication in any medical journal. And so of the cases reported, some of them have been extremely interesting and useful.

We have to regret the loss by death of one of the most honored members; but while we trust his abode is with the blest and he is in company with the Great Physician, may we not congratulate ourselves that we are in the land of the living, that by our frequent intercourse and mutual labors we are becoming more strongly attracted towards each other, are so developing our sympathies and friendships that we can more kindly and skilfully stand together as co-workers to stay the rapid march of kindred and neighbors to the grave?

But let us turn to the next page, and see whether anything worthy of our attention lies before us.

Undoubtedly the country practitioner may find some time for observing the different phases of disease and carefully noticing the therapeutic effects of drugs; if, however, his practice is of considerable amount and over many square miles, he will not have sufficient time to observe or experiment with that accuracy which would make him authority in either the one department or the other. If this proposition be true it follows that time spent in these directions is comparatively misspent, and it would be wiser to accept the theories and conclusions of those of our profession who have ample time, means and facilities for such work.

It by no means follows that the country practitioner cannot usefully employ what spare time he may have for the benefit of his patrons and the community. It is possible, and in the writer's opinion probable that outside his professional routine duties he can be most useful as a member of a noble profession and as a citizen if he turns his attention to the sanitary and hygiænic wants of his village or town.

'Tis true the physician has a great work at the bedside, but if he causes that to be done which will make calls to the bedside unnecessary, does he not do a greater work? Has not the time gone by when the physician could ignore the causes of disease and be satisfied with sick-room work? Our current literature largely consists of inquiries as to the causes and prevention of disease, and this literature emanates from the best minds of the medical world. Much of this knowledge is of the most useful kind and such as every town and most persons of every town ought to have the benefit of. Can the physician do his town better service than give it the benefit of his reading, thoughts and conclusions upon these matters? By his personal influence and advice the laws of health might become available for the use of every family. The physician enlightened, well informed on these subjects, will recognize the special dangers, unseen by others; he goes everywhere, sees the whole territory oftener than others, knows the soil, water, &c, and can estimate the power for evil which the ignorance, slovenliness or cupidity of the people allow to exist about their premises in the form of putrescent material. By a hint or plain statement of the doctor, nuisances might be removed, air, water and food kept or rendered wholesome. Imagine a physician, intelligent and thoroughly informed, exercising constant vigilance to preserve for individual and the general good the great essentials of health, that no one's bodily comfort shall be endangered by anything harmful which his advice can prevent or cause to be removed, would he not counterpart the poet's ideal man, who had

"Knowledge great,
Prudence, wisdom, vigilance and strength,
To guard all force or guile. * * *
And crowned
The king of all:
With royal honor and with glory crowned,
The lord of all, majestic walked,
With godlike countenance sublime, and form
Of lofty, towering strength;
Rejoicing in the health of his race."

For a few minutes let us consider more particularly what may be done, and the needs. Let us see if the people have all the pure air, water and food that God intended they should have. Let us look into the ventilation of our houses, schoolhouses and public buildings generally. Let us ascertain whether our drinks and food are such as we are entitled to. Because one respires a certain quantity of air in a certain time it does not follow that it is of the best quality. We should very naturally expect that in country towns there would be an abundance of fresh, pure air. But is this the fact? Do we not find 6x8 bed-rooms in nearly all the houses, and some of them occupied by two full grown persons and children thrown in to fill any unoccupied crevice? and in some cases two tier deep. What kind of a room is this for one of them with diarrhœa or bloody flux to occupy? Doesn't the putrescence saturate every garment, fill every pore of the skin and load every corpuscle of the occupants? Or how much better is it to find a family sitting round the air tight in a 8x0 room, thermometer 85, and not a crevice to let out the used up air or a thimbleful of fresh in, and to leave it only for a plunge into a sleeping room with thermometer below zero. Will the blood and lungs bear such trifling? Will rheumatism keep its distance? Again, how many persons do we find sufficiently careful as to privies, sink drains and the like? In regard to a very large proportion is there not wanting common decency and cleanliness and arising from them perpetually clouds of villainous smell and deadly nature? The house offal, kitchen garbage, hog pens, how often they barricade the country houses, and send up sickening and peppery gases to the innocent nostrils, destroying comfort and health, and on their filthy, polluting wings thousands to the graveyard are borne. Who can doubt that typhoid fevers and bowel complaints thrive on such premises? It is altogether probable, and in accordance with the most careful medical investigation that tribes of epidemics owe their origin and virulence to the filthy habits of the people now as well as in the middle ages. Nor do the victims of the damp air of basements and from wells under the houses number many less than from foul air. In such houses rheumatism, coughs and consumption are sure to thrive. And the air from springy soil, damp cellars, stagnant pools about the house add their quota of tooth ache, neuralgias and diptherias.

I presume we shall admit that but few public halls and churches are suitably ventilated, and that their patrons stand at least an even chance to get their heads filled with aches and inflammation, to getting them supplied with light and information, and yet they are Edens compared with our school houses.

I think we shall all agree that the air in most schoolrooms before the close of a session, is very bad; so bad that teachers and scholars sometimes hardly know whether they are in the body or out of the body. 'Tis supposed that all the carbonic acid rises to the top of the room, so all that is necessary is a small hole near the ceiling to let it out, and no provision is made for the admission of fresh air. But the gas theory does not cover the whole of the case.

The foulness of air may be as much due to matter thrown off by the skin and lungs, as to the acid. According to some authorities the amount of this is very large, equalling forty ounces in a day. This matter seems to putrify at once, is the source of stench in a badly ventilated room and is more dangerous than the gas. A well trained nose will instantly detect it. The children's clothing, furniture and books are impregnated with it. Air respired is soon exhausted of its life-sustaining power, and that of close schoolrooms is soon poisoned in every part. This we see when we apply the rules of our best guides,—Fairbairn, Morin, Draper and others—who tell us that each scholar should have an air space of two to three hundred feet or fifteen cubic feet a minute.

The most capacious schoolrooms in Boston require a complete renewal of air four times an hour. What of the smaller ones there and elsewhere? Rats could not live out half their natural lives in them. And yet more than a fifth of our population are thus conditioned. Is not here a field for the physician to act or muse in? Ought not physicians to be the best judges of these matters? Can they serve their day and generation better than by attention to them?

But 'tis not by breath alone we live. Though we have pure air we must wet the whistle, the throat will get dry. And if we would keep it in good tune we must consider the quality of the teetotaller's beverage. 'Twill not answer to lave the throat and stomach with poisonous water when an abundance of wretched whiskey can be had. If we are doomed to work the water pump, let us see to it that the stream is pure. Is it always? How when sink drains, water-closets, privies, cow yards, hen roosts and pig-pens are nearest neighbors to our wells, the pollution of the former constantly draining into the latter?

'Tis enough to make one shudder, the thought of drinking such foul stuff; and such carelessness should banish one from decent society, yet we see it daily. These with lead compounds and other deleterious matters in much of our water, is it surprising that we have amaurosis, deafness, cataract, consumption and death?

Then when we consider how unwholesome much of our food is, is it wonderful that the body soon wastes and dies? Is it not wonderful that man ever walks or hangs on to the globe at all?

Beginning with infancy we find many mothers so unhealthy, and in many cases their blood poisoned by peculiar diseases, that we at once consider it safest for the child to be put on food wholly foreign to its instincts and nature. Even if the aliments substituted for the mothers were pure, unadulterated, they are not adapted to the weak digestive organs of the child. The milk of goats, cows and mares, and the meal, cracker, potato and molasses mingled with it, is with great difficulty digested, and the assimilative organs can scarce extract enough to moderately supply their wants. But when we substitute the stream from the "milkman's udders or pumps, not those upon his person," with the contents of the quarter-pound packages and vile extracts with which the stores are flooded, why should we expect the skeleton to long contain the soul?

Beaugrand styles the nurse bottle "*Tres funeste*," and in our latitude we may even underline the phrase.

If there is any truth in the foregoing we need not be surprised at the increase of cases of marasmus and the like, nay, starvation cases. Then when further along in years to have this great factor of life—food—constantly and in an infinite variety of ways adulterated, is it surprising that a general deterioration of the physical, and perhaps, mental system, is going on?

Nutritious food is an important want of our day. Upon it largely depends the health, vigor and endurance of the present and coming generations. Potatoes, beans, flour, oatmeal, fish, mutton, beef and fowl, with plain puddings and side dishes, apples and a few other fruits, should be more insisted on as a diet list; while cakes, pickles and pies, pork and preserves, should be avoided. Make a list of families living upon the former and a list trying to live on the latter, does any one doubt the marked difference in result an hundred years will show? Upon what to feed is no mean subject for the physician's attention; in these days of vast adulteration of both drink and food, who so influential and competent a guide as the family physician? Who knows so well as the intelligent medical man the tendency of riotous living to dyspepsia, hemorrhoids and insanity? Who so well as the physician knows the ill effects upon the stomach and heart of fried food; and that strong tea, coffee and villainous liquors derange the whole nervous system? Who so well ought to know the poisonous colorings and flavorings of confectionery and ice creams; the poisonous colorings and flavorings of soda syrups, jellies, pastry, pickles, &c. If the people are sinning in regard to these matters through ignorance, are not physicians to quite a degree responsible? So high authority as Taylor says "the sale and use of these deadly poisons are a disgrace to the medical police of his country." Is it less disgraceful for the physician to know these things and not warn his patrons and community? If the quality of bread is an index to the civilization of a people, have not the doctor's bread pills something to do with it? No doubt variety of food is necessary to health; then let us know how to change the bill of fare. If different seasons of the year indicate different diet, in these times of large importation of and coast trade in fruits, hadn't the medical man better be prepared to indicate what kinds fit the seasons?

Would not those of our customers who "bolt" their food and never know when they have had enough, be delighted to have us explain what hunger is, and how it is properly appeased?

Did time permit, it might be well to more fully and minutely consider the foregoing subjects, and to refer to microscopical examinations of dust floating in the air of some localities, and its relation to disease; to the abundance of scales, hairs, parts of insects, metallic particles, and spores or germs in the same; to the opinions of Graham, Taylor, Parks, and Nichols, as to the danger of using water which is subject to the action of lead and other metals; to the drainage of wet soils, on and in which, many of our cellars are built,—illustrating their connection with rheumatism, diptheria, and consumption, by many cases recently put on record. To the danger of a filthy privy, especially if located within forty or fifty feet of a well, and those attached to boarding and schoolhouses. And perhaps not less necessary in a hygienic point of view, is the consideration of the hours of study for children, methods of seating them in their schoolrooms, and the increasing near sightedness of them.

To investigate the hygienic condition of our schools and suggest the best improvements possible, are matters of vast importance, and I am inclined to think no physician can do his whole duty to the people if he is unprepared to lead in them and show himself equal to the difficulties.

But, gentlemen, I will not detain you longer with such suggestions. In looking over the field of labor before our profession, though we find many spots worthy our attention, most diligent study and vigorous action, none seem to so urgently call for our best efforts as these. The time is past when the physician in straddling his horse and dealing out calomel for physic, paregoric for pain, and Harlem oil to keep the private departments in order, did all his duty. The scope of our calling is yearly increasing, and amid the science and rivalry of the schools, the people see the wants of the day and demand that their natural guides be on the alert, active. I have said the time is past when the physician could shut his eyes to the causes of disease and be content with bleeding or choking "present ills." Medical and lay writings are too full of specular light, and thrown on subjects that must be handled, and those of sanitary and hygienic character, by the intelligent physician. The public are fast getting such light that they will demand securites to health above everything else; who, if not the physician, shall make secure on all sides their fortress of life? Do we tremble in view of taking upon ourselves such tasks fear the taunt of the indifferent and ignorant? Lions are in the way of all true and noble workers, but before such valiant lancers as our bugle call marshals they'll hang their tails, and heads too, if not turned in the right direction. Is it dross we wish, and fear our purses will not be filled?

Gold!
A dust dug from the bowels of the earth,
Which, being cast into the fire, came out
A shining thing that fools admired, and called
A god; and in devout and humble plight
Before it kneeled, the greater to the less;
And on its altar sacrificed ease, peace,
Truth, faith, integrity, good conscience, friends,
Love, charity, benevolence and all
The sweet and tender sympathies of life;
And to complete the murderous rite,
And signalize their folly, offered up
Their souls, and an eternity of bliss,
To gain them—what?

Gentlemen, rather let us equip ourselves for every good work, and most assuredly that which none else can do so well, Let us so acquit ourselves in this pill rolling race, that at least we shall stand with those,

* * who sought
In every place, in every time, to do
Unfeignedly their Maker's will:
Well pleased
With God's applause alone, that, like a stream
Of sweetest melody, at still of night
By wanderer heard, in their most secret ear
For ever whispered, Peace:
Receive your crowns, ascend, and sit with me.

### Braintree.

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Temperance Alliance, was held in Lyceum Hall, Wednesday afternoon and evening of last week. The President Mr. Conant, of Randolph, called the meeting to order, and after a few remarks called upon Mr. Spinning to sing. After the singing the opening exercises were concluded with prayer by Rev. W. I. Loomis.

The first speaker was Mr. Cole, a former superintendent of the Washington Home, who interested the audience by giving some of his experience while in the Home.

Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Braintree, spoke with earnestness against the medical use of intoxicants.

Mr. Edwin Thompson, Rev. W. I. Loomis and Dea. Nash followed. The exercises were very interesting, and quite a large audience were present.

The speakers in the evening were Rev. Mr. Cook, of Seamen's Bethel, Boston; Dr. Dearing, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Spinning's pleasing ballad singing attracted many, and the general impression was that the meeting was a success.

We notice in the Sunday Herald an announcement of the engagement of our worthy neighbor, N. F. T. Hayden, Esq., to a young lady of Boston; may we be permitted through your columns to tender our congratulations? By the way, Mr. Editor, what a fine idea it would be to have a list of engagements in our daily papers, as well as the usual ones of marriages and deaths. Think of the increase in the sale of newspapers! That would be news worth reading! Think of the eager eyes that would search that list. How many women (and men too for that matter) would read the papers then, that scarcely ever take one up now. Imagine the scrambling for the first chance at the paper, when father came home at night. And how many anxious hearts would be forever at rest, as soon as it became known that the charming Miss So-and-So was engaged to the eligible Mr. A. B. C., and they were, to use a homely phrase, out of the matrimonial market, for the present at least. I can think, and so can you, Mr. Editor, of many advantages that would arise from the plan. It would settle things marvellously, wouldn't it?

A very pleasant meeting of the Old Stoughton Musical Society was held in the schoolhouse hall, at No. Easton, on Friday evening of last week. There were some two hundred singers present, and from three to four hundred in the audience. The music used was Father Kemp's collection, and the Jubilee music for 1872. The Philimon Quartette of Stoughton, and the Union Quartette, sung each twice and were very much enjoyed by the audience, if one could judge from the storms of applause with which they were received. Messrs. Marcus Perkins, of Braintree, and Isaac Littlefield, of East Stoughton, gave fine selections and were encored. A duett by Mr. Anson Belcher and Mr. Horace Willis was received with much pleasure by all. The best thing however, if the others will pardon a comparison, was the singing of "Sweetly o'er my senses stealing," by Mrs. Ruth Holbrook, of E. Weymouth. It was a treat to listen to her sweet musical voice, and her fine rendering of her selections, well worth the trouble of going so far; she was encored, as you may well suppose, and sung in response, "O I'm the merry Postillion."

The next meeting of the society will be held in Braintree Town Hall, four weeks from the evening of the last meeting. Music to be used, Jubilee music of 1872, and Sacred Chorus Book.

PROF. SEELYE'S ELECTION.—A friend of the author requests the publication in the Gazette of the following extract from Rev. F. P. Chapin's Thanksgiving Sermon, which he considers pertinent to the times.

Whoever looks upon the results of the late election with any fear or discouragement, looks upon them merely as a politician, not as a christian. The results of an election looked upon by a politician mean simply that his party have, for the time, got the power and are to have the office and emoluments. We real results of an election as so many votes cast for this man, rather than for that man, showing that the party pendulum has vibrated so many degrees on this side, or on that,

If the mere politician is not on the winning side, the side on which the pendulum may now chance to be, all is lost and he is nowhere.

The Christian looks not on the pendulum merely, swinging below, moving at best within fixed limits, and foiled by the gravitating power of human greed and ambition to return upon itself, and to be first on this side, then on that. The christian looks at the dial-plate above, where the index of human reform and progress is moving steadily onward, never resting, never returning upon itsself, but under the pressure of the almighty hand, ever pushing its majestic course through the ages and centuries.

The transfer of power from one political party to another, or the breaking up of a party, is but the escape of a tooth from the pallet of the pendulum, by which one may read on the dial of eternity another second past in the nation's history. No party can live long in this republic, or is fit to live, that does not keep squarely before and hold steadily up to some great moral issue. Ween a party is more intent on saving itself than on saving the nation, its doom is sealed. The independent and popular verdict will be sooner or later, "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting".

A remarkable and healthful example of this kind is seen in the recent election to Congress of Prof. Seelye, from the 10th district. The people of that district have become tired of their packed caucuses and conventions and of their subjection to a politicial oligarchy. Inspired by a manly and true indpendence and self respect, feeling their responsibility to defend and protect the honor and integrity of the district and the Commonwealth, they sought out a man for office, without the man himself seeking the office. They tendered him his nomination and election in the same letter of notification, while the only money that the candidates had occasion to expend for his election, was three cents to pay the postage on his letter of acceptance. God grant that this example may not be the exception, but the rule in electing men to office throughout the nation. Then shall we have occasion, indeed, to enter into His gates with Thanksgiving, and into His Courts with Praise, and we can pray, knowing that our prayers will be answered. GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MASKED BALL.—The Knights of Pythias of Weymouth, held a grand masked ball at the Town Hall in South Braintree, on Friday night of week before last. The affair was a very successful and enjoyable one.

**Costiveness the Source of Disease.**

It causes *Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Billiousness, Sour rising, Oppression of Food, Low Sprits, Worms, Indigestion,* etc. DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES warranted to cure all these and every form of Dyspepsia, and the only cure for *Piles*, either bleeding or blind; as all outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists.

**Stop that Cough!**

There is positively no case of pulmonary disease which DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND will not cure or greatly alleviate. It is the best known remedy for Whooping Cough; gives immediate relief in Asthma; infallible for Croup; strengthens the vocal organs; contains no opium or other dangerous drug; is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Trial bottles, 10 cents. Sold by J. BINNEY & Co., Weymouth, F. W. PARKS, So. Braintree.

Also for sale by J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth

### Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, Jan. 26, by Rev. F. P. Chapin, Mr. Edward W. Kingman, of Chicago, to Miss Mary C. Read, of Weymouth.

### New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Braintree Savings Bank, held 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. A. Hollingsworth.

Vice Presidents—B. F. Dyer, D. H. Bates, Norton Pratt.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. Harrison Hobart.

Trustees—D. H. Bates, F. A. Hobart, N. H. Hunt, S. S. French, Asa French, P. D. Holbrook, B. F. Dyer, Jos. Dyer, Jr., N. E. Hollis.

Investing Committee—Asa French, D. H. Bates, N. H. Hunt.

Auditing Committee—B. F. Dyer, N. H. Hunt, Jos. Dyer, Jr.

The following gentlemen were also elected members of the Corporation: Daniel Potter, Josephus Shaw.

C. H. HOBART, Sec'y.

Braintree, Jan. 19, 1875.

## REPORT.

BRAINTREE, Jan. 1st, 1875.

C. H. HOBART, Treasurer, in account with Braintree Savings Bank.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dr.* | |
| To amount due 293 Depositors, | $53,555.72 |
| Interest Collected, | 882.07 |
| | $54,437.79 |
| *Cr.* | |
| By Loans on Mortgage on Real Estate, | $42,950.00 |
| Personal Notes, | 456.56 |
| Town " | 1,500.00 |
| Reg. R. R. Bond, | 1,011.25 |
| Bank Stock, | 7,102.00 |
| Cash on Deposit in Shawmut Bank, Boston, | 1,417.98 |
| | $54,437.79 |
| Interest Collected is | $882.07 |
| To which add Interest Accrued and not Collected, | 1,791.40 |
| | $2,673.47 |
| From which deduct Dividend due this day, | 1,506.69 |
| Leaving a surplus of profits of | $1,166.78 |

Respectfully,

C. H. HOBART, Treas.

BRAINTREE, Jan. 1, 1875.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Trustees, chosen to examine the accounts and securities of the Bank, have attended to that duty and find them correct.

BENJ. F. DYER,
N. H. HUNT,
JOS. DYER, JR.

**ROOMS TO LET,**
**For Mechanical Purposes,**
WITH STEAM POWER.
Apply to G. F. DOTY,
at MONATIQUOT STEAM MILL, WEYMOUTH.

**E. CHAMBERLAIN,**
**Photograph Artist,**

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

**Copying a Specialty,**

and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

# GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF

## WINTER GOODS,

AT

## C. W. SOULE'S, EAST WEYMOUTH

I offer the remainder of my Stock of Mens and Youths

**OVERCOATS,**
**REEFERS,**
**CARDIGAN JACKETS,**
**Boy's Coatee and Grecian Suits,**

AT FROM 20 TO 50 PER CT. LESS THAN MARKED VALUE.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods and Underwear,**

at much less prices than have been offered before; also a fine assortment of

## DRY & FANCY GOODS.

All goods which pass with the season will be closed out at a PRICE.

N. B. This offer is made for the CASH, and CASH only. Respectfully,

**C. W. SOULE,**
EAST WEYMOUTH.

## 1732. { WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. } 1875.

## Post 58, G. A. R.,

Respectfully announce a Grand

## CONCERT AND READING

To take place on

**Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1875,**

AT

TOWN HALL WEYMOUTH.

They have secured the services of

**Miss Anna B. Starbird,** Soprano, late of Kellogg's Opera Troupe.
**Mrs. H. E. Sawyer,** Alto of unequalled ability.
**Mr. Geo. L. Osgood,** Tenor, late with Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.
**Signor Strini,** The Great Italian Basso.
**Mr. Henry C. Brown,** Cornet Soloist.
**Augustus Damm,** Flute Soloist.
**Franz Leibsch,** Clarinet Soloist.
**Mr. W. J. D. Leavitt,** Piano Accompanist—with

**Brown's Brigade Orchestra,**

ALSO

## PROF. BLISH,

Humorous, Dramatic, Pathetic, and Dialectic Reader and Recitationist.

The Boston Traveller in speaking of Prof. Blish says: "He showed himself to be a first-class artist. His audience manifested their appreciation by shouts of laughter and frequent applause."

The Committee feel confident that this entertainment will be the best ever given in this Town.

**ADMISSION 35 CTS.**
**RESERVED SEATS 50 CTS.**

Tickets for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge Nash, Frank Derby, D. Dunbar, Frank Cushing, W. G. Thayer, B. Frank Thomas.

Concert will begin at 7 1-2 o'clock precisely. Coaches will run from all parts of the Town and Hingham.

FOR SALE,
**COAL,**
**WOOD,**
LIME, CEMENT,
**FLOUR, GRAIN,**
**BUNDLE HAY**
AND
**STRAW.**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**Jos. Sherman,**
Office, - - Wharf and East streets,
EAST WEYMOUTH.
MASS.
37tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the Will of LOVELL BICKNELL, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

Z. L. BICKNELL,
J. N. L. BICKNELL, } Executors.
R. T. BICKNELL,

Weymouth, Jan. 6, 1875. 39 41

**Cheaper than Ever!**

In order to make quick sales and keep our men at work these dull times, we have

**Reduced the Price**
—OF—
**EXTENSION TABLES,**

to $1.50 per foot for common, and $1.60 per foot for Patent Slides.

WOOD AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Furniture delivered free of charge.

**READ & PHILLIPS,**
38 41 NORTH WEYMOUTH.

**$9.00**
WILL BUY A BARREL OF BEST
**St. Louis Flour**
AT
**A. J. BATES & CO.'S,**
EAST BRAINTREE.

Specially Interesting
TO
**THE LADIES!**

**L. Rich & Co.**
OFFER AMONG
**LARGE LINES**
OF
**USEFUL**
**Dry Goods,**
**GREAT**
**BARGAINS**
IN
**Felt Skirts!**
AT
**62 1-2 Cts., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75. The Best Value yet!**

**Also, yard wide Brown Cotton, 6 1-4 Cts.,**

**Prints, 6 1-4 Cts.,**

AND

**ALL OUR GOODS**

**Very much under the regular prices.**

MENTS

ODS,

E'S,

OUTH

ACKETS,
an Suits,
MARKED VALUE.
Underwear,
of
GOODS.

Respectfully,
LE.

1875.

A. R.,

ARY C. Brown,
Cornet Soloist.
s Damm,
Flute Soloist.
eibsch,
Clarinet Soloist.
J. D. Leavitt,
Accompanist—with
rchestra,
LISH,
d Recitationist.
self to be a first-class artist. His applause."
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CTS.
Frank Cushing, W. G. Thayer,
run from all parts of the

y Interesting
TO

1875.

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EADING

22, 1875,

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AT
BARGAINS
IN
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AT
Cts., $1.00, 1.25.
The Best Value
ard wide Brown
on, 6 1-4 Cts.,
, 6 1-4 Cts.,
AND
OUR GOODS
much under the
r alar prices.

---

## HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
**JOS. LOUD & CO.,**
WEYMOUTH LANDING

---

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

AT THE
## UNION STORE
**FRONT STREET, WEYMOUTH.**

WE NOW OFFER AT
**$9.00 per Bbl.**
OR $1.13 PER BAG,
**A Superior ST. LOUIS FLOUR**
WARRANTED WHITE AND LIGHT.
We also have a Flour at
**$8.00 PER BARREL,**
Or $1.00 per Bag.
TRY IT!

---

## REBUILT.

Having completed our new Factory in place of that destroyed by fire Oct. 1st, we are prepared with improved machinery and new patterns, to manufacture for the Trade and to order, first-class Cabinet work of every description.

**Black Walnut Chamber Suites**
(at Factory prices.)
**Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes and Hall Stands,**
*Extension Tables*
(with improved patent iron slides.)
CENTRE AND LIBRARY TABLES.
**READ AND PHILLIPS,**
North Street, North Weymouth.
36tf

---

## $8.50

WILL BUY A BARREL OF NICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
**"QUEEN OF THE HARVEST,"**
Warranted as good as Taylor's Best.
AT
**A. J. BATES & CO.'S,**
**EAST BRAINTREE.**

---

## SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

**$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!**

**Your Choice of any in the Market!**

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

**Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!**

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

**SPRING'S NEEDLES,**
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every Kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

**LEAVITT & BRANT,**
**50 Bromfield St.,**
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

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## A NEW IDEA.

**70 cts**

sent to the NEW YORK & ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY will insure by return mail, one pound of excellent Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan or Mixed Tea, such as is usually retailed at $1.20 to $1.50 per pound.

IT IS A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN that by a recent arrangement of the Post Office, small quantities of merchandise are now conveyed at charges considerably less than those of the express companies. The cost on one pound of Tea being 8 cts. only.

The New York and Oriental Tea Company is taking advantage of THIS EXTRAORDINARY FACILITY and is supplying its customers in all parts of the United States with the finest Teas ever imported at

**WHOLESALE PRICE**

REASONS WHY you should order your teas from the New York and Oriental Tea Company.

1st. Because the Company deals only in PURE UNADULTERATED TEA. It is well known what immense quantities of so called "Tea" adulterated with the leaves of the Willow, Hawthorn, and other trees, and even small stones, particles of lead and steel filings, besides coloring matter, are sent over the country and sold at enormous prices as "Tea."

The buyers of the New York and Oriental Tea Company, can by a NEW PROCESS, not generally known, detect the presence of adulteration in all its forms; and the Company will continue to maintain the high character it has hitherto sustained, by selling none but

## GENUINE TEA.

2d. Because our command of capital enables us TO IMPORT LARGELY FOR CASH, and thus to sell cheap. We buy all our Teas at the Ports of China and Japan, and thus save many intermediate profits and charges.

3d. Because we have inaugurated a NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS, originated by NEW IDEA.

We save the profits of the middlemen and give them to our Customers, by sending direct to any address, the finest qualities of Tea at Wholesale Prices.

4th. Because as the

*Great Need of the Times*

is pure TEA AT A LOW PRICE; and as we are determined to SUPPLY THIS NEED, it is to your interest to help us by sending us your orders at once.

☞ See our Price List.

Oolong (Black) 40, 50, 60, best 70 cts per pound.
Mixed (Green and Black) 40, 50, 60, 70, best 8 cts.
Japan (Uncolored) 60, 70, 80, best $1.00 per pound.
Imperial (Green) 60, 70, 80, $1.00, $1.25 "
Young Hyson (Green) 50, 60, 70, best, $1.00 "
Gunpowder (Green) $1.00, best 1.25 "
English Breakfast (Black) 60, 70, 80, best $1.00.

☞ P. S. We have a special quality of very fine Oolong and Young Hyson at $1.25 per pound.

Any of these qualities delivered free by mail, and sale delivery guaranteed on receipt of price.

PLEASE NOTE—We deal in nothing that is UNSOUND, INFERIOR, DAMAGED, OR ADULTERATED IN ANY RESPECT; even the lowest qualities in the above list are perfect in their degree, clean, pure, and unadulterated in every particular.

☞ WE WANT ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to whom special inducements are offered. The business is honorable and respectable. Young and old, Rich and Poor, Male or Female, can get up clubs and act as Agents. Send for circular and begin at once.

Address
**New York and Oriental Tea Company,**
**38 Vesey Street, New York.**
36 29

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## OLD COLONY NURSERIES!

**PLYMOUTH, MASS.,**
ESTABLISHED 1842.

**Fruit and Ornamental TREES!**

SHRUBS,
EVERGREENS,
ROSES,
GRAPE VINES,
HEDGE PLANTS,
SMALL FRUITS,
Garden and Flower Seeds.

75 Varieties STRAWBERRIES,
THE FINEST COLLECTION IN THE COUNTRY.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
A SPECIALTY.

**EDW. A. JAMES,**
AGENT,
Commercial St., Weymouth Landing.
3tif

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## OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD,

And this is the way we mean
## TO DO IT.

Sell for Cash.
At uniform rates, to all comers.
Sell at the most POPULAR PRICE,
Which is always the very lowest.
Warrant all goods precisely
What they are represented.
Treat every man or woman who buys of us,
Alike, equitably.
Avoid giving credit, so that cash customers
May not help pay for "poor debts."
We are bound to sell
Regardless of cost,
And confidently invite buyers to
Satisfy themselves by giving us a trial.

## The "OLD CORNER"

## CLOTHING HOUSE,

**24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,**

Is bound to maintain its well earned reputation for

**Fair Dealing and Low Prices.**

And our customers will be convinced that WE MEAN BUSINESS when we say that never before, at least since 1861, have such bargains been offered in Boston as we now offer them. During the holiday season, we have specially for

**1874. Dec. Jan. & Feb. 1875**

Boys' Dress Suits! Boys' School Suits! Boys' Skating Suits!!

In various styles and for all ages, for from $4.50 upwards at about ONE-THIRD discount from the former prices. Also our usual assortment of

**Mens' Clothing and Underwear**

ALSO,

## OVERCOATS!

In Mixed Beaver, Blue and Black Beaver, Blue and Brown Chinchilla, Brown and Blue Mos cow Beaver, and Brown Elysians.

**SURTOUTS AND SACKS**

All of which will be offered at prices that will surprise those who have hitherto bought at even our well known low figures.

It is impossible in the brief limits of an advertisement to enumerate all the advantages of giving us a call, but we once more invite attention to the fact that purchasers of these Goods, which we have laid in this season, at HARD-PAN WHOLESALE CASH FIGURES, can save about one-third the cost of good clothing, as compared with the demands of other houses for the SAME MATERIALS, MAKE AND STYLES. Men Youths, Boys or Children can save Three, Five, or Ten dollars on a suit, for the next 60 days, at our store.

**Please make no mistake in our numbers as below,**
C. H. RICHARDS'
**"OLD CORNER,"**
Lowest Price, Best Goods,
**24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.**

---

## F. A. GARDNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
## Lumber,
BRICK, LIME,
CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,
WHARVES,
**Weymouth Landing.**
☞ Post Office address, Weymouth. 24tf

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THE
**South Weymouth**
*SAVINGS BANK*

Is open to receive Deposits from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 1-2 to 5 P. M. daily.

DEPOSITS are put upon interest on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. are immediately added to the principal, and also an extra dividend once in three years.

The next extra dividend will come in Jan., 1878.

B. F. WHITE, Treas.
S. Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1875. 37tf

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WEYMOUTH
## SAVINGS BANK.

THE Annual Meeting of the Weymouth Savings Bank Corporation, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, Feb'y 1, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A meeting of the Trustees will be held at 3 o'clock the same day, at the same place, to hear the report of the Board of Investment and act thereon.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Jan. 14, 1875. 38 40

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## For Sale Cheap,

A SMALL House and Garden, which the owner wishes to sell immediately. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BARNES, Mill street, South Weymouth. 38 tf

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**Weymouth Savings Bank.**

☞ THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 4 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 45 3

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## JOSIAH E. RICE & SON,
## Funeral Undertakers,
**EAST WEYMOUTH.**

HAVING procured a **new Glass Side Hearse**, we are prepared to attend to a order connected with the business of Undertaking with one or two horses.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
**Caskets or Coffins**
on hand or furnished to order; also, ROBES and all articles connected with the business, at our
**NEW WAREROOMS, EAST WEYMOUTH**
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES. 17 1y

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## COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
**Wharf, East Braintree.**

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS.
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
**For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.**
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.
**J. F. SHEPPARD.**

---

## BROWN'S BOOTS,

Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles, French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nisili Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

**ONE PRICE.**

*Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.*

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

**J. K. BROWN.**

---

## SAMUEL CURTIS,
## COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,**
**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

---

## COWS
**BOUGHT AND SOLD.**
Apply to or address
**J. W. HARDWICK,**
6tf WEYMOUTH LANDING.

---

## HAY and STRAW
**FOR SALE.**

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail.
BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
**An Auctioneer,**
I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.
NOBLE MORSE.
North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

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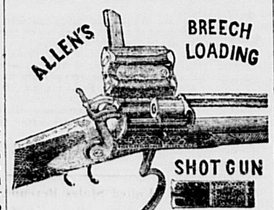


## JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
## Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

**Corner of Cornhill and Washington Street,**
**BOSTON.**

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL, JOHN W. LOVELL,
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

---

## GASTON HOUSE.

Commercial St., Weymouth L'dg

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he is ready to accommodate them with Lodgings and Meals at reasonable rates. I hope you will recognize the place under its new name.

☞ Open every day, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
30tf C. S. CLAPP, Proprietor.

---

**Drain Pipe.**

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.
**S. W. PRATT.**

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THE WEYMOUTH
## Memorial Pamphlet,

CONTAINING the Address of Mr. Adams and the other Addresses on the occasion of the late Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Settlement of the town, with a detailed account of that Celebration, making a Volume of 107 pages, is just published and will be offered for sale to the citizens of Weymouth by Canvassers in the several Wards.

Price of bound Volume, 50 cents.
" " Pamphlet " 15 "
or two copies for 25 cents.

Per order of Committee.
JAS. HUMPHREY, Chairman.
Weymouth, Dec. 19, 1874.

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## H. N. OUR,
## Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,
**WEYMOUTH LANDING.**
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
26 tf

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A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

## *THE ALDINE*

THE AAT JOURNAL OF AMERICA.
ISSUED MONTHLY.

*A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully carried out.*

The necessity of a popular medium for representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.—*THE ALDINE.*

*THE ALDINE*, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate this quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST: AND THEN, THERE IS THE CHROMO, BESIDES!

The national feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE*, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustrations of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interpersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

**PREMIUMS FOR 1875.**

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"Man's Unselfish Friend,"**

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chrome will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALLINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

**THE ALDINE ART UNION.**

The Union owns the originals of *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay FOR ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

**TERMS.**

**One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and Art Union,**
**$.600 per annum, in advance.**
(No Charge for postage.)

SPECIMEN COPIES OF *THE ALDINE*, 50 CENTS. *THE ALDINE* will hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to THE PUBLISHERS, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the facsimile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**

ANY person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
THE ALDINE COMPANY.
59 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

---

## $10.75

WILL BUY A BARREL OF
## PRATT'S HAXALL,
**The best Flour sold in this County,**
AT
**A. J. BATES & Co's,**
**East Braintree.**

---

**BRAINTREE & WEYMOUTH PASSENGER CARRIAGE.**

HOWARD M. HOBART would inform the public that his Passenger Carriage will be in readiness on the arrival of each train from Boston, from morning till midnight, to convey passengers from North Braintree Depot to Weymouth Landing. 36tf

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

J. R. PERKINS, Executor.
Brockton, January 13, 1875. 39 41

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## FOR SALE,

DOUBLE RUNNER PUNG, in good order, with Pole and Shaft.
PRICE $37.00.
ALEXIS TORREY & CO.
North Weymouth, Jan. 8, 1875. 37 38

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## THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of the times. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thoroughness paper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allowance any premium to friends who may make special effort to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage, added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, POSTAGE PREPAID. NO DISCOUNTS FROM THIS RATE.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 1 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address "THE SUN," New York City.

---

## Agents Wanted
FOR THE BEST
## Steam Washer

LOOK HERE, WEARY WOMAN! There is a REST for you! Steam will do your work! CLUTHION'S IMPROVED STEAM WASHER or WOMAN'S FRIEND!

Nothing like it in use! No rubbing, no pounding, no turning or tearing, no clumsy cylinder. Sold for twenty or thirty dollars expense. Steam does it all! It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour! All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board!

The subscriber having recently purchased the latest improved right for Norfolk Co., including West Roxbury, now offers this extra inducement. On receipt of five dollars he will ship to any person in the County of Norfolk, a complete Steam Washer, as a sample, with full directions how to use it, and also a patented Receipt by which Soap can be easily made, pure and white as snow, costing but one cent per lb. (Will send Soap receipt alone for 75 cents.)

Bear in mind that for five dollars you get the receipt free, and besides the Steamer a large sized Wash Boiler. Now is the time for those who need a new one to avail themselves of this opportunity, for it works like a wonder, never failing to do all claimed for it.

Agents wanted. Town rights for sale. All orders promptly attended to. Address D. L. WOOD,
28 52 North Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass

---

**Desirable Residence & Nice Shop**
## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice House and Stable and two acres of good Land, on which are a large lot of Fruit Trees and Currants.

The house is 24x30 feet, with L 15x30 connecting house with stable, which is 24x21; all in good repair. House painted white, with green blinds. Never failing well of splendid water and pump in ell. In house are eight rooms, four lower rooms painted and papered; rooms all finished but front hall.

Also, an excellent Water Power, 22 feet head, good 2 foot Whitney iron water wheel and good Shop 28x35, clapboarded and painted. Machinery consists of good Planer, with Rotary Bed, nearly new; one Jointing Saw and Bench; one Splitting Saw and Bench; one Gig Saw; one Boring and Mortising Machine; one good Tenoning Machine; one Turning Lathe, all with belts and in good running order.

The above property is situated in the town of Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., between two villages, 2 1-2 miles from depot, 1-2 mile from church, one hundred rods from school and store. Price $3000.

For further particulars, address A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Canaan, N. H. 28 30

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AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

**ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.**

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Apply to JOHN G. FOYE.
Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1874. 22tf

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## "GOOD NEWS"
## RANGES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree that he has established a

NEW
## Stove and Tin Store,
NEAR THOMAS SOUTH'S BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
NEAR WEYMOUTH LANDING,

and respectfully solicits a share of patronage in our line, hoping by strict attention to business to merit the same. We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**Kitchen Furnishing Goods and**
## STOVES!

We are Agent for the celebrated GOOD NEWS RANGE, with high and low Hot Closets, made entirely of new iron, with improvements over all other Stoves, with Clinkerless Grates, Mica Doors which show the fire, Drier for airing Clothes, and many other improvements.

**ALSO, MANY OTHER KINDS OF GOOD STOVES.**

☞ **ALL KINDS OF JOBBING** ☜
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**Plumbing, Roofing, Setting New and Repairing Old Furnaces;**

in fact, any work in our line. Having had nearly thirty years experience at the business, we feel that we are not overrating ourselves to say that we understand our business thoroughly.

All MENDING done, such as soldering Boilers, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other Tin Ware, the same day it is brought to the shop, as we fire up our solder pot every afternoon.

CALL AND SEE OUR
**GOOD NEWS RANGES,**
with high and low (with or without) Hot Closets.
STOVES SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
**JOSEPH I. BATES.**
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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

**GEO. S. BAKER,**
**Weymouth Landing.**

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## W. F. BURRELL,
Teacher of Piano and Organ,
**EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.**

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**WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE**
## MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
**Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,**
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.

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|---|---|
| Amount at Risk, April 1, 1874, | $2,509,049.00 |
| Cash Assets | $21,063.78 |
| Deposit Notes | 96,714.06 |
| Absolute funds of the Company | $118,677.84 |

N. L. WHITE, President.
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## BUILDINGS
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
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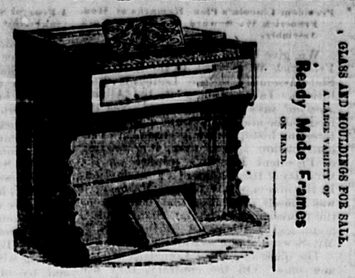

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GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

## GEO. S. BAKER,
*Washington Square, Weymouth.*

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## The Smith American Organ Company
**OF BOSTON, MASS.,**
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

*TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.*
**150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.**
**50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.**
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone. The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of modelled walnut, or of oak and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 31, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

**THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.**

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES, furnished low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

**F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.**

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## OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5th, 1874, TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

NEW YORK, at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD, via TAUNTON, 5.30 pm.; via FAIRHAVEN, 8 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 8 am.; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am., 2.45 pm.

NEWPORT, 8.45 am.; 4.30 pm. RETURN 7.20 am.; 2.55 pm.

FALL RIVER via TAUNTON, 8.45 am., 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm.; via BRIDGEWATER, 8 am., 4 pm. RETURN, via Taunton, 5.35, 6.50, 8, 11.20 am., 3.41 pm.; via Bridgewater, 6.30 a.m., 3.36 pm.

TAUNTON, 8.45 am.; 12m.; 2.40, 3.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. RETURN, 5.35, 7.34, 8.35, 9.20 am.; 1 pm., 4.41 pm.

NORTH EASTON, STOUGHTON, RANDOLPH, 8.45 am., 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. RETURN, (N. Easton) 6.51, 7.36, 9.14 am.; 12.25, 5.00 pm. RETURN, (Stoughton) 7.04, 8.04, 9.22 am.; 12.35, 5.10 pm. RETURN, (Randolph) 7.12, 8.16, 9.32 am.; 12.45, 5.18 pm.

MIDDLEBORO, 8 am.; 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.10, 7.36, 9.05 am.; 4.25 pm.

BRIDGEWATER, 8, 8.45, 11.00 am.; 12 m.; 2.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.15, 6.45, 7.38, 9.25, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.48 pm.

BROCKTON, 8, 11.00 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. RETURN, 6.50, 8, 9.40 am.; 1.05, 2.10, 5 12 pm.

PLYMOUTH, 7.30 (via Duxbury) 8.45 am.; 2.30, 5.20 (via Duxbury), 5, 6.15 (via Duxbury) pm. RETURN, 6.45 (via Duxbury) 6.55, 6.40, (via Duxbury) 9.15 am.; 2.55 (via Duxbury), 7.35 pm.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. RETURN, 6.45, 9.31, 11.56 am.; 3.05 pm.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH AND ABINGTON, 8.45 am.; 12m.; 2.30, 5, 6.45 pm. RETURN, (S. Abington,) 6.10, 7.15, 9.50 am.; 12 m.; 4.17 pm.; (South Weymouth) 6.20, 7.36, 10.00 am.; 12.10, 4.28 pm.

KINGSTON, 7.30, (via Duxbury,) 8.45 am.; 2.30, 5.20, (via Duxbury,) 5, 6.15 (via Duxbury,) pm. RETURN, 6.45 (via Duxbury) 6.45, 6.52 (via Duxbury,) 9.25 am.; 3.05 (via Duxbury,) 7.45 pm.

DUXBURY AND COHASSET RAILROAD.—7.30 am.; 3.30, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (to Duxbury) 8.05, 7.05 am.; 7.15 pm.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD.—Cohasset and Hingham, 7.30, 11.00 am.; 2.40, 5.35, 4.46, 6.45 pm. RETURN, (Cohasset) 6.05, 6.45, 7.50 am.; 1, 4.15, 5.20 pm. RETURN, (Hingham) 6.17, 6.55, 8, 11 am.; 1.14, 4.27, 5.35 pm. Nantasket, E. Weymouth, N. Weymouth, Weymouth, E. Braintree, 7.30, 11 am.; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. RETURN, (Nantasket) 6.10, 6.52, 9.05 am.; 1.07, 4.21, 5.32 pm. RETURN, (E. Weymouth,) 6.27, 7.06, 8.22 am.; 1.22, 4.35, 6.06 pm. RETURN, (N. Weymouth,) 6.32, 7.11, 8.27 am.; 1.26, 4.40, 6.10 pm. RETURN, (Weymouth) 6.37, 7.15, 8.31 am.; 1.30, 4.44, 6.15 pm

## AARON BURR'S DAUGHTER.

**The Story Told by One of the Pirate Lafitte's Men.**

It has often been charged that the daughter of Aaron Burr became the victim of Lafitte, the pirate, and as often that the vessel in which she sailed from South Carolina to New York was lost at sea with all on board. An old sailor who claims to have been with Lafitte tells the story to a Galveston paper. From his story we make the following extract. He says:

After the battle of New Orleans we (Lafitte and his party who had taken part in the battle) returned to Galveston. It was there that Lafitte called us all together—men and officers—and told us that he was determined to give up following the sea, and would leave us; that if we desired we could choose a new leader. We were very sorry to hear this, for we all loved our intrepid and generous Lafitte, and endeavored to shake his resolution. But he was firm, and so we went into an election, and Chauvet, Lafitte's first lieutenant, was chosen our leader. Shortly after Lafitte bade us adieu, and taking one ship, the Chiquita, sailed for South America. I remained on the island with Chauvet. Chauvet was not the leader Lafitte was. He lacked the dash and enterprise, he was cross, cruel, harsh, avaricious and overbearing. We feared him, but did not love him as we did Lafitte. Well, one day Chauvet took command of the Vengeance, the fastest vessel and best armed of our navy, and sailed into the Gulf for a cruise. We stopped at one of the Florida Keys, and while there Chauvet received some dispatches, the contents of which seemed to give him intense pleasure. He immediately weighed anchor and ran into the Atlantic, heading for Hatteras. After we got off Hatteras, a man was kept day and night aloft on the look-out, with orders to report every sail he saw.

One day, I think it was some time in the month of March or April, 1815, the man aloft reported a strange sail on our larboard. Chauvet seized his glass, and after viewing the stranger for some time, ordered the men piped to quarters and the decks cleared for action. I was then a gunner.

We kept the stranger in sight until dark, and then, under press of sail, began to crawl upon her. She was a fast sailer, but she was a tortoise, compared to the Vengeance. About daybreak next day we were close enough to make her out distinctly. She was a pilot boat built schooner, and was armed; two guns amidships and a swivel forward. We ran about 200 cables' length from her, and Chauvet, mounting the railing, hailed her. She replied that she was the American privateer schooner Patriot, bound from Georgetown, South Carolina, to New York, and ran up the stars and stripes. Chauvet, instead of displaying the Venezuelan flag, under which we usually sailed, flung to the breeze the terrible black flag, and fired a broadside into her. The Yankees were no cowards, and they replied with their starboard gun and their swivel. And well aimed they were, too, for we had four men killed and some six wounded by the discharge, besides having our rigging badly cut up. After a sharp but brief conflict we carried her by boarding, and every soul was either put to the sword or made food for sharks in our own peculiar way.

After we had disposed of the dead and living privateermen, Chauvet descended into the cabin, and pretty soon he called out in an angry tone for myself and my mate to go to him. We descended and found him in the cabin, confronted by a beautiful woman, who held an empty bottle in her hand, with which she had struck Chauvet, who had attempted, it seems, to make to free with her. He ordered us to tie her hand and foot, and convey her on board the Vengeance and place her in his cabin. We obeyed him; but she fought us, and did all she could to jump overboard.

After gutting the captured vessel and transferring the valuables to the Vengeance, we fired her, and then headed for Galveston Island.

Just after we entered the gulf, and while flying the Venezuelan flag, we had a terrible fight with a Spanish cruiser, and being badly hulled and cut up, and after losing one-third of our crew we took advantage of a foggy night to draw off, and under full press of canvas made for the island. Upon our arrival we found the Vengeance so badly damaged that it became necessary to remove from her her armament and all valuables, and sent her to our navy yard for repairs.

We had gotten everything off but three or four guns, when one night the Vengeance caught fire and burned to the water's edge, and in a few hours after sank in the channel between our town on the east end of Galveston Island, and our navy yard, which was about half a mile to the west.

The woman captured on the privateer died a few days after our arrival in Galveston. She was a very handsome woman, and I afterwards learned was the daughter of a distinguished American. Her clothing, which was of the finest material, was marked "T. A.," and she had a golden locket containing a portrait of a beautiful boy. On the locket were the words, "To my wife, Theodosia." She was buried on the island, a few hundred yards to the east of the old fort on the point. It was whispered among the men that Chauvet had killed her because she would not yield to his wishes.

### John Robinson's Sad Fun.

John Robinson made New Year's calls in Detroit. He called on a saloon keeper, he called for liquor, called the liquor good, and drank enough to trip him up. Then he called for police, and when the police came he called them liars and such.

"I was having a little fun," he explained, winking at his Honor.

"John Robinson, are you aware that this is a very solemn world," said the Court, "a world which has ten heartaches to one smile? Don't you know that the grim shadow of grief rests upon every door step, and that the tombstones in the cemeteries almost outnumber the trees in the forest? There's wailing in every household, John Robinson—there's grief in every heart. And yet you claim that you were only having a little fun!"

"That's all, your Honor; it was a holiday."

"It was sad fun, John Robinson. While all the rest of us were swearing off and making double-back-action resolves, you were lying at the corner of an alley dead drunk. It is $5 or sixty days, sir, and if this was before a Chicago police justice, he'd make it $500 or a life sentence."

### Tweed Again.

The New York *Herald* says: We learn from Mayor Wickham's letter to Corporation Counsel Delafield Smith that some time ago a proposition was made to the city by Wm. M. Tweed, to pay three millions of dollars as an indemnity from further prosecution. Now, why does not Mr. Field come into court with a check for three millions of dollars on account, and then trust to the generous sense of the American people for mercy to his client? This would go far toward strengthening his case. Mr. Tweed is the one person in this State who should understand that mercy to him will come after justice, and that justice means complete restitution and confession. It is intimated that Tweed has squandered a large part of his fortune on his lawyers. We do not know how true this statement may be, but if it is a fact it somewhat changes the aspect of the case. Of course, if he has not got the money he cannot pay it back. The statement of this fact would not be without value in determining public opinion.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

**President Lincoln's Plan—Remarks of Hon. Frederick W. Seward in the New York Assembly.**

We give below the remarks of Hon. Frederick W. Seward in the New York State Assembly, on the Louisiana resolutions. In publishing it, the Albany *Journal* says that Mr. Seward gives the first public and full account of a most interesting historical event—the plan of reconstruction agreed upon at a meeting of President Lincoln's cabinet, on the very day of the President's assassination. In the illness of his father, Mr. Seward was himself present on that occasion as the representative of the State department, and participated in the council. Mr. Seward spoke as follows:

The questions about Louisiana are not new ones. On the contrary, they are very old ones. They arose immediately after the close of the war. On the morning of the 14th of April, 1865, when Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, and Sherman was holding Johnson's army at bay, everything betokened that peace was at hand. President Lincoln called a cabinet meeting at the executive mansion, and invited to participate in it General Grant. At such a meeting, in such a time, there could be but one question, and that a question of transcendant importance—the question of reconstruction, restoration, or re-establishment of the seceded States in their former relations as members of the Federal Union. The conference was long and earnest, with little diversity of opinion, except as to details. One of the difficulties of the problem was, who should be recognized as State authorities. There was a loyal governor in Virginia. There were military governors in some of the other States. But the Southern Legislatures were, for the most part, avowedly in opposition. Whether they should be allowed to continue until they committed some overt act of hostility; whether the governors should be requested to order new elections; whether such elections should be ordered by the general government—all these were questions raised. Among many similar expressions of the President, in that terse and homely mode of speech, he said: "We can't undertake to run State governments in all these Southern States. Their people must do that, though I reckon that at first they may do it badly."

The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, produced some sheets of paper on which he had drafted the outlines of a plan of reconstruction, embodying the President's views, and, as I understood, those of most of the other members of the cabinet. In substance it was, that the Treasury department should take possession of the custom-houses, and proceed to collect the revenues; that the War department should garrison or destroy the forts, take possession of arms and munitions and maintain the public peace; that the Navy department should in like manner occupy the harbors, take possession of navy-yards, ships, and ordnance; that the Interior department should send out its surveyors, land, pension, and Indian agents, and set them at work; that the Postmaster General should reopen his post-offices and establish his mail routes; that the Attorney General should look after the re-establishment of the Federal courts, with their judges, marshals, and attorneys; in short, that the machinery of the United States government should be set in motion, that its laws should be faithfully executed and vigorously enforced, and that everything like domestic violence or insurrection should be repressed; but that public authorities and private citizens should remain unmolested, if not found in actual hostility to the government of the Union. In a word, it was a plan based upon the Constitution of the United States.

That night Abraham Lincoln passed from earth. Through the madness of an assassin, the Southern people lost a lenient judge, a just and generous friend. The plan for their peace and safety, upon which the morning hours of his last day had been spent, was taken up by his successor; but the embittered public feeling which followed his murder rendered both Congress and the people far less ready to acquiesce in its adoption. From that time to this the efforts that have been made to carry it out have met with an amount of opposition and a degree of success and failure that are now among the familiar facts of history. I still think that this plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States was the best and wisest one of all. It would have been fortunate for the South and the Union if it had been adopted then. It will be fortunate for the South and the Union if it shall be adopted now. But it is not to be accomplished by mere denunciation of what is or has been done wrong. It is not enough to denounce the wrong. It is necessary to find out and apply the remedy.

### How Tigers are Captured.

Jamrach, a London dealer in animals, gives the particulars of tiger capture in Asia. Full-grown tigers are never brought away for the use of showmen, as they cannot be tamed and make trouble by gnawing and breaking their cages. Therefore only those under six months are captured. The natives stealthily watch the lairs at the time of brooding, and upon waylaying a male at a distance from the female and her litter, shoot him. For his head they get a government reward of fifty rupees. When the cubs are old enough to live without their mother, she is also shot and beheaded. The capture of the young ones is then safe and easy. They are kept at Calcutta until after teething, and are thence sent to the purchasers. The Sultan of Turkey buys many, but most of them go to the menageries in various parts of the world. Tigers are also killed by the natives for their skins, which, if handsomely marked, are worth a hundred rupees each. The claws, too, are bought by the Indian jewelers and sold for ornaments. Jamrach says that the number of men eaten by tigers in Singapore is very great, and that an average of one Chinese woodchopper disappears every day.

Canal Engines.—The Belgian canal boats are propelled for short distances by small locomotives, running on a single rail laid upon the bank of the "towpath." The system is to be established on the Bourgogne canal, over a distance of 150 miles. Relay engines will be provided at suitable distances, and when two engines meet on the track, they will exchange boats and retrace their paths. The locomotive will be run at the rate of 3-10 miles in an hour, and will pull one boat, carrying a cargo of 150 tons each.

His Diary.—Some parts of the diary credited to the Shah of Persia are satirical enough to make one doubt their authenticity. For instance, his effulgent Majesty, after witnessing the working of the London fire brigade's life-saving apparatus, goes on to express his surprise that, on the other hand, decorations of honor are awarded to the men who, at Woolwich arsenal, invent projectiles "for the quicker and more multitudinous slaughter of the human race."

"Poker," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "is pre-eminently the rich man's game. It means 'big money.' Many failures of once prosperous business men may be traced to it. Shall it be protected by the police?"

In the German postal service an order has just been issued directing that certain words derived from the French, such as *poste restante*, shall no longer be officially used, and defining what German words shall be the equivalent of these.

## A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

**A Fearful Storm of Snow and Sleet Overtakes the Tenth Cavalry on the Prairie.**

The following account of the terrible experience of a detachment of the Tenth United States Cavalry, in doing winter duty on the plains, was received at military headquarters, St. Louis, from Lieut. Orleman, of the Tenth Cavalry, who had charge of the party:

In compliance with orders, with my escort, consisting of eight men, I left camp on Sweetwater creek, I. T., Nov. 17. It was very dark and storming heavily, having commenced to sleet about five o'clock in the afternoon, and this, accompanied by a violent northeast wind, rendered the weather extremely trying. Before leaving camp I took a bearing with the compass by candlelight, and by observing the direction from which the wind blew, was enabled to determine the course. After traveling until about midnight, the storm became so severe, the sleet cutting like a knife, and my horses evincing so decided a disposition to turn back rather than face it, that I was compelled to go into camp, or rather halt, about two miles east of Buffalo creek, in the same hills, between two of which we managed to gain a little shelter from the increased severity of the storm, after having marched about eighteen miles. Owing to the scarcity of wood, there being none in the vicinity, if I except a short growth of thin oak, entirely coated with ice, we were unable to obtain fire enough to keep warm. The men suffered intensely from the cold, three of them being frost-bitten during the night. With no fire, and a scanty supply of covering (there being but two blankets in the whole detachment, and one man without an overcoat), we waited for morning.

The storm continued all night, abating nothing in violence as day approached, which saw us again *en route*. The ground by this time was covered with a sheet of ice between four and five inches thick, which, in connection with the thin oak, coated also with ice, rendered it very difficult for the horses to travel.

Owing to the fearful condition of the road, I found it impossible to go further on this day than thirty-eight miles, which brought us to Davidson's creek, where we encamped about 7 P. M. During the day three of my horses gave out, and I was forced to abandon them. Our progress was, of course, by this accident, very much delayed, as the gait of those mounted was necessarily accommodated to that of those on foot.

The sufferings of the second night were but a repetition of those of the first, and, if possible, augmented. Four additional men were frost bitten, making a total of seven thus disabled out of the detachment of eight, and but for the fact that they were compelled to move about and exercise themselves continually, it is my firm conviction that many of them would have frozen to death.

The storm continued with unabated severity during the night, but ceased at sunrise in the morning.

At daybreak we were again in the saddle, making slow progress over the icy prairies, the animals marking the trail with blood at every step, oozing from cuts made by the ice-incrusted thin-oak, and breaking through crust covering the ground. We kept on, however, until twelve o'clock that night, when we encamped on Carpenter's creek, having made but forty miles in eighteen hours. Without food for the men, or forage for the stock, we passed the night without shelter, and exposed to a keen north wind.

At break of day we started again, and with the exception of an hour's halt, kept on until midnight, which brought us to the head of Cache creek, in the Wichita mountains, where we camped, having marched thirty-five miles. Our progress during the day was very slow and tedious, the exhausted condition of the horses making it necessary for the men to perform nearly the whole distance on foot. Starting at daylight the next morning we arrived at this post about noon, without further incident worthy of note, having marched twenty-two miles.

On leaving the camp of the Fort Sill column on Sweetwater creek my detachment started with one and a half days rations and three quarts of corn per animal for the whole trip, which were all the supplies they could be furnished with. This fact will serve better than anything I can say to demonstrate what my men and horses were compelled to undergo. Without food, without sufficient covering for two nights, almost without fire, walking the ice-covered prairies for many miles with frost-bitten feet, their sufferings surpassed anything of the kind I have ever witnessed. Yet, notwithstanding all these ills, the men behaved admirably.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct of Sergeant Major Parker, of the Tenth Cavalry, who rendered me invaluable assistance in my efforts to inspire the men with a cheerful spirit, and encouraged them to renewed exertions during the day, as well as keeping them moving during the night to prevent them from freezing. The total distance marched was 150 miles.

### The Spanish Question.

All Europe naturally looks with rather anxious interest upon any interference by Germans in Spanish politics, after the startling chain of circumstances produced by their last intervention; and the presence of a large German fleet in the Bay of Biscay, with the prospect of the arrival of still other vessels, is cause for much comment. The powers that be at Berlin are inclined to resent to the utmost the recent insult offered them by the Carlist attack upon the vessel Gustav. The German man-of-war Nautilus landed a force at Laranz, on the Spanish coast, and occupied the town, after a brief resistance on the part of the Carlists stationed there. This has an ugly look, especially as the Nautilus was sent to Laranz as the *avant courrier* of the rest of the fleet, and her commander was instructed to abstain from hostilities unless attacked. If the Carlists have been mad enough to become the aggressors against vessels bearing the flag of United Germany, they may be the means of embroiling all Spain and all Europe in war. The fact that the young King of Spain is making all haste to reach the northern section of the country, and to examine into the movements of the Carlists there, indicates that he, or those who advise him, appreciate the danger which an obstinate and discontented faction can easily bring upon a goverment which, as yet, has no moral, and little political, weight.

In old Roman days "the debtor could be taken home by a creditor and kept sixty days, fettered with irons, not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight, at the end of which time, if the debt remained unpaid, he could be brought before the people on three market days, on the last of which his body could be cut into pieces according to the number of creditors; or, if they preferred, he could be sold into foreign slavery."

Questions put to his sweetheart by a bashful lad, during their first *tete-a-tete*: How's your father? How's your mother? How are your parents? How are your father and mother? How are they both?

"Owed to the departed year," is the heading which an indignant tailor has placed over a list of delinquent customers.

A Californian puts in a good word for John Chinaman on the ground that he has never been known to become a book canvasser or a life insurance agent.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.**

In the Pennsylvania Legislature resolutions were adopted by a split party vote, 102 Democrats to 86 Republicans, protesting against the action of the President in the Louisiana matter. The resolutions read: That this House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so heinous an abuse of the power committed to the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the Executive and the Federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualification of its members, endangering personal liberty, and imperilling a free government. The Governor of Missouri, in his message to the Legislature, protested against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States as construed and understood in our national history, and declared that the use of troops in Louisiana was a fearful infraction of the Constitution.... A resolution in the Virginia Senate calling upon the governors of the various States to convene their respective Legislatures to take action in relation to Federal interference with the Louisiana Legislature, &c., was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations...... In the New York Senate resolutions condemning the course of the President in the Louisiana matter were tabled by a vote of 16 to 11. Gov. Tilden sent into the Senate a message relative to the same matter, and declared the use of troops in Louisiana as unconstitutional and unlawful. This was also laid on the table.

A fire in New York city—Shaw & Company's crockery store on Duane street—inflicted a lost of $300,000...... A committee from the Democratic members-elect waited upon Governor Kellogg in New Orleans to try and make a compromise. The Governor replied that the time for compromise talk had passed. Fifty-two Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature signed a statement to Governor Kellogg, setting forth that "they answered to the call of the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members-elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members-elect that we may attend to the performance of our duties." ...... The house of John Reading, of Livingston, N. J., was entered by burglars during his absence. His wife and three children were seized by two masked men, bound and gagged. The men ransacked the house, taking $800 worth of silver plate, $300 worth of jewels, and $1,100 in cash. The family were in their night clothing, and they all but froze to death. The youngest child contrived to remove the gag and cried; but it was 10 o'clock before a passer-by heard her and the mother and her children were released..... The lost Murillo, which was stolen from the cathedral of Seville, was lately recovered in New York and sent back to Spain.

At the convention of American colleges, held at Hartford, Conn., Saratoga Lake was selected for the regatta, to take place on July 14. Union and Hamilton colleges were admitted as members of the association...... In the departments of Barcelona and Navarre several bands of Carlists have been defeated by the national troops...... An attacking force of Cuban insurgents were driven from fort No. 15 with a loss of five men...... Preliminary steps have been taken by the German government to insure satisfaction from Spain for the treatment of the vessel Gustav by the Carlists..... An explosion of gas took place in one of the vaults in the Park Hotel, in New York, by which three persons were painfully burned.... The Louisiana Legislature has again elected P. B. S. Pinchback to the United States Senate. ...... The case of the heirs of Monroe Snyder against the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover the face of a life policy, payment for which was refused on the ground that deceased had committed suicide with intent to defraud, closed with a verdict for plantiffs for $16,459...... The deputy constable appointed to look after the children employed in the factories in Massachusetts has presented his report to the Governor. He declares that in Massachusetts there are 60,000 children growing up in ignorance, in consequence of their employment at too early an age, and too exclusively in factories...... The Secretary of the United States Treasury estimates the appropriations required to supply deficiencies for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and prior years: State department, $23,764; Treasury, $264,797; war, $113,767; navy, $13,377; interior, $471,349; total, $892,054.

President Grant signed the new Finance bill, giving it his "hearty" approval. But he pointed out to Congress that fixing a date when specie resumption shall commence implies an obligation to provide such legislation as may be necessary to redeem their promise. And in this connection he calls attention to the deficiency which exists in the Treasury, and which, under the present revenue laws, is likely to continue and to increase. This fact has an importance entirely separate from that which arises from the recent pledge to resume in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury states the requirements of the sinking fund for the year ending the 30th of June at $31,069,545, and the balance remaining from other expenditures he estimates at only $9,002,796.57. There will, therefore, unless expenses are cut down, or revenues increased, or both, be a distinct deficiency at the close of the year of $22,093,748.43. The Secretary estimates the deficiency next year at $11,920,914. He suggests the duty on tea and coffee be returned, and that the ten per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified on the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed.

A dispatch from Padang announces that the Dutch troops in Acheen have made a general assault on the works of the Achinese and carried nine forts, with a loss of 21 killed and 65 wounded. The enemy lost 171 killed and a large number wounded...... A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad exploded her boiler when near Moundsville, instantly killing the engineer, named Maurice Husted. The fireman, named A. Lyell, had a leg broken. None of the passengers were injured...... The First National Bank of Carbondale, Pa., was robbed of $10,000 in currency by two men, who seized and bound the cashier, during the absence of the other officers of the bank...... A report was current in London that the natives of Santa Cruz Island, in the South Pacific, had captured and massacred the crew and officers of the cutter Lapwing, which they burned..... The extensive works of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company in Canton, Mass., took fire from a spark of hot iron, and all the shops on the east side of the street were destroyed. The company employs from 500 to 600 men, and is one of the largest in the country, outside of Pennsylvania. The works cover several acres of ground. The entire property is valued at $250,000, and the loss is something under this amount. The total insurance on the works is $210,000.

The National Women Suffrage Convention adopted a resolution to hold a national citizens suffrage association in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1876, in which the women of the old and new world, who demand equal freedom of franchise, are invited to participate ...... Charles A. Stevens, Republican, was elected to Congress in the Tenth Massachusetts District, to fill the unexpired term of Alvah Crocker.... The loss by the fire in Rutland, Vt., will net $200,000; insurance $100,000...... The United States House Committee on coinage agreed to report favorably the Senate bill providing for the coinage of twenty-cent pieces, with an amendment allowing them to be in use on redemption of any fractional currency, including the fifteen-cent note which was not mentioned in the Finance bill recently enacted...... John S. McClelland, the telegraph operator convicted in the Hudson county, N. J., Court of Sessions, of manslaughter, in causing the death of four men by collision of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad last March, was sentenced by Judge Hoffman to pay a fine of $250 and costs of court...... The National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry in Philadelphia were represented by councils from thirteen States. The order is only one year old.

John B. Anderson, who entered the shops of the Wallingford Wheel Company, New Haven, March 7, 1874, with a revolver in each hand, and fired eleven shots at the workmen, against whom he had a grudge, killing Horatio G. Hall, of Wallingford, and wounding two or three others, has been convicted of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court in that city. The defence was a plea of insanity...... Just after dark, as three negroes, with their wagons loaded with shingles, had gone into camp about six miles from Clinton, La., they were visited by white men, who were mounted, and who proposed buying their shingles. After a few words one of the white men pulled out a pistol and shot two of the negroes, killing them instantly. The third negro escaped and gave the alarm ..... G. W. Ullery, arrested for an outrage on a little girl nine years old, near Urbana, Ohio, was hanged by a mob of forty masked men, who went to the jail, captured and bound the guards, battered down the doors, took the prisoner out, and after giving him a few minutes to pray, hanged him to a tree in front of the court house.

A verdict has been rendered against Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the London *Times*, who was sued by Mr. Rubery for libel, in charging him of being guiltily implicated in the Arizona diamond frauds. The defendant is required to pay £500 damages...... In Nebraska during the late storms the thermometer stood forty degrees below zero...... The United States government has fixed the value of the franc at nineteen cents and three mills gold...... On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the United States House, the rules were suspended and the bill passed, 164 to 76, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States...... A special from Fort Garry says it is currently rumored that documents from the Imperial government containing general amnesty to all parties implicated in the rebellion of 1869 and 1870 have been received by Lieutenant-Governor Morris, and an *Official Gazette* extra will be issued containing the proclamation...... A revolt occurred in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. Nearly three hundred men quit work in the shoe-shop, and armed themselves with hammers, knives, pikes, etc. The revolt was quelled without bloodshed or harm to anybody, although at the time it was feared that there would be serious trouble...... In the census of 1870, the total of males twenty-one years old and upwards, in Louisiana, was given at 173,979. Of this number, 87,066 were white males, and 86,913 were colored.

### A Peddler's Night Ride.

A peddler named Jonas Marburger has for many years tramped over various sections of this and neighboring counties, says a Reading, Pa., paper, selling his wares; and by a consistent course he has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of acquaintances. Recently the peddler opened his pack in the kitchen of a man named Esbelstaub, in Albany township. The farmer's wife purchased what she desired, and the peddler, according to the custom of that neighborhood, was asked to remain for supper, which he did, and subsequently determined to stay all night. The farmer owns quite a nice tract of land, and during the evening much of the conversation centered upon matters pertaining to farming. At about 9 o'clock the peddler was shown to a large garret under the roof, where he was to sleep. The family retired, and nothing unusual occurred until some time near midnight, when the farmer was awakened by the barking of watch-dogs, and the tramping of a horse's hoofs. He arose and looked out of the window toward the barn, when an extraordinary sight met his gaze. The dogs were in an adjoining field, and, strange to say, there appeared to be a ghost riding about on one of the farmer's young horses. The farmer called the hired man, and on going to the garret with a lantern they found the bed which had been occupied empty, and the peddler gone, but his clothes still hanging on a chair, where he had evidently placed them. The farmer and hired man went down stairs, and found that all the doors were locked as they were before they retired. Going out they found the horse still on a full gallop under the direction of his mysterious rider. The hired man watched his chance, caught the animal, and, upon closer examination, found that the rider was the peddler, who sat there like a statue, and was in a complete state of somnambulism. He had nothing on him excepting his shirt, undershirt, drawers and stockings, and, notwithstanding the coldness of the night, he was perspiring freely when lifted down. They could not waken him properly until he was led into the house, and when he came to his senses he seemed to know nothing of what had occurred. He seemed startled at being out of bed and down stairs in such apparel. Subsequent examination showed that the man, in his strange state, had worked his way out of a trap door to the roof, and thence down to a roof of a back building, and thence to the ground.

### Finding a Coal Mine.

The finding of the Mammoth vein of coal at the Reading Company's Norwegian shaft, between Pottsville and St. Clair, Pa., illustrates the correctness of the reasoning by which the conclusion was reached that an immense and almost inexhaustible basin of coal was lying deep underground at that point.

When the shaft had been sunk to the depth of nearly 1,200 feet, it was resolved, says the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, to drill a test hole with the diamond drill, to find exactly how the veins of coal were situated. This work went quietly on for several weeks, until a few days ago, when the above-mentioned Mammoth vein was reached.

Gen. Pleasants' original calculation was that the Mammoth vein could be found at a depth of about 1,500 feet. The actual distance from the surface of the earth vertically down to the Seven Foot vein, the twin vein to the Mammoth, is 1,909 feet. The discrepancy is accounted for by the singular formation of the veins of coal as developed by the test drill. The Big Tracy vein basin is found to be 176 feet deeper than expected. And the Orchard vein is so curiously formed that it was cut three times, the distance from its first appearance to the last being 250 feet. The strata overlaps or closely folds in a very remarkable way. Taking these two entirely unexpected and unforseen distances out of the account, the calculation would have held correct.

The Seven Foot vein, which is the upper member of the Mammoth, was found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate, three and one-half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron ore balls, and six inches of carbonaceous iron ore, or black band. Then comes the Mammoth vein, twenty-one feet thick, next one and one-half feet of partition slate, and under this it is thought there is a nine-foot vein of coal. Below this, it is believed, comes the solid rock.

Besides the red ash veins, which will be worked, there are the following white and gray ash coals: Primrose, fourteen feet deep; Seven Foot vein, seven and one-half feet deep; and the Mammoth, twenty-one feet deep, making a total depth of forty-eight and one-half feet of coal.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of customs duties. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance committee, reported favorably on the House bill declaratory of the 19th section of the act of 1874, to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties. Passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, inclosing a report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, in regard to the troubles in that section last summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, presented a memorial of the judicial officers and jurors of Arkansas praying for the passage of a bill organizing the Indian Territory into the Oklahoma Territory, and providing for the organization of courts therein.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President communicating reports in regard to the cholera epidemic in 1874. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented ten memorials of citizens of Ontario and Yates counties, N. Y., against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Logan made a lengthy speech sustaining the President in his action in the Louisiana matter.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the Finance bill, and saying that the revenue of the country was not sufficient to meet the expenses. He recommended that the duty on tea and coffee should be put on again, and the bill reducing the duty on custom articles ten per cent. should be repealed.

The bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of custom duties, reported from the Finance committee, came up. The amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

A memorial of Mary E. Speck, M. D., and Mary S. Parsons, M. D., was presented, saying that they were graduates of the Howard University, District of Columbia, and on account of their sex the Medical society of the District, an organization chartered by Congress, refused them admission to membership into that society; they therefore ask that the charter of the society be amended, so that they may not be excluded from it.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, the House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Morrill, in discussing the Legislation Appropriation bill, said that the bill as it passed the House appropriated $18,422,442. The amendments of the Senate committee increased the amount to $18,791,954. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in the Assay offices, and in the departments of the government in Washington. It was a reduction of $1,966,300 as compared with the bill of last year.

**House.**

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Post-offices was directed to inquire and report what change can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses without impairing the usefulness and efficiency of the service.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury and Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia, passed.

The bill removing the limitations as to the amount of capital of certain gold banks was passed after a lengthy discussion; yeas, 136—nays, 80.

The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in, they only increasing the appropriation $20,000.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented the memorial of the National Revenue Reform association of New York city as to the reduction of cost in the collection of revenues.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in discussing the question of duties and the collection of revenue, remarked that a good number of the merchants of New York were no better than editors. He thought, however, that complaints made by them of illegal duties collected should be inquired into.

The Japanese Indemnity bill was before the House, and it was voted to return the indemnity money to Japan, and pay the sailors of the navy out of the United States Treasury.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the select committee on outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the committee had voted to proceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to continue the investigation of it. Read, and ordered to be printed.

The House ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Irwin before District Judge McArthur, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following are among the most important bills introduced and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Merriam, of New York—To prevent the issue of United States and national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; also limiting the tax on bank deposits, in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; also authorizing the use of information received through the dead letter office, when its use will prevent or punish crime.

By Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania—To establish a uniform system for protesting commercial paper.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee—For the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution of Treasury notes.

By Mr. Luttrell, of California—Granting right of way for a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada mountains below the snow line.

By Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania—To increase the duties on umbrellas and parasols.

By Mr. Lewis, of Tennessee—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

By Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case.

### United States Revenue.

Members of the Ways and Means committee and the Secretary of the United States Treasury have been in frequent consultation for several weeks on the subject of the imperative necessity of adding to the revenue of the government at least $45,000,000 a year. The increase is needed for the expenses of the government, and the manner in which it is to be obtained has been the question which the Secretary has endeavored, in connection with the committee, to solve. It was proposed by the President and the Secretary to increase the tax on whisky 10 cents per gallon, but a majority of the Ways and Means committee are opposed to any increase for two reasons—first, because it will revive that most mischievous of combinations, the whisky ring; and second, because, having had advance information as to the probable recommendations of the President, the whisky manufacturers have added so largely to their stock that there would be little revenue derived for a year or two, and it would be very difficult to collect the tax on whisky now on hand. The Secretary favors the renewal of the duty on tea and coffee, and the repeal of the act of June, 1872, which reduced the duties on certain articles 10 per cent., known as the "Horizontal reduction," and a dispatch says this will no doubt be done. A bill is now being prepared at the treasury for the object stated, which will reduce the free list by restoring the duties on manufactures of flour, india rubber, kryolite, etc. Members of the committee, after carefully examining the subject, believe that if all the sources of revenue suggested are increased, not more than $20,000,000 per year additional will be obtained for the coming fiscal year.

### Heart Disease.

Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a *post mortem* examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that vegetable alterative, Vinegar Bitters, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

A schoolmaster thus describes a money lender: "He serves you in the present tense, he lends in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjective, and ruins you in the future tense!"

### For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her housework alone, and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

A clergyman writing to a friend says: "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.—*Com.*

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low cut shirt. All the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like linen, we recommend all to try it. Ask your gents' furnisher for the Improved Warwick.—*Com.*

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.—*Com.*

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—*Com.*

### The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks | 13 | @ 14 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08 | @ 11½ |
| Milch Cows | 50 00 | @ 90 00 |
| Hogs--Live | 06½ | @ 06¾ |
| Dressed | 07¾ | @ 08⅛ |
| Sheep | 05¾ | @ 07¼ |
| Lambs | 08 | @ 08½ |
| Cotton--Middling | 15¼ | @ 15¾ |
| Flour--Extra Western | 4 50 | @ 5 15 |
| State Extra | 4 80 | @ 5 15 |
| Wheat--Red Western | 1 24 | @ 1 25 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 07 | @ 1 07 |
| Rye--State | 93½ | @ 93½ |
| Barley--State | 1 25 | @ 1 54 |
| Barley Malt | 1 35 | @ 1 55 |
| Oats--Mixed Western | 69 | @ 69½ |
| Corn--Mixed Western | 86½ | @ 87½ |
| Hay, per cwt | 70 | @ 90 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 | @ 65 |
| Hops......71s, 62@48--'69s | 08 | @ 15 |
| Pork--Mess | 19 35 | @ 19 75 |
| Lard | 14 | @ 14 |
| Fish--Mackerel No. 1, new | 13 00 | @ 14 00 |
| No. 2, new | 10 00 | @ 10 50 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 5 85 | @ 6 00 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 | @ 35 |
| Petroleum--Crude......6 @6 | Refined, | 12½ |
| Wool--California Fleece | 25 | @ 35 |
| Texas " | 25 | @ 36 |
| Australian " | 36 | @ 37 |
| Butter--State | 40 | @ 43 |
| Western Dairy | 24 | @ 26 |
| Western Yellow | 24 | @ 26 |
| Western Ordinary | 20 | @ 23 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 34 | @ 36 |
| Cheese--State Factory | 15½ | @ 16½ |
| " Skimmed | 05 | @ 11 |
| Western | 10 | @ 15 |
| Eggs--State | 32 | @ 32 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1 35 | @ 1 35 |
| Rye--State | 88 | @ 88 |
| Corn--Mixed | 83 | @ 85 |
| Barley--State | 1 32 | @ 1 40 |
| Oats--State | 62 | @ 66 |
| BUFFALO | | |
| Flour | 5 00 | @ 6 75 |
| Wheat--No. 2 Spring | 1 05 | @ 1 06 |
| Corn--Mixed | 78 | @ 79 |
| Oats | 57 | @ 57 |
| Rye | 1 03 | @ 1 03 |
| Barley | 1 25 | @ 1 48 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton--Low Middlings | 14¼ | @ 14¾ |
| Flour--Extra | 6 25 | @ 8 25 |
| Wheat--Red Western | 1 22 | @ 1 22 |
| Rye | 1 00 | @ 1 02 |
| Corn--Yellow | 80 | @ 82 |
| Oats--Mixed | 63 | @ 64 |
| Petroleum | 06 | @ 06¼ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour--Pennsylvania Extra | 5 50 | @ 5 75 |
| Wheat--Western Red | 1 18 | @ 1 19 |
| Rye | 92 | @ 92 |
| Corn--Yellow | 81 | @ 83 |
| Mixed | 82½ | @ 84 |
| Oats--Mixed | 66 | @ 66 |
| Petroleum--Crude......09¼@09½ | Refined, | 12½ |

**Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters** are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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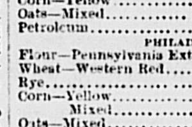

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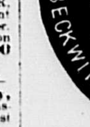

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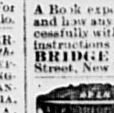

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